

**HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
PEACE CORPS/CHILE EVENT
SANTIAGO, CHILE
APRIL 19, 1998**

- Thank you, Sophia, for your kind introduction. It's a great pleasure to join members of the Council to Overcome Poverty, staff and profesionales of Servicio Pais, leaders of NGOs, and other distinguished Chileans for this special occasion.
- Appreciation also to John McAward and the Peace Corps/Chile staff, and members of the Embassy staff, for their hard work in making this event possible. Thank you, John, for your inspirational leadership of the Peace Corps here in Chile.
- I want to pay special tribute to the 18 Peace Corps volunteers who are currently serving our country and the people of Chile. The President and I and all of your fellow American citizens are very proud of the contributions you and your Chilean counterparts have made to Chile's progress over the past few years. (Ask them to stand.)
- The Peace Corps in Chile was one of the first to be established in South America. Since 1961, more than 2400 Peace Corps volunteers have served here. I am so pleased that many former volunteers are in the audience today -- some of whom have returned from the United States for this occasion -- and I would like to ask them to stand also.
- Chile has been home to Peace Corps volunteers for almost 40 years, and I want to thank the people of Chile for being such warm and generous hosts.
- When Peace Corps director ^{*deborah stalin*} Mark Gearan asked me to participate in today's event to celebrate the long standing partnership between the Peace Corps and the people of Chile, I was delighted to accept. Because the President and I believe the Peace Corps is one of our country's most successful efforts. The people who serve embody our nation's most enduring values of service, and a commitment to make the world a better place. He and I both believe that the work that more than 6500 Peace Corps volunteers are doing in 84 countries today has never been so important. And I have had the opportunity, in my travels around the world, to see the impact they have made on people's lives.
- Here in Chile, Peace Corps volunteers have worked with the Chilean people to encourage the preservation of your forests and national parks; and helped children learn about the environment and how to protect it. You've worked with farmers to improve their land and crops; made it possible for many of Chilean fisherman to rise out of poverty; and trained your first forest firefighters. I understand one Peace Corps volunteer was almost single-handedly responsible for bringing basketball to Chile.
- Yesterday I visited Temuco, and saw first hand how Peace Corps volunteers are changing lives. The Mapuche community in that region wanted to build a place where

Continue to
make
an
center
all users
can be

children who lived far from the city could come and live during the week while they went to school. They also wanted to create a center where they could help their own people preserve their rich but disappearing cultural heritage. Since 1992, Peace Corps volunteers have worked with Mapuche leaders to help them build the Mapuche Cultural Center. As I watched young Mapuche girls dance the traditional dance on a stage yesterday, and listened to a young Mapuche boy bravely recite a poem, I was filled with pride that American citizens had contributed to a project that held such deep meaning for the people living in that area.

- Today, we not only celebrate these accomplishments. We celebrate the spirit of friendship that exists between the people of Chile and the people of America – and will endure long after the last Peace Corps volunteer returns home later this year.
- An important example of that friendship is the collaboration between our Peace Corps volunteers and the Profesionales of Servicio Pais. I want to congratulate President Frei and Alberto Etchegaray and the Council to Overcome Poverty for your leadership in establishing this extraordinary organization, which now stands as a model for other countries who want to build their own volunteer organizations.
- As some of you know, we have a similar organization in the United States known as AmeriCorps, which my husband, President Clinton, established soon after he arrived in Washington. He believed that our country, like Chile, has problems that can best be solved not by government, but by people, and the power of citizen service.

Both of our countries have achieved great economic progress over the years. Yet even as we marvel at our prosperity, we must ensure that the most vulnerable in our societies are not left behind. We must instead make it possible for all our people to have access to basic education, health care, decent housing, and safe communities. And we must look for new ways to create opportunities for people to build a better life for their children.

While our governments surely have a role in this process, we must also encourage and support non governmental organizations, and community groups in our civil society that empower people to lift up their own lives, and transform their own communities. Servicio Pais, the Peace Corps, and so many NGOs have proved that the most effective results often come from ordinary people who unite the dream of a better world with the courage, the will, and the determination to make it happen. That is how we deepen the meaning of democracy – here in Chile and around the world.

To the Profesionales of Servicio Pais, we honor you for your efforts to help overcome poverty in your country, and we wish you every success in your future endeavors. To the people of Chile, we thank you for being such gracious hosts and partners with our Peace Corps volunteers. And to the men and women of the Peace Corps, the President and I thank you for your extraordinary contributions to your our country, and for rekindling that spirit of public service in your own communities across the United States.

with Peace Corps
men to come

look at
center
taking
what
model

+ bringing
it
home

here is
where we
begin

at center
commitment
to social
justice
& economic
equality

Peace Corps
volunteers
have worked
with Mapuche
leaders to
help them
build the
Mapuche
Cultural
Center

in 2 countries
for a decade
- a decade

in 2 countries
for a decade
- a decade

in 2 countries
for a decade
- a decade

People who
served - we feel
an enormous
debt
must harness
their energies

Summit
Spring
Goals
for the
future

**HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
PEACE CORPS/CHILE EVENT
SANTIAGO, CHILE
APRIL 19, 1998**

- Thank you, Sophia, for your kind introduction. It's a great pleasure to join members of the Council to Overcome Poverty, staff and profesionales of Servicio Pais, leaders of NGOs, and other distinguished Chileans for this special occasion.
- Appreciation also to John McAward and the Peace Corps/Chile staff, and members of the Embassy staff, for their hard work in making this event possible. Thank you, John, for your inspirational leadership of the Peace Corps here in Chile.
- I want to pay special tribute to the 18 Peace Corps volunteers who are currently serving our country and the people of Chile. The President and I and all of your fellow American citizens are very proud of the contributions you and your Chilean counterparts have made to Chile's progress over the past few years. (Ask them to stand.)
- The Peace Corps in Chile was one of the first to be established in South America. Since 1961, more than 2400 Peace Corps volunteers have served here. I am so pleased that many former volunteers are in the audience today -- some of whom have returned from the United States for this occasion -- and I would like to ask them to stand also.
- Chile has been home to Peace Corps volunteers for almost 40 years, and I want to thank the people of Chile for being such warm and generous hosts.
- When Peace Corps director Mark Gearan asked me to participate in today's event to celebrate the long standing partnership between the Peace Corps and the people of Chile, I was delighted to accept. Because the President and I believe the Peace Corps is one of our country's most successful efforts. The people who serve embody our nation's most enduring values of service, and a commitment to make the world a better place. He and I both believe that the work that more than 6500 Peace Corps volunteers are doing in 84 countries today has never been so important. And I have had the opportunity, in my travels around the world, to see the impact they have made on people's lives.
- Here in Chile, Peace Corps volunteers have worked with the Chilean people to encourage the preservation of your forests and national parks; and helped children learn about the environment and how to protect it. You've worked with farmers to improve their land and crops; made it possible for many of Chilean fisherman to rise out of poverty; and trained your first forest firefighters. I understand one Peace Corps volunteer was almost single-handedly responsible for bringing basketball to Chile.
- Yesterday I visited Temuco, and saw first hand how Peace Corps volunteers are changing lives. The Mapuche community in that region wanted to build a place where

children who lived far from the city could come and live during the week while they went to school. They also wanted to create a center where they could help their own people preserve their rich but disappearing cultural heritage. Since 1992, Peace Corps volunteers have worked with Mapuche leaders to help them build the Mapuche Cultural Center. As I watched young Mapuche girls dance the traditional dance on a stage yesterday, and listened to a young Mapuche boy bravely recite a poem, I was filled with pride that American citizens had contributed to a project that held such deep meaning for the people living in that area.

- Today, we not only celebrate these accomplishments. We celebrate the spirit of friendship that exists between the people of Chile and the people of America – and will endure long after the last Peace Corps volunteer returns home later this year.
- An important example of that friendship is the collaboration between our Peace Corps volunteers and the Profesionales of Servicio Pais. I want to congratulate President Frei and Alberto Etchegaray and the Council to Overcome Poverty for your leadership in establishing this extraordinary organization, which now stands as a model for other countries who want to build their own volunteer organizations.
- As some of you know, we have a similar organization in the United States known as AmeriCorps, which my husband, President Clinton, established soon after he arrived in Washington. He believed that our country, like Chile, has problems that can best be solved not by government, but by people, and the power of citizen service.
- Both of our countries have achieved great economic progress over the years. Yet even as we marvel at our prosperity, we must ensure that the most vulnerable in our societies are not left behind. We must instead make it possible for all our people to have access to basic education, health care, decent housing, and safe communities. And we must look for new ways to create opportunities for people to build a better life for their children.
- While our governments surely have a role in this process, we must also encourage and support non governmental organizations, and community groups in our civil society that empower people to lift up their own lives, and transform their own communities. Servicio Pais, the Peace Corps, and so many NGOs have proved that the most effective results often come from ordinary people who unite the dream of a better world with the courage, the will, and the determination to make it happen. That is how we deepen the meaning of democracy – here in Chile and around the world.
- To the Profesionales of Servicio Pais, we honor you for your efforts to help overcome poverty in your country, and we wish you every success in your future endeavors. To the people of Chile, we thank you for being such gracious hosts and partners with our Peace Corps volunteers. And to the men and women of the Peace Corps, the President and I thank you for your extraordinary contributions to your our country, and for rekindling that spirit of public service in your own communities across the United States.



Servicio Pais

The Council to Overcome Poverty was created by President Frei in 1994. Twenty-one distinguished leaders spanning the entire political spectrum, united by their own commitment to social justice, were asked to develop national strategies for eliminating extreme poverty and reducing poverty during the six years of the Frei Administration.

President Frei asked Alberto Etchegaray, the former Minister of Housing, to serve as the President of the Council. One of the first acts of the Council was to create the National Foundation to Overcome Poverty which made it possible for the board members to solicit donations and grants to support the activities of the council. One of the Foundation's first acts was to create the program of Servicio Pais which provides an opportunity for young Chilean professionals between the ages of 22 and 30 to live and work in the poorest municipalities in the country where levels of poverty and isolation are greatest.

Servicio Pais' mission is to provide professional support to municipalities in community development, to design and formulate projects that enable them to then access national funds for community projects and to come up with innovative solutions to existing problems. The professionals of Servicio Pais form interdisciplinary work groups in each locality which gives them a wider perspective of the municipality's reality and enables them to respond in an integrated fashion to the needs. However, its mission is not merely technical support. It provides the opportunity for members of the community to fully participate in the design and implementation of the development projects.

Similar to the experience of Peace Corps Volunteers, service in Servicio Pais has proven to be a career altering experience. Not only do the professionals provide innovative and practical actions to overcome poverty, but the professional and personal challenges they confront and overcome better prepare them for a future in the field of sustainable development.

From 1995 to 1998 five hundred and fifty professionals from twenty five different professions have accepted the challenge to serve in more than 105 localities throughout the country. Fifty percent of those who complete service have remained to live and work at their work sites.

The following are the major programmatic areas of Servicio Pais:

- Low income housing including housing improvements, secure land titles and legal assistance to resolve landlord tenant disputes.
- Community development, in particular participatory solutions and implementation in areas such as how to access financial resources, youth programs, strengthening of community organizations, education, community mental health programs, and projects with indigenous communities.

- Local economic development working with small farmers, forestry workers, poor fishermen, helping to train them in the use of new methods, improved marketing, development of eco-tourism projects and sustainable development.
- Municipal planning and development which helps municipalities develop their community plan with a high degree of input and participation by the citizen leaders in the community. Planners, architects, engineers and sociologists have been employed in this program area.

Grupo Musical "Improvisaciones"

Marcelo A. Yáñez Cruz

Isaías J. Manríquez Torrealba

Luis G. Lorca Oyarce

Luis A. Agurto

Francisco Carrasco Araya

Miguel A. Faus Ramírez

This group has its origins in project started by a Peace Corps Volunteer Dan Diliberti who is presently an elected supervisor in Milwaukee County. Dan served in Renca, a municipality in the Metropolitan Area of Santiago, from 1969 to 1972. Lucho Agurto, the oldest member of the group, was a member of Dan's Youth Club which Dan and the young people in the community built in 1969. Two other members of the band, Luis Lorca and Francisco Carrasco, are the sons of two other members of Dan Diliberti's Centro Juvenil. When Dan returned for a visit last year, the members of Dan's Youth Club, and Dan's wife, Ann's Youth Club, came from all over Santiago when they heard they were back in town. This group played for Dan and Ann and it was Dan who recommended that if we ever had a Peace Corps event that we should ask the group to play. That is how they came to be invited to entertain the First Lady. The founder of the group is Luis Lorca

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Dang Erdahl
- 4103 (page ~~11~~)

5000 -
36000



18

Peace Corps Chile

Facsimil Cover Sheet

Date : April 18 1998
From : John McAward, Country Director
To Christy Macy **Att:**
Phone 500-7267
No. of pages : 834

remarks/comment :

PEACE CORPS
CARLOS ANTUNEZ 2048
PHONE: 011-(562) 231-9797

SANTIAGO - CHILE
FAX: 011-(562) 209-9749

THE DIRECTOR OF THE PEACE CORPS

WASHINGTON, D.C.

March 18, 1998

MEMORANDUM

To: The Honorable Melanne Verveer
Assistant to the President
Chief of Staff for the First Lady

From: Mark D. Gearan *Wg*
Peace Corps Director

Subject: Peace Corps Event in Chile

Later this year, the Peace Corps will close its operations in Chile after 27 years of successful service. The purpose of this memo is to request that Mrs. Clinton be our honored guest at a ceremony to celebrate the departure of Peace Corps Volunteers when she and the President travel to Chile in April for the Summit of the Americas. *]**

The Peace Corps program in Chile, which opened in 1961, was one of the first to be established in South America. Over the course of 27 years (the program was suspended in 1981 and re-opened in 1991), more than 2,400 Peace Corps Volunteers served in Chile and made important contributions to the country's development. Because of Chile's impressive economic and social advancements in recent years, we decided two years ago to close the program in September 1998, and divert our resources to less developed countries. We plan to celebrate the contributions that Peace Corps Volunteers and Chileans have made to the country's development, and the ties of friendship and understanding that the Peace Corps' presence in Chile has fostered. We see the Peace Corps' departure as a sign of Chile's progress, and we would be honored if Mrs. Clinton could be our guest at the celebration.

The event will be held at the Municipal Theater, a 150-year-old national monument in Santiago. The purpose of the event would be to highlight the importance of domestic and international volunteerism, and its contributions to strengthening the roots of democracy. We also want to express our appreciation to the people of Chile for their friendship and generosity in hosting our Volunteers over the years, and to congratulate President Frei and the Council to Overcome Poverty for creating Servicio País, Chile's domestic volunteer organization.

We could arrange the event according to Mrs. Clinton's wishes. The ceremony could take the form of a town forum format, with Mrs. Clinton giving the keynote address. Her remarks could highlight Peace Corps Volunteers' contributions over

the years and emphasize the importance of strengthening Chile's spirit of volunteerism. We could then provide for a dialogue with the audience on the theme of volunteerism deepening the roots of democracy. At the end of the event, Mrs. Clinton could greet Peace Corps Volunteers, volunteers with Servicio País, and the many former Peace Corps Volunteers who served in Chile and who will be present for the event.

What follows are a few highlights about the Peace Corps program in Chile. Mrs. Clinton's participation in our event would be an enormous contribution to our plans to leave Chile on a positive note, and I am confident that her remarks would add great strength to the people and organizations that are working to promote volunteerism there. I will contact you later in the week to discuss this proposal further. In the meantime, if you have any questions on this event, please feel free to call me at (202) 606-3970.

**PEACE CORPS
HIGH-LIGHTS**

Years in Chile:	1961-82; 1991-98
Number of Volunteers since 1961:	2,434
Number Volunteers currently serving:	19

Examples of Peace Corps Work:

- A Peace Corps Volunteer initiated a project that resulted in the planting of more than 10,000,000 trees. Today, these Monterey pines, which grow twice as fast in Chile as in California, are the mainstay of the Chilean export industry. The Volunteer is scheduled to be at the closing ceremony.
- A Peace Corps Volunteer, who was a marine biologist, started fisheries farms and taught other Volunteers how to take the technology across the country. This helped revolutionize the fishing industry in Chile, including making salmon farming one of the country's major exports.
- Peace Corps Volunteers have helped create and design Chile's trail systems in national parks, including training park rangers. Another Peace Corps Volunteer created and trained the first forest firefighters in Chile.
- Peace Corps Volunteer Dan Peterson is almost single-handedly responsible for bringing basketball to Chile. He has gone on to an extraordinary career as a coach all over the world, presently coaching a professional team in the Italian premier league.

John - 5 min
 Inter Pres of
 Council U
 Peace Corps
 15-20 mins
 30 people
 1
 Sophia Pagulatos -

**Draft Remarks for
 Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
 Peace Corps/Chile
 Santiago, Chile
 April 19, 1998**

Thank you very much, Sophia, for your kind introduction.

I would like to begin by thanking the representatives of the
 Government of Chile [check], members of the Council to Overcome Poverty,
 the staff and Profesionales of Servicio País, leaders from the many non-
 governmental organizations, and other distinguished Chileans who have
 joined us for this special occasion.

Let me also thank John McAward and the Peace Corps/Chile staff, as
 well as members of the Embassy staff for their hard work in making this
 event possible.

I want to pay a special tribute to the 18 Peace Corps Volunteers who are
 currently serving our country and the people of Chile. The President and I
 and all of your fellow citizens in the United States are so very proud of all of
 you for the many contributions that you and your Chilean counterparts have
 made to Chile's progress. [Ask them to stand?]

I also want to recognize the many former Peace Corps Volunteers who
 served in this wonderful country since 1961. More than 40 former
 Volunteers are in the audience today. Some of you have returned to Chile
 from the United States for this celebration. And some have spent much of

4 people
 in center
 4 volunteers { Marc Sheridan - AID (Salvador)
 Richard Teneberg: for the LA US
 Diane Page / Central office

your lives in Chile since your days in the Peace Corps. We are delighted that so many of you have traveled from cities across the United States *and* Chile to be here today. [Ask them to stand.]

I understand that there are a number of former Volunteers who served in other countries who are also in the audience. (Ask them to stand.)

When Peace Corps Director Mark Gearan asked me to participate in an event to celebrate the partnership between the Peace Corps and the people of Chile, I was delighted to accept his invitation. The President and I believe that the Peace Corps is one of our country's most successful endeavors. The Peace Corps is filled with people who embody some of our most enduring values of service and a commitment to make the world a better place. He and I both believe that the work that more than 6,500 Peace Corps Volunteers are doing in 84 countries today has never been more important.

That is why the President has urged the Congress to join him in a bipartisan effort to make it possible for 10,000 Peace Corps Volunteers to be serving overseas by the year 2000. These additional Volunteers will be able to serve in many of the world's neediest communities. I cannot think of a better way for our country to enter the next century than to contribute to the Peace Corps' legacy of service in such a substantial way.

I have had the good fortune to visit with many Peace Corps Volunteers and to see their extraordinary work during my travels around the world. I visited with Peace Corps Volunteers during my first trip to Chile in 1995. I have seen the difference that Volunteers have made in communities in

Paraguay, Nepal, and Tanzania. I have talked with Volunteers about their service in Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and the Kyrgyz Republic.

When I traveled to Panama, I swore in a new group of Volunteers who would go on to work on agricultural and environmental projects. *[We are still checking on other countries in Central America.]*

Last year, Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala, who was a Peace Corps Volunteer in Iran in the 1960s, joined me at the White House for a special event to send off the first group of Volunteers to serve in Jordan.

And just a few weeks ago, the President and I saw the enormous impact that Peace Corps Volunteers have had on the lives of ordinary people who want to build a better future in the African nations of Ghana and Uganda.

So it is a pleasure for me to be with all of you today. But the reason we have come together is not just to reflect on what Peace Corps Volunteers and their Chilean counterparts have accomplished together over the past four decades. While these accomplishments have been important, we are also here to celebrate the spirit of friendship and understanding that exists between the people of Chile and the people of the United States, a spirit that will endure long after the last Peace Corps Volunteer returns home later this year.

An important example of this spirit of friendship is the collaboration that has taken place between our Peace Corps Volunteers and the Profesionales of Servicio País. I have heard a great deal about Servicio País and the important work that its Profesionales carry out in many of Chile's poorest communities. I would like to congratulate President Frei and Alberto Etchegaray and the other members of the Council to Overcome Poverty for your leadership in establishing this extraordinary organization, which now stands as an example for other countries that want to build their own volunteer organizations.

PC Country Director John McAward will provide a few examples of Servicio País projects.

As some of you may know, we have a similar organization in the United States known as AmeriCorps. President Clinton established AmeriCorps soon after he arrived in Washington because he believes that our country, like Chile, has problems that are best solved not by government but by people and the power of citizen service.

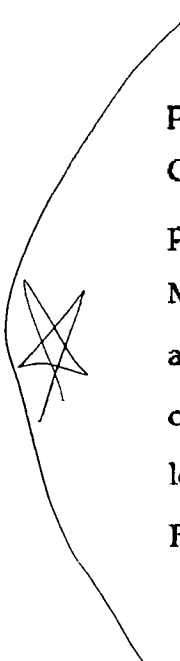
Like Chile, the United States has achieved impressive economic progress. But even as we marvel at our prosperity, we must also ensure that the vulnerable in our societies are not left behind. We must, instead, make it possible for all of our people to have access to a basic education to learn the skills that are necessary for today's global economy. We must ensure that all of our people have access to basic health care. And we must look for new ways to create and encourage opportunities for people to build a better life for their children.

Our governments surely have a role in this process. We must encourage and support communities and organizations of the civil society to enable them to fulfill their roles as agents of change. Servicio País, the Peace Corps, and so many non-governmental organizations have proved that the most effective results often come from ordinary people who unite the dream of a better world with the courage, the will, and the determination to make it happen. But you also carry an enormous responsibility when you are given the opportunity to play a role in the governance of your nation. I know that the task is difficult especially with limited financial resources. But you must never tire in your quest to build bridges to the government and to the economic sectors. And they in turn must make room for you at their tables so that the three sectors work for a better and more just future for all.

The power of citizen service does not often receive the headlines that conflict, or political action, or economic progress do. But I believe that the need for volunteers to promote social investment and build stronger communities is one that is recognized not only in Chile and the United States, but in countries throughout the world. As we move toward a new century, the challenge for all nations and all peoples will be to unleash the God-given potential of all of our people, to value each human being, each boy, each girl, each man, each woman, so that, together, we can be greater than we are individually.

This is the spirit that prevails today between the people of Chile and the people of the United States. Over the last 27 years, more than 2,500 Peace Corps Volunteers have served in communities throughout Chile. Together,

Volunteers and their Chilean counterparts have worked to reforest huge areas of the VIII, IX and X Regions; you encouraged the preservation of Chile's forests and national parks; you have helped children learn about the environment and how to protect it; you have worked with farmers to improve their land and crops; you made it possible for many fisherman to rise from poverty to the middle class and you have helped local governments improve the delivery of services to communities.



But the Peace Corps experience in Chile has served an even larger purpose: By living and working together, Peace Corps Volunteers and their Chilean counterparts have deepened the ties of friendship between our two peoples. I saw one example of this partnership yesterday, when I visited the Mapuche (mah poo chay) Cultural Center in Temuco. The mutual respect and caring between the Peace Corps Volunteers and the community was both obvious and infectious. And I was delighted to learn that the regional leadership of Servicio Pais has promised to continue this relationship after Peace Corps leaves.

I trust that our Peace Corps Volunteers have given the people of Chile some understanding of what the people of the United States are like. But I would like to say to the people of Chile that our Volunteers have learned so much from you over the years. They have learned about Chile's history, its rich culture, its proud traditions, and the warm hospitality of its people. And they have taken this experience back to our country, where they have shared it with their families and friends. So I think I can speak for all of our Volunteers in expressing our sincere gratitude for allowing the Peace Corps to be a part of Chile's history and your efforts to build a better future.

There will always be many stories to share about the Peace Corps experience in Chile, about how this extraordinary country affected the lives and attitudes of those who served here as Volunteers. But as the Peace Corps prepares to leave Chile later this year with both pride and thanks, we would do well to recall the spirit of determination of one of the first Peace Corps Volunteers to serve here.

In June 1962, the Peace Corps was barely more than a year old when the man who created it, President John F. Kennedy, greeted a group of interns at the White House with a story he had heard about Tom Scanlon, who was serving as a Peace Corps Volunteer in Chile.

"He works in a village about forty miles from an Indian village which prides itself on being Communist," President Kennedy told the interns. "This village is up a long, winding road which Scanlon had taken on many occasion to see the chief. Each time, the chief avoided seeing him," the President continued. "Finally, the chief saw Scanlon and said, 'You are not going to talk us out of being Communists.' Scanlon said, 'I am not trying to do that, only to talk to you about how I can help.' The chief looked at him and replied, 'In a few weeks the snow will come. Then you will have to park your Jeep twenty miles from here and come through five feet of snow on foot. The Communists are willing to do that. Are you?'"

President Kennedy then told his audience that someone had seen Scanlon recently and asked him what he was doing. Scanlon said, "I'm waiting for the snow."

Much as changed since Tom Scanlon served as a Volunteer here in Chile. But what hasn't changed is our shared belief in the dignity of every person and our enduring commitment to expanding the circle of freedom and opportunity for all of our citizens.

To the Profesionales of Servicio País, we honor you for your efforts to help overcome poverty in your country, and we wish you every success in all of your future endeavors.

To the people of Chile, we thank you for being such gracious hosts and partners with our Peace Corps Volunteers.

And to the women and men of the Peace Corps, the President and I thank you for your service to our country, and we thank you for volunteering.

Thank you very much.

###

Simultaneous
translation
not working
Paul Murre used
talk w/ Patrick
Equipment

Consequently

Hillary Rodham Clinton
Peace Corps/Chile
Santiago, Chile
April 19, 1998

① I spent
Chilean for
her son
grew her
over 4
decades

Thank you very much [name of Peace Corps Volunteer] for your kind introduction.

I would like to begin by thanking the representatives of the Government of Chile [check], the Council to Overcome Poverty, the leadership and Profesionales of Servicio Pais, leaders from the many non-governmental organizations, and other distinguished Chileans who have joined us for this special occasion.

② point
out
in
Service
Reps -
=

Let me also thank John McAward and the Peace Corps/Chile Staff, as well as members of the U.S. Embassy staff for their hard work in making this event possible.

I want to pay a special tribute to the ①9 Peace Corps Volunteers who served in this wonderful country since 1961. There are many of you here in the audience today. Some of you have returned to Chile from the United States for this celebration. And some have spent much of your lives in Chile since your days in the Peace Corps. We are delighted that so many of you have traveled from cities across the United States and Chile to join us for the special event. [Ask them to stand?]

③ Partnership
was
got +
1960s
+
then the
sheep
democracy

When Peace Corps Director Mark Gearean asked me to participate in an event to celebrate the partnership between the Peace Corps and the people of Chile, I was delighted to accept his invitation. The President and I believe that the Peace Corps is one of our country's most successful endeavors. It's filled with people who embody some of our most enduring values of service and a commitment to make the world a better place. He and I both believe that the work that more than 6,500 Peace Corps Volunteers are doing in 84 countries today has never been more important.

That is why the President has urged the Congress to join him in a bipartisan effort to make it possible for 10,000 Peace Corps Volunteers to be serving overseas by the year 2000. These additional Volunteers will be able to serve in many of the world's neediest communities. I cannot think of a better way for our country to enter the next century than to contribute to the Peace Corps' legacy of service in such a substantial way.

④ What
Peace
Corp
me
to
America

I have had the good fortune to visit with many Peace Corps Volunteers and to see their extraordinary work during my travels around the world. I visited with Peace Corps Volunteers during my first trip to Chile in 1995. I have seen the difference that Volunteers have made in communities, such as, Paraguay, Nepal, and Tanzania. I have talked with Volunteers about their service in Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and the Kyrgyz Republic.

up
think
se
home -
→

When I traveled to Panama, I swore in a new group of Volunteers who would go on to work on agricultural and environmental projects.

Last year, Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala, who was a Peace Corps Volunteer in Iran in the 1960's, joined me at the White House for a special event to send off the first group of Volunteers to serve in Jordan.

Just a few weeks ago, the President and I saw the enormous impact that Peace Corps Volunteers have had on the lives of ordinary people who want to build a better future in the African nations of Ghana and Uganda.

→ And yesterday, I visited the Mapuche Cultural Center in Temuco, where young people stay during the week to attend school, and also participate in after school programs that help them explore and celebrate their own culture. And since 1992, Peace Corps volunteers have helped the center's leaders in a series of projects to upgrade and expand that important facility.

→ But the reason we have come together is not just to reflect on what Peace Corps Volunteers and their Chilean counterparts have accomplished together over the past three decades. While these accomplishments have been important, we are also here to celebrate the spirit of friendship and understanding that has flowered between the people of Chile and the people of the United States, a spirit that will endure long after the last Peace Corps Volunteer returns home later this year.

→ An important example of this spirit of friendship is the collaboration that has taken place between our Peace Corps Volunteers and the Profesionales of Servicio Pais. I have heard a great deal about Servicio Pais and the important work that its Profesionales carry out in many of Chile's poorest communities. I would like to congratulate President Frei and the Council to Overcome Poverty for your leadership in establishing this extraordinary organization, which now stands as an example for other countries that want to build their own volunteer organizations.

[PC Country Director John McAward will provide a few examples of Servicio Pais projects.]

As some of you may know, we have a similar organization in the United States known as AmeriCorps. President Clinton established AmeriCorps soon after he arrived in Washington because he believes that our country, like Chile, has problems that are best solved not by government but by people, through the power of citizen service.

→ Like Chile, the United States has achieved impressive economic progress. But even as we marvel at our prosperity, we must also ensure that the vulnerable in our societies are not left behind. We must, instead, make it possible for all of our people to have access to a basic education to learn the skills that are necessary for today's global economy. We must ensure that all of our people have access to basic health care. And we must look for new ways to create and encourage opportunities for all our people to build a better life for their children.

→ Our governments surely have a role to play in this process. But as Servicio Pais, the Peace Corps, and so many non-governmental organizations have proved, the most effective results often come from ordinary people who unite the dream of a better world with the courage,

the will, and the determination to make it happen.

The power of citizen service does not often receive the headlines that conflict, or political action, or economic progress do. But I believe that the need for volunteers to promote social investment and build stronger communities is one that is recognized not only in Chile and the United States, but in countries throughout the world. As we move toward a new century, the challenge for all nations and all peoples will be to unleash the God-given potential of all of our people, to value each human being, each boy, each girl, each man, each woman, so that together, we can be greater than we are individually.

This is the spirit that prevails today between the people of Chile and the people of the United States. Over the last 27 years, more than 2,200 Peace Corps Volunteers have served in communities throughout Chile. Together, Volunteers and their Chilean counterparts have worked to improve education for children; you encouraged the preservation of Chile's forests and national parks; you have helped children learn about the environment and how to protect it; you have worked with farmers to improve their land and crops; and you have helped local governments improve the delivery of services to communities.

But the Peace Corps experience in Chile has served an even larger purpose: By living and working together, Peace Corps Volunteers and their Chilean counterparts have deepened the ties of friendship between our two peoples. I saw one example of this partnership on Friday, when the President and I and President and Mrs. Frei visited Peter Wadsworth, who served as a Peace Corps Volunteer in Chile from 1966-68. (He was born in Union City, New Jersey, came to Chile as a Peace Corps volunteer, and then returned later -- to help pioneer the revitalization of the local fishing industry. He's a legend here in Chile.)

I trust that our Peace Corps Volunteers have given the people of Chile some understanding of what the people of the United States are like. But I would like to say to the people of Chile that our Volunteers have learned so much from you over the years. They have learned about Chile's history, its rich culture, its proud traditions, and the warm hospitality of its people. And They have taken this experience back to our country, where they have shared it with their families and friends. So I think I can speak for all of our Volunteers in expressing our sincere gratitude for allowing the Peace Corps to be a part of Chile's history and your efforts to build a better future.

There will always be many stories to share about the Peace Corps experience in Chile, about how this extraordinary country affected the lives and attitudes of those who served here as Volunteers. But as the Peace Corps prepares to leave Chile later this year with both pride and thanks, we would do well to recall the spirit of determination of one of the first Peace Corps Volunteers to serve here.

In June 1962, the Peace Corps was barely more than a year old when the man who created it, President John F. Kennedy, greeted a group of interns at the White House with a story he had heard about Tom Scanlon, who was serving as a Peace Corps Volunteer in Chile.

"He works in a village about forty miles from an Indian village which prides itself on being Communist," President Kennedy told the Interns. "This village is up a long, winding road which Scanlon had taken on many occasion to see the chief. Each time, the chief avoided seeing him," the President continued. "Finally, the chief saw Scanlon and said, 'You are not going to talk us out of being Communists.' Scanlon said, 'I am not trying to do that, only to talk to you about how I can help.' The chief looked at him and replied, 'In a few weeks the snow will come. Then you will have to park your Jeep Twenty miles from here and come through five feet of snow on foot. The Communists are willing to do that. Are you?'"

President Kennedy then told his audience that someone had seen Scanlon recently and asked him what he was doing. Scanlon said, "I'm waiting for the snow."

Much has changed since Tom Scanlon served as a Volunteer here in Chile. But what hasn't changed is our shared belief in the dignity of every person and our enduring commitment to expanding the circle of freedom and opportunity for all of our citizens.

To the Profesionales of Servicio Pais, we honor you for your efforts to help overcome poverty in your country, and we wish you every success in all of your future endeavors.

To the people of Chile, we thank you for being such gracious hosts and partners with our Peace Corps Volunteers

And to the women and men of the Peace Corps, the President and I thank you for your service to our country, and we thank you for volunteering.

Thank you very much.

###



PEACE CORPS

Memo

To: Christy Macy
Office of the First Lady

From: Mike Chapman *MC*
Director of Communications

Re: Draft Remarks for Mrs. Clinton

Date: April 13, 1998

*Transition?
from Peace Corps -
done since a good
job - ~~some~~
people that were now
being embraced
by - - -*

Attached are the draft remarks for Mrs. Clinton. This draft is still a little rough, but I hope that it will provide you with a basis for the First Lady's remarks at the event on Sunday.

Please feel free to contact me if I can be of any assistance to you.

9 pages to follow

Draft Remarks for
Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
Peace Corps/Chile
Santiago, Chile
April 19, 1998

Thank you very much, name of Peace Corps Volunteer, for your kind introduction.

I would like to begin by thanking the representatives of the Government of Chile [check], the Council to Overcome Poverty, the leadership and Profesionales of Servicio País, leaders from the many non-governmental organizations, and other distinguished Chileans who have joined us for this special occasion.

Let me also thank John McAward and the Peace Corps/Chile staff, as well as members of the U.S. Embassy staff for their hard work in making this event possible.

I want to pay a special tribute to the 19 Peace Corps Volunteers who are currently serving our country and the people of Chile. The President and I and all of your fellow citizens in the United States are so very proud of all of you for the many contributions that you and your Chilean counterparts have made to Chile's progress. [Ask them to stand?]

I also want to recognize the many former Peace Corps Volunteers who served in this wonderful country since 1961. ^{There are many just} More than former ^{a H y} Volunteers ~~are~~ in the audience today. Some of you have returned to Chile from the United States for this celebration. And some have spent much of your lives in Chile since your days in the Peace Corps. We are delighted that so many of you have traveled from cities across the United States *and* Chile to ~~be here today.~~ ^{~~this~~ join us.}

When Peace Corps Director Mark Gearan asked me to participate in an event to celebrate the partnership between the Peace Corps and the people of Chile, I was delighted to accept his invitation. The President and I believe that the Peace Corps is one of our country's most successful endeavors. ~~The~~ ^{pls} ~~Peace Corps~~ is filled with people who embody ~~some of~~ our most enduring values of service and a commitment to make the world a better place. He and ~~in this~~ I both believe that the work that more than 6,500 Peace Corps Volunteers are doing in 84 countries today has never been more important.

That is why the President has urged the Congress to join him in a bipartisan effort to make it possible for 10,000 Peace Corps Volunteers to be serving overseas by the year 2000. I cannot think of a better way for our country to enter the next century than to contribute to the Peace Corps' legacy of service in such a substantial way.

I have had the good fortune to visit with many Peace Corps Volunteers and to see their extraordinary work during my travels around the world.

I visited with Peace Corps Volunteers during my first trip to Chile in 1995. I have seen the difference that Volunteers have made in communities Paraguay, Nepal, Ukraine, Tanzania, and Kazakhstan (~~check THAILAND? UZBEKISTAN? NICARAGUA?~~). Just a few weeks ago, the President and I saw the enormous impact that Peace Corps Volunteers have had on the lives of ordinary people who want to build a better future in the African nations of Ghana and Uganda.

When I traveled to Panama, I swore in a new group of Volunteers who would go on to work on agricultural and environmental projects. And last year, Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala, who was a Peace Corps Volunteer in Iran in the 1960s, joined me at the White House for a special event to send off the first group of ~~Volunteers~~ to serve in Jordan.

So it is a pleasure for me to be with all of you today. But the reason we have come together is not just to reflect on what Peace Corps Volunteers and their Chilean counterparts have accomplished together over the past three decades. While these accomplishments have been important, we are also

here to celebrate the spirit of friendship and understanding that exists ^{that} ^{flowered} ^{has grown}
between the people of Chile and the people of the United States, a spirit that
will endure long after the last Peace Corps Volunteer returns home later this
year.]

An important example of this spirit of friendship is the collaboration
that has taken place between our Peace Corps Volunteers and the
Profesionales of Servicio País. I have heard a great deal about Servicio País
and the important work that its Profesionales carry out in many of Chile's
poorest communities. I would like to congratulate President Frei and the
Council to Overcome Poverty for your leadership in establishing this
extraordinary organization, which now stands as an example for other
countries that want to build their own volunteer organizations.

[PC Country Director John McAward will provide a few examples of Servicio
País projects.

As some of you may know, we have a similar organization in the
United States known as AmeriCorps. President Clinton established
AmeriCorps soon after he arrived in Washington because he believes that
our country, like Chile, has problems that are best solved not by government
but by people ^{involved in} ~~and the power of~~ citizen service.

Like Chile, the United States has achieved impressive economic progress. But even as we marvel at our prosperity, we must also ensure that the vulnerable in our societies are not left behind. We must, instead, make it possible for all of our people to have access to a basic education to learn the skills that are necessary for today's global economy. We must ensure that all of our people have access to basic health care. And we must look for new ways to create and encourage opportunities ^{all our} for people to build a better life for their children.

^{to play}
Our governments surely have a role in this process. But as Servicio ¹País, the Peace Corps, and so many non-governmental organizations have proved, the most effective results often come from ordinary people who unite the dream of a better world with the courage, the will, and the determination to make it happen.

The power of citizen service does not often receive the headlines that conflict, or political action, or economic progress do. But I believe that the need for volunteers to promote social investment and build stronger communities is one that is recognized not only in Chile and the United States, but in countries throughout the world. As we move toward a new century, the challenge for all nations and all peoples will be to unleash the God-given potential of all of our people, to value each human being, each

boy, each girl, each man, each woman, so that, together, we can be greater than we are individually.

This is the spirit that prevails today between the people of Chile and the people of the United States. Over the last 27 years, more than 2,200 Peace Corps Volunteers have served in communities throughout Chile. Together, Volunteers and their Chilean counterparts have worked to improve ^{the quality of} ~~the~~ ^{your improved} education for children; you encouraged the preservation of Chile's forests and national parks; you have helped children learn about the environment and how to protect it; you have worked with farmers to improve their land and crops; and you have helped local governments improve the delivery of services to communities.

But the Peace Corps experience in Chile has served an even larger purpose: By living and working together, Peace Corps Volunteers and their Chilean counterparts have deepened the ties of friendship between our two peoples. I saw one example of this partnership on Friday, when the President and I and President and Mrs. Frei visited Peter Wadsworth, who served as a Peace Corps Volunteer in Chile from 1966-68. *Insert more here after the visit.*

I trust that our Peace Corps Volunteers have given the people of Chile some understanding of what the people of the United States are like. But I would like to say to the people of Chile that our Volunteers have learned so

much from you over the years. They have learned about Chile's history, its rich culture, its proud traditions, and the warm hospitality of its people. And they have taken this experience back to our country, where they have shared it with their families and friends. So I think I can speak for all of our Volunteers in expressing our sincere gratitude for allowing the Peace Corps to be a part of Chile's history and your efforts to build a better future.

There will always be ~~many~~ stories to share about the Peace Corps experience in Chile, about how this extraordinary country affected the lives and attitudes of those who served here as Volunteers. But as the Peace Corps prepares to leave Chile later this year with both pride and thanks, we would do well to recall the spirit of determination of one of the first Peace Corps Volunteers to serve here.

A handwritten signature, possibly "Tom Scanlon", with several large, dark, overlapping scribbles and lines drawn over it, obscuring the text.

In June 1962, the Peace Corps was barely more than a year old when the man who created it, President John F. Kennedy, greeted a group of interns at the White House with a story he had heard about Tom Scanlon, who was serving as a Peace Corps Volunteer in Chile.

"He works in a village about forty miles from an Indian village which prides itself on being Communist," President Kennedy told the interns. "This village is up a long, winding road which Scanlon had taken on many occasion to see the chief. Each time, the chief avoided seeing him," the President

continued. "Finally, the chief saw Scanlon and said, 'You are not going to talk us out of being Communists.' Scanlon said, 'I am not trying to do that, only to talk to you about how I can help.' The chief looked at him and replied, 'In a few weeks the snow will come. Then you will have to park your Jeep twenty miles from here and come through five feet of snow on foot. The Communists are willing to do that. Are you?'

President Kennedy then told his audience that someone had seen Scanlon recently and asked him what he was doing. Scanlon said, "I'm waiting for the snow."

Much as changed since Tom Scanlon served as a Volunteer here in Chile. But what hasn't changed is our shared belief in the dignity of every person and our enduring commitment to expanding the circle of freedom and opportunity for all of our citizens.

To the Profesionales of Servicio País, we honor you for your efforts to help overcome poverty in your country, and we wish you every success in all of your future endeavors.

To the people of Chile, we thank you for being such gracious hosts and partners with our Peace Corps Volunteers.

And to the women and men of the Peace Corps, the President and I
thank you for your service to our country, and we thank you for
volunteering.

Thank you very much.

###

→ year WLF (1 PH)
when it make a
difference - down
to pen? -
test at record

→

→ now, does it
make a
difference?

→ updated agreed
for answer
females -

only 94 nest
does it

can it be
waiting days -

→ still
open
finest
refer

(- need)

Test
Steel
accretion
=

Unit
full -
up to
meant
up to
unit



PEACE CORPS

Memo

To: Christy Macy
From: Mike Chapman *MC*
Re: Mrs. Clinton's Remarks

Here are the changes (underlined and bolded) to Mrs. Clinton's remarks that I mentioned on the phone. If you need to reach me, please feel free to call 606-3970 and ask for Theresa or Jessie, and they can page me. Otherwise, you can contact Arlison Osborne in our Presss Office at 202-606-3010.

Have a good trip.

3610

3 pages to follow

**Draft Remarks for
Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
Peace Corps/Chile
Santiago, Chile
April 19, 1998**

Thank you very much, name of Peace Corps Volunteer, for your kind introduction.

I would like to begin by thanking the representatives of the Government of Chile [check], the Council to Overcome Poverty, the leadership and Profesionales of Servicio País, leaders from the many non-governmental organizations, and other distinguished Chileans who have joined us for this special occasion.

Let me also thank John McAward and the Peace Corps/Chile staff, as well as members of the U.S. Embassy staff for their hard work in making this event possible.

I want to pay a special tribute to the 19 Peace Corps Volunteers who are currently serving our country and the people of Chile. The President and I and all of your fellow citizens in the United States are so very proud of all of you for the many contributions that you and your Chilean counterparts have made to Chile's progress. [Ask them to stand?]

I also want to recognize the many former Peace Corps Volunteers who served in this wonderful country since 1961. More than __ former Volunteers are in the audience today. Some of you have returned to Chile

from the United States for this celebration. And some have spent much of your lives in Chile since your days in the Peace Corps. We are delighted that so many of you have traveled from cities across the United States *and* Chile to be here today. [Ask them to stand?]

When Peace Corps Director Mark Gearan asked me to participate in an event to celebrate the partnership between the Peace Corps and the people of Chile, I was delighted to accept his invitation. The President and I believe that the Peace Corps is one of our country's most successful endeavors. The Peace Corps is filled with people who embody some of our most enduring values of service and a commitment to make the world a better place. He and I both believe that the work that more than 6,500 Peace Corps Volunteers are doing in 84 countries today has never been more important.

That is why the President has urged the Congress to join him in a bipartisan effort to make it possible for 10,000 Peace Corps Volunteers to be serving overseas by the year 2000. These additional Volunteers will be able to serve in many of the world's neediest communities. I cannot think of a better way for our country to enter the next century than to contribute to the Peace Corps' legacy of service in such a substantial way.

I have had the good fortune to visit with many Peace Corps Volunteers and to see their extraordinary work during my travels around the world. I visited with Peace Corps Volunteers during my first trip to Chile in 1995. I have seen the difference that Volunteers have made in communities Paraguay, Nepal, and Tanzania. I have talked with Volunteers about their service in Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and the Kyrgyz Republic.

When I traveled to Panama, I swore in a new group of Volunteers who would go on to work on agricultural and environmental projects. *[We are still checking on other countries in Central America.]*

Last year, Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala, who was a Peace Corps Volunteer in Iran in the 1960s, joined me at the White House for a special event to send off the first group of Volunteers to serve in Jordan.

And just a few weeks ago, the President and I saw the enormous impact that Peace Corps Volunteers have had on the lives of ordinary people who want to build a better future in the African nations of Ghana and Uganda.

So it is a pleasure for me to be with all of you today. But the reason we have come together is not just to reflect on what Peace Corps Volunteers and their Chilean counterparts have accomplished together over the past three decades. While these accomplishments have been important, we are also here to celebrate the spirit of friendship and understanding that exists between the people of Chile and the people of the United States, a spirit that will endure long after the last Peace Corps Volunteer returns home later this year.

An important example of this spirit of friendship is the collaboration that has taken place between our Peace Corps Volunteers and the Profesionales of Servicio País. I have heard a great deal about Servicio País

As prepared

**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
REMARKS FOR THE CLOSING CEREMONY
OF THE PRESIDENTS' SUMMIT ON AMERICA'S FUTURE
PHILADELPHIA, PA
APRIL 29, 1997**

General Powell, President and Mrs. Bush, and all of you who have gathered here in Philadelphia to help renew America's spirit of citizen service:

Now is the time for the real work to begin.

As we close this historic meeting, let us also open a new chapter in our country's story. A chapter written by an engaged, active, and committed citizenry that has -- and must continue to be -- the lifeblood of American democracy.

This summit was held in Philadelphia these last few days because, as my husband said, this is the place where our country was born. Born not just of a Continental Congress or a Constitutional Convention, but born of a people -- a people who understood the essence of service and community.

For it took all kinds of Americans -- from the Founding Fathers, to the first stewards of America's young government, to local shopkeepers and merchants, to teachers in one-room school houses, to good neighbors and good citizens from New Hampshire to South Carolina and beyond, whose daily lives and activities embodied the spirit of the new democracy.

And it took all kinds of service to keep this young nation alive -- the service of government, the service of business leaders, the service of volunteers, philanthropists, advocates and activists.

Why have we survived and thrived longer than any other democracy in the history of the world? Because we are truly a stool with three legs. The first leg is a government built on the ideals of free and independent elections, a functioning legislature, an independent judiciary, and a free press. The second is a market economy that encourages entrepreneurship and innovation and provides the opportunity for individuals to seek their fortunes and reap the benefits of hard work.

Yet as vital as these two legs are, they are not enough to sustain the free and prosperous nation that America has become, and must remain.

It is the third leg of the stool -- civil society -- that has provided the real balance of power that our Founding Fathers envisioned. It is civil society -- the term that describes the countless daily associations and actions that weave together the fabric of democratic life -- which mediates between the powerful and potentially excessive forces of government and the market by tapping into a great sea of individual energy and caring that exists from coast to coast.

Civil society is the vehicle for our values, the way we convey who we are and what we stand for as Americans. And that, in essence, is what this summit is about: Renewing the spirit of citizen service that is so vital to our democracy and the model society it has become for people around the world.

In the past few years, I have traveled on behalf of the United States to every continent. In Mongolia, I saw a country where nearly a century of domination at the hands of dictatorship and communism could not suppress the popular will self-expression and self-rule.

In Prague, the capital of the Czech Republic, where I spent last July 4th, I met citizens who led a peaceful Velvet Revolution, overcoming decades of Soviet-inspired rule and paving the way for a newly democratic central Europe.

Last month in Africa I visited six nations that have undergone a political, economic, and social sea change in the last decade, embracing democracy and open economies and throwing off the yoke of injustice, brutality, and oppression..

Each of these places represented extraordinary triumphs of the human spirit that depended on courageous leaders and courageous citizens.

Yet it was also clear -- from Ulan Bator, Mongolia to Kampala, Uganda and everywhere in between -- that arriving at democracy is always far easier than sustaining it. Over and over people asked me: "How did you Americans do it? How did you create a society that allowed democratic values to flourish?"

Throughout the world, as tyranny crumbles and democracy comes alive in country after country, people are looking to America and Americans for guidance and inspiration. And we have much to offer from our own experience.

Our country has shown the world that democracy is not just about the

machinery of government or the institutions of an open market. It's not just about politics or profits. It's about the internalization of democratic values in people's hearts, minds and everyday lives.

It's about joining together and giving of ourselves to promote the common good. It's about the organizations, associations and activities we engage in that Alexis de Tocqueville observed more than 150 years ago -- and which are a hallmark of American citizenship and a distinctive part of our national life.

This Summit, and the call to action being issued here, come at a crucial moment for us in America because we have seen our ideals embraced around the globe. Never before has the world been more free. And that is in large measure because of American leadership over the last century.

Yet on the horizon of a new century we also see many uncertainties. We live in an Information Age that holds out unprecedented opportunities for peace and prosperity, but also the challenges that come from living in a complex, competitive and fast-paced world. We face growing global competition; we see families under greater stress as men and women try to redefine their roles in the family and outside; we see the pressures of the mass media and the consumer culture bearing down on our children; we see new and passionate debate about the balance between individual and community rights and responsibilities.

And, we also see a decline in volunteer activity, a drop-off in voting, and other indications that Americans feel less able and less willing to participate in ways that make our democracy as stable and strong as it is.

This Summit has asked each and every one of us to look at ourselves and try to understand how we can rekindle what one writer has called the "habits of the heart" -- the spirit of service. It has asked us how we can combine our strong notions of individualism with our equally strong desire for community in ways that benefit us all.

We know that government can help create the conditions to help people help themselves. We know that the private sector can unleash the energy and capital needed to further our prosperity. But only civil society -- the service sector -- can evoke that immeasurable the spirit of giving and caring that makes our country unique in the world.

There are many avenues to good citizenship. As Martin Luther King, Jr. once said: "Everybody can be great, because everybody can serve."

This is a particularly important message for our young people, who need to feel a stake in their own futures and in their own country. That is why the President is so proud of AmeriCorps, which encourages young people to get involved and learn the rewards of service while earning a ticket to college. That is why we have spotlighted businesses these last few days that provide internships, part-time jobs, summer training programs for young men and women. That is why it is so important for all of us to focus our efforts on the weakest and most vulnerable among us -- our children -- who need mentors, teachers, coaches, counselors, doctors, nurses, role models and, most of all, opportunities to fulfill their own God-given potential.

Our democracy, and the ideal we place on service and community, requires an enormous amount of trust. It often asks us to put our fates in the hands of people we don't even know. People who take the oath of office to serve on the city council, in the State House, in the Congress, and in the White House. People who vote in the booth next to us on Election Day. People who are entrusted to teach our children in school, coach them on the basketball court, lead their scout troops. People who police our streets and staff our hospitals. People who make decisions about everything from what is in our food to what we see on TV.

But most of all, it asks that we trust ourselves. That we trust our own capacity to serve and nurture the soil of democracy in which our country and our values are rooted. For without a commitment to service, democracy is planted in very shallow ground.

As this Summit concludes here today, let all Americans ask: "What can I do to make a difference in someone else's life? What can I do to help my community and my country?"

I guarantee that anyone who answers the call will discover what anyone who has served already knows: When we serve others, we get a lot more than we give.

Through actions large and small, public and private, we can build a stronger community, and a stronger democracy. With your help, we will do it.

Thank you.

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
REMARKS AT PRESIDENTS' SUMMIT TELECONFERENCE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
APRIL 2, 1997

Thank you, General Powell. On behalf of the President, let me thank you, Mayor Rendell and Harris Wofford for all the hard work you have done on behalf of this summit and on behalf of service and good citizenship in our country. We are grateful to each of you not only for your lifetime of public service, but for your continuing efforts to serve our country and to inspire others to do the same. I also want to thank Ray Chambers, Stuart Shapiro and Marian Heard for their leadership in this endeavor.

I'm delighted to be able to join all of you gathered here and across the country to take part in today's teleconference and to prepare for the Presidents' Summit for America's Future. And I want to thank you for the commitments you are already making to our communities and to our youngest citizens. Throughout this month, the Clinton Administration will be highlighting the importance of citizen service. We hope to make this upcoming summit a success and an inspiration to all Americans.

No task facing America is more crucial -- or more difficult -- than the task of preparing our children for the future. To do that, we must help our children and families overcome the challenges of society today: the burdens of poverty, illiteracy and poor health, the lure of tobacco, alcohol and drugs; the pressures to acquire skills to compete in a global economy. Far too many of our many children are growing up without the love and guidance of a responsible adult; too many children are living in communities fragmented along racial, ethnic, religious, or economic lines; too many young people have lost faith and hope in the future.

The answer to all of these challenges begins with each and every one of us. Every one of us, whether we are students or teachers, homemakers or CEOs, journalists or politicians, has a role to play in giving every child the opportunity to make the most of his or her talents and the inspiration to lead lives of personal responsibility and civic duty. Over the years I've had the chance to see firsthand what wonderful things can happen when all sectors of the community -- schools, churches, government, and businesses -- work together on behalf of our children. I've visited public schools in depressed neighborhoods that have been transformed into first-class learning institutions because people came together to change the status quo. And I've met children who were able to escape the spiritual and material poverty of their surroundings because an adult cared enough to help them follow their dreams.

Most importantly, our young people must also take leading roles in shaping their own futures. Five years ago, my husband made national service a centerpiece of his campaign for the presidency. One of his proudest moments as President came a year later, when he signed the bill creating the Corporation for National Service and AmeriCorps. It reflected his belief, reinforced over a lifetime, that citizen service can not only be an effective answer to a community's

problems, it can also be an important part of every young person's civic education -- of their sense of responsibility for themselves, our community, and our nation. Over the last three years, tens of thousands of Americans have improved their own lives as they served our country. They have earned money for college by cleaning up rivers, working with police to make their neighborhoods safer, helping children learn to read. Through their years of service, AmeriCorps volunteers have gained much more than college tuition, they have gained a greater understanding of the communities they live in and the neighbors they live with. They have learned what the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. meant when he said, "Everyone can be great because everyone can serve." And in many ways, they have learned what it truly means to be an American.

Service is the lifeblood of our democracy and the hallmark of American citizenship. In America, we have always put our democratic values into action through service. More than 150 years ago, Alexis de Tocqueville observed that volunteer organizations and community groups had become a distinctive part of our national life. As a people, we have long believed -- and acted on the belief -- that we can change the world by working together, taking responsibility and serving each other. And that belief has bound us a nation.

Let us all work together to awaken the spirit of service in every individual, every home, and every community across America, so that our children can grow to fulfill their hopes and dreams and our democracy can endure into the next millennium and beyond.

###

WASHINGTON, D.C

Chile needs all
a piece -
use Peace Corps,
he alone -

See
in see ...
in 2 zones ...
Altimax -
(melange)

To: The Honorable Melanne Verveer
Assistant to the President
Chief of Staff for the First Lady

From: Mark D. Gearan
Peace Corps Director

Subject: Peace Corps Event in Chile

Later this year, the Peace Corps will close its operations in Chile after 27 years of successful service. The purpose of this memo is to request that Mrs. Clinton be our honored guest at a ceremony to celebrate the departure of Peace Corps Volunteers when she and the President travel to Chile in April for the Summit of the Americas.

The Peace Corps program in Chile, which opened in 1961, was one of the first to be established in South America. Over the course of 27 years (the program was suspended in 1981 and re-opened in 1991), more than 2,400 Peace Corps Volunteers served in Chile and made important contributions to the country's development. Because of Chile's impressive economic and social advancements in recent years, we decided two years ago to close the program in September 1998, and divert our resources to less developed countries. We plan to celebrate the contributions that Peace Corps Volunteers and Chileans have made to the country's development, and the ties of friendship and understanding that the Peace Corps' presence in Chile has fostered. We see the Peace Corps' departure as a sign of Chile's progress, and we would be honored if Mrs. Clinton could be our guest at the celebration.

The event will be held at the Municipal Theater, a 150-year-old national monument in Santiago. The purpose of the event would be to highlight the importance of domestic and international volunteerism, and its contributions to strengthening the roots of democracy. We also want to express our appreciation to the people of Chile for their friendship and generosity in hosting our Volunteers over the years, and to congratulate President Frei and the Council to Overcome Poverty for creating Servicio País, Chile's domestic volunteer organization. (more info) Era

We could arrange the event according to Mrs. Clinton's wishes. The ceremony could take the form of a town forum format, with Mrs. Clinton giving the keynote address. Her remarks could highlight Peace Corps Volunteers' contributions over

Examples
where she
was —
who she
met by

○ NGO's send reps. ○ women's groups

Closing ceremony - work w/ John - McHard

⑧ ~~gutschein~~ & congratulate Frei Admin. for
developing Service Paris + more + other

the years and emphasize the importance of strengthening Chile's spirit of volunteerism. We could then provide for a dialogue with the audience on the theme of volunteerism deepening the roots of democracy. At the end of the event, Mrs. Clinton could greet Peace Corps Volunteers, volunteers with Servicio País, and the many former Peace Corps Volunteers who served in Chile and who will be present for the event.

What follows are a few highlights about the Peace Corps program in Chile. Mrs. Clinton's participation in our event would be an enormous contribution to our plans to leave Chile on a positive note, and I am confident that her remarks would add great strength to the people and organizations that are working to promote volunteerism there. I will contact you later in the week to discuss this proposal further. In the meantime, if you have any questions on this event, please feel free to call me at (202) 606-3970.

PEACE CORPS

HIGH-LIGHTS

Years in Chile:	1961-82; 1991-98
Number of Volunteers since 1961:	2,434
Number Volunteers currently serving:	19

Examples of Peace Corps Work:

- A Peace Corps Volunteer initiated a project that resulted in the planting of more than 10,000,000 trees. Today, these Monterey pines, which grow twice as fast in Chile as in California, are the mainstay of the Chilean export industry. The Volunteer is scheduled to be at the closing ceremony.
- A Peace Corps Volunteer, who was a marine biologist, started fisheries farms and taught other Volunteers how to take the technology across the country. This helped revolutionize the fishing industry in Chile, including making salmon farming one of the country's major exports.
- Peace Corps Volunteers have helped create and design Chile's trail systems in national parks, including training park rangers. Another Peace Corps Volunteer created and trained the first forest firefighters in Chile.
- Peace Corps Volunteer Dan Peterson is almost single-handedly responsible for bringing basketball to Chile. He has gone on to an extraordinary career as a coach all over the world, presently coaching a professional team in the Italian premier league.



PEACE CORPS

April 2, 1998

To: Wendy Arends
Scheduler in the Office of the First Lady

From: Arlison Osborne
Deputy Press Director, Peace Corps

Subject: First Lady's Event In Chile with Peace Corps

With the President's and First Lady's trip to Chile less than a month away, I thought now would be a good time to present you with our thoughts on Mrs. Clinton's participation in the Peace Corps event on the afternoon of April 16, 1998. We will, of course, be very honored to arrange an event that will meet Mrs. Clinton's needs in Chile. What follows, however, are some ideas and options for you to consider.

Possible Event Themes

We recommend that the event not center on the closure of the Peace Corps program in Chile, but instead focus on some of the following themes:

- Highlight the importance of domestic and international volunteerism, and its contributions to strengthening the roots of democracy.
- Express appreciation to the people of Chile for their friendship and generosity in hosting our Peace Corps Volunteers over the years, and talk about the impact their service has had on the Volunteers.
- Congratulate the Council to Overcome Poverty for creating Servicio País, Chile's domestic volunteer organization, and talk about its activities compare with those of AmeriCorps is making in the United States.
- Recognize Servicio País members and talk about how they serve as a model for other countries who might be encouraged to develop their own national service programs for young professionals.

Audience

The invited audience would include currently serving Peace Corps Volunteers and staff, former Peace Corps Volunteers who served in Chile in the past and will have returned for the event, and other friends of the Peace Corps. We would also include Servicio País (whose current class for new members begins training ten days later), other Chilean non-government organizations, local officials, individuals with a relationship with Peace Corps, and ordinary citizens in the Santiago community. If Mrs. Frei attends, her office will likely add another sizable group to the audience, which could include heads of local women's groups, and neighborhood associations. Depending on the venue, the size of the audience could be between 800-1,000 people.

Arends memo, page 2

Town Forum on Service

A "town forum" format might be the most interesting way to conduct the event. This would allow Mrs. Clinton to convey her message and interact with people in the audience. If the White House agrees, the event could be co-hosted by Mrs. Frei (she has not been approached yet). Mrs. Frei would give welcoming remarks and introductions. On stage would be a currently serving Peace Corps Volunteer, a former Peace Corps Volunteer, a member of Servicio País, and one or two individuals from the other non-government organizations who work with Peace Corps. Mrs. Clinton would then give the keynote address. Participants would follow with 3-5 minutes of discussions their experiences as volunteers serving in Chile. We could then open up the dialogue with the audience. At the end of the event, Mrs. Clinton could greet Peace Corps Volunteers, volunteers with Servicio País, and the many former Peace Corps Volunteers who served in Chile and will be present for the event.

Venues

We have compiled a selection of venues for the advance team so they can determine the best location for the event and one that works in with the other events during the trip. Our staff in Chile urges that the event be held indoors due the weather uncertainties.

Possible Indoor Sites

Teatro Municipal National Theater (1,500 seating capability) — This is owned by the City of Santiago, and it may be possible to have the fee for its use (usually \$10,000) waived.

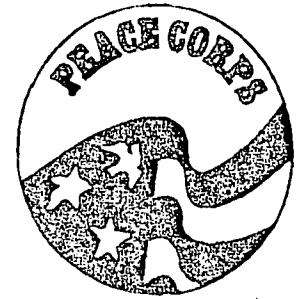
(*) Central de Extensión Universidad Católica (1,000 seating capability) — This is the Extension Center at the Catholic University. The Salón Juan Francisco Frei at the Center resembles a gymnasium with risers. We understand that Mrs. Clinton may be speaking at this site as part of an event associated with the Pan American Health Organization on Thursday.

Possible Outdoor Sites

Parque Las Esculturas — Sculpture Park Amphitheater along Rio Mapocho (500 seating capability)

Terrace atop the Cerro Santa Lucía — This is terrace atop a large hill 400-500 feet above the city of Santiago. It has a beautiful view, but there are often problems associated with air pollution.

I would welcome the opportunity to discuss the logistics and the venues with you in person. Please feel free to call me at (202) 606-3610.



PEACE CORPS FAX

DATE: 4/10/98
TO: Brenda Costello
FAX#: _____

FROM: Brendan Daly
Press Director

TELEPHONE: (202) 606-9357

FAX#: (202) 606-3487 or
(202) 606-3110

E-MAIL: bdaly@peacecorps.gov

Comments: Here are: 1) Background on PC
2) Buss. of PCV's
3) Brief memo re Servicio Pais

Number of Pages (including cover sheet)

7

If there is a problem with this transmission, please call (202) 606-9357.



PEACE CORPS

MEMORANDUM

To: Brenda Costello
First Lady's Office

From: Brendan Daly
Peace Corps Press Director

Re: Background on Peace Corps Program in Chile

Date: April 10, 1998

As requested here is some background information on our program in Chile, as well as a brief summary about Servicio Pais, and biographies of our current volunteers.

Peace Corps in Chile

- Current number of Volunteers: 19
- Total number of Volunteers since the first group in 1961: 2,500
- Of the 19 current Peace Corps volunteers, 17 are assigned to the mayors' offices in poor, rural areas. Four work in environmental education projects with local teachers and leaders. Thirteen work in the Planning Office developing a community plan which for the first time involves the active participation of community leaders. In addition they are working in improving municipal services as part of a decentralization mandated by the central government.
- Two volunteers work with a non-governmental organization in housing reconstruction in an area which recently suffered heavy earthquake damage.
- John McAward is the Peace Corps Country Director in Chile.

History

- Chile was one of the first countries to receive Peace Corps Volunteers. The first group trained at Notre Dame, where Father Ted Hesburgh, who was then the President, was on the founding committee for the Peace Corps. Notre Dame had close ties with Chile through its missionaries. He promised President Kennedy that he would train the first group if Kennedy would select Chile for Peace Corps service.

The Peace Corps has actually had two distinct periods of service: from 1961 to 1981 and from 1991 until the present. Peace Corps will depart Chile in September. Chile's vibrant economy, the return to democratic rule and the establishment, during the Frei Administration, of a national volunteer service for young professionals similar to AmeriCorps has made it easier for Peace Corps to make a decision to end its program in Chile and focus its Volunteer resources in countries that are less developed.

Peace Corps has made many notable contributions to the development of Chile. In the early 60's the VIIIth, IXth and Xth regions were severely deforested. A forester PCV from the first group in 1961, Chile I, who in the late 1960's was a Peace Corps staffer in charge of the forestry extension program is credited with having begun the reforestation program in the southern part of the country. Today, wood is one of Chile's main exports.

Other Volunteers working with the National Park system are credited with developing the concept of park rangers and helping design the trails and signs that have made the great national parks of Chile accessible to millions of visitors. A PCV who was a forest fire fighter in the United States developed and trained the first forest fire-fighting brigades in Chile.

Another large group of Volunteers helped to introduce fish and shellfish farming, now a major export industry in Chile. Dan Peterson was a legendary basketball coach traveling all over the country giving clinics to players and coaches alike. He took Chile's national team to heights not seen before or since.

Since PC's return in 1991, two of its major achievements have been in municipal management and community planning in support of the national government's decentralization mandate and environmental education, through the municipalities in both the local schools and with the adult community. The PCVs working with Chilean teacher counterparts developed a primary school curriculum for environmental education which is being used in more than 15 municipalities and will be reprinted and distributed nationwide.

What the Peace Corps has been able to achieve over these years is only a small part of the history of Peace Corps. The Returned Peace Corps Volunteers will tell anyone who will listen about how much they received from the Chileans with whom they worked and lived. Their experiences in Chile have had a major impact on their choice of careers with many continuing to work in the international field and in social change. Almost to a person they report that their two years spent living and working among the Chileans were the most important two years of their lives.

April 1998

Peace Corps Chile Volunteers

April 1998

Leigh Bruskof, 25, of Yardley, Pa., has a B.A. in international studies from Ohio State University. Leigh is now working with the Municipality of Paihuano, where she is collaborating in the design and implementation of the Community Development Plan and in educational projects with the rural development department.

David Cladel, 30, of Hummelstown, Pa., has a B.A. in international services from American University and a master's in planning from University of Texas at Austin. David is working in the Municipality of Sagrada Familia, designing projects to access regional funding. He has helped train municipal employees in different computer skills, such as word processing and spreadsheets, and has worked with the mayor and his staff to improve municipal productivity. David also hosts a weekly regional radio music program.

Jodi Glickman, 24, of Highland Park, Ill., has a B.A. in political sciences and education from Northwest University. She was a White House Fellow in 1995. Jodi is working in the Municipality of Curarrehue, where she designed a questionnaire for municipal staff on personal and professional successes and failures, perception of workplace environment, planning strategies and internal communication. She analyzed the results and made recommendations to the mayor, and will next perform a management analysis of the rural development department. She is also developing several eco-tourism projects, and, with women's groups, is planning income generation workshops in weaving, haircutting and greenhouse gardening. These workshops also include health issues, sexuality and self-esteem.

Leslie Harper, 25, of Olympia, Wash., has a B.A. in Latin American studies from George Washington University and a master's in international relations from University of London. She is working at the Municipality of Río Negro, designing projects to access regional funding for rural electrification projects, assisting the community in applying for subsidized housing, legalizing property documents, and organizing and coordinating the environmental education program in local schools.

Quintin Harris, 25, of Indianola, Iowa, has a B.S. in planning from Iowa State University. Quintin is working in the Municipality of Pitrufrquén, designing projects to access regional funding and developing data collection methodologies, use of current and projected demographic information, census data analysis, and training his local counterparts in their use. Quintin's secondary project is collaborating in the construction of a home for 28 Mapuche (native Indian) students studying at the Centro Cultural Mapuche.

Jack Jackson, 35, of Chicago, Ill., has a B.A. in humanities. Jack is working with UNIDES, an organization in Illapel, systematizing and designing a data base for low-income housing projects that will enable his agency to secure government funding to build permanent, quake-resistant houses for the victims of a recent earthquake.

Paige Lewis, 25, of Enid, Okla., has a B.A. in history and art history from Oklahoma State University. She is working in the Municipality of Monte Patria, helping to design

projects to access regional funding. She is also drafting environmental impact statements for all projects that apply for public funding, and is training two of her co-workers to continue doing this once she leaves.

Ed Lydecker, 28, of Kings Park, N.Y., has a B.A. in public administration and a master's in urban planning from the University of Buffalo. He is working in the Municipality of Salamanca, developing data collection methodologies, determining the use of current and projected demographic information and census data analysis and training host country nationals in its use. Ed is assistant Scout leader in Salamanca and was invited by the community to participate in the local Rotary Club.

Christina Machion, 25, of Columbus, N.J., is completing a master's in public administration from Rutgers University while serving as a volunteer. She is working in the Municipality of Teodoro Schmidt, assisting women in production training (weaving, sewing, greenhouses), developing awareness of women's rights, and advising women on family violence cases.

Sophia Pagoulatos, 33, of Fresno, Calif., has a B.S. in applied behavioral sciences with an emphasis on urban planning from University of California, Davis. She is working in the Municipality of Yungay, helping the farmers to prioritize and execute projects in nine rural sectors, and facilitating planning by the citizens themselves through strengthening their leadership, organizational skills and communication. She has secured funding for a radio show that will be air once a week, giving different local-agro information, and is editor of the farmers' first informational bulletin. Sophia is also working with the local hospital, a national women's organization and concerned citizens to organize a local chapter of the Family Violence Network to provide seminars on family violence. She has also collaborated in organizing both painting and dance lessons for local residents.

Chad Redwing, 25, of Phoenix, Ariz., researches private-public sector relations in the Municipality of Los Andes, to foster sustainable economic development and the design and implementation of a tourism development plan. He has collaborated with the municipality in international workshops and hosting foreign visitors. He is also a volunteer firefighter.

Rock Riggs, 27, of Memphis, Tenn., has a B.A. in history from the University of Alabama and a master's in political science from the University of Memphis. Rock is working in the Municipality of Pumanque to design, implement and evaluate the drought situation in Pumanque. As a result, the community secured national funding to buy water trucks and construct wells throughout the community. Rock is also collaborating in the design and building of a park for recreational and environment education of the community. He has trained co-workers in computer skills and trained the local youth ping-pong team. He has also designed data collection methodologies, used current and projected demographic information, census data analysis and trained local country nationals in its use, which is now being shared within their municipalities.

Jennifer Serrano, 27, of Catlett, Va., has a B.A. in political science from Arizona State University and a master's in public administration from Syracuse University. She is working in the Municipality of Pemuco, organizing a technical team to work with local

residents on community issues, 12 workshops of 3 to 4 hours of duration over three weeks with citizens who live in different, very rural parts of the community. Jennifer is also working to improve institutional management. As secondary and personal interest activities, she organized a group of women, "El Club de Amigas en Accion," to define a vision for the groups and also participate in dance classes.

Leigh Shepherd, 32, of Favette, Ala., has a B.A. in political science and a master's in sociology from the University of Mississippi. She is working in the Municipality of Olmué, developing women's and youth projects. She helped organize Women's Day, in which 185 women participated. She also collaborated on a needs assessment workshop for rural women. All these activities also promoted an improved awareness of women's issues (gender, sexuality, health, income generation).



PEACE CORPS FAX

DATE:

4/10

TO:

Brenda Costello

FAX#:

FROM:

Brendan Daly
Press Director

TELEPHONE:

(202) 606-9357

FAX#:

(202) 606-3487 or
(202) 606-3110

E-MAIL:

bdaly@peacecorps.gov

Comments:

Please substitute this
briefing paper on Servicio Pais
for the other one

Number of Pages (including cover sheet)

2

If there is a problem with this transmission, please call (202) 606-9357.



PEACE CORPS

Servicio Pais

Servicio Pais was created in 1994 by the Council to Overcome Poverty, a panel appointed by Chilean President Frei and united by a commitment to eliminate poverty. Servicio Pais is much like President Clinton's AmeriCorps program, as it enables young college graduates to spend one year working in the poorest, most remote areas of Chile. These professionals receive a government stipend similar to Peace Corps Volunteers and work closely with the poor.

The first Servicio Pais (Service to Country) group entered into service in 1995. In 1997, 141 young Chilean professionals were serving in 70 municipalities in Chile. Today, more than 400 Servicio Pais professionals have completed their service, and another 165 are due to enter service on April 20th, 1998.

The Peace Corps has maintained a close working relationship with Servicio Pais since 1995. Servicio Pais professionals have worked side-by-side with Peace Corps Volunteers, including a project in Temuco that the First Lady may inaugurate when she visits on Saturday, April 18.

Recently, in a major address to outline his social agenda for the next two years, President Frei announced that he plans on a 50 percent budget increase in Servicio Pais, similar to President Clinton's proposal to expand the Peace Corps to 10,000 volunteers overseas by the year 2000.

Servicio Pais professionals (the term volunteer is frowned upon due to an historical association with the dictatorship) are paid a small stipend similar to PCVs, and are expected to live a modest lifestyle. Servicio Pais also believes that their professionals are on the job seven days a week, just like the Peace Corps. Peace Corps staff in Chile report that they have the same spirit and commitment to service as PCVs, and that a mystique is growing in the country around those who have served. The graduates are extremely proud for having completed their mission and credit their experiences with having a profound impact on their plans.

PEACE CORPS CLOSING CEREMONY EVENT

On Sunday, you will attend the closing ceremony event for the U.S. Peace Corps in Chile at the U.S. Embassy. The closing ceremony is meant to mark Chile's "graduation" from a developing country in need of U.S. assistance to an economically prosperous hemispheric partner. The Peace Corps will symbolically hand off its activities to Chile's own domestic anti-poverty program, Servicio País. The event will run concurrently with the closing plenary session of the Summit.

You will be greeted upon arrival by John McAward (Director of the Peace Corps in Chile), Andrés Iacovelli (Director of Servicio País), Alberto Echegaray and Benito Baranda (President and Vice President of the Council to Overcome Poverty), and Embassy staff. Mr. McAward will make opening remarks and introduce you to the two hundred guests. After your remarks, you will exit to the right and work the ropeline from left to right as you depart. Simultaneous translation will be provided for your address.



PEACE CORPS

MEMORANDUM

To: Brenda Costello
First Lady's Office

From: Brendan Daly
Peace Corps Press Director

Re: Background on Peace Corps Program in Chile

Date: April 10, 1998

As requested here is some background information on our program in Chile, as well as a brief summary about Servicio Pais, and biographies of our current volunteers.

Peace Corps in Chile

- Current number of Volunteers: 19
- Total number of Volunteers since the first group in 1961: 2,500
- Of the 19 current Peace Corps volunteers, 17 are assigned to the mayors' offices in poor, rural areas. Four work in environmental education projects with local teachers and leaders. Thirteen work in the Planning Office developing a community plan which for the first time involves the active participation of community leaders. In addition they are working in improving municipal services as part of a decentralization mandated by the central government.
- Two volunteers work with a non-governmental organization in housing reconstruction in an area which recently suffered heavy earthquake damage.
- John McAward is the Peace Corps Country Director in Chile.

History

- Chile was one of the first countries to receive Peace Corps Volunteers. The first group trained at Notre Dame, where Father Ted Hesburgh, who was then the President, was on the founding committee for the Peace Corps. Notre Dame had close ties with Chile through its missionaries. He promised President Kennedy that he would train the first group if Kennedy would select Chile for Peace Corps service.

The Peace Corps has actually had two distinct periods of service: from 1961 to 1981 and from 1991 until the present. Peace Corps will depart Chile in September. Chile's vibrant economy, the return to democratic rule and the establishment, during the Frei Administration, of a national volunteer service for young professionals similar to AmeriCorps has made it easier for Peace Corps to make a decision to end its program in Chile and focus its Volunteer resources in countries that are less developed.

Peace Corps has made many notable contributions to the development of Chile. In the early 60's the VIIIth, IXth and Xth regions were severely deforested. A forester PCV from the first group in 1961, Chile I, who in the late 1960's was a Peace Corps staffer in charge of the forestry extension program is credited with having begun the reforestation program in the southern part of the country. Today, wood is one of Chile's main exports.

Other Volunteers working with the National Park system are credited with developing the concept of park rangers and helping design the trails and signs that have made the great national parks of Chile accessible to millions of visitors. A PCV who was a forest fire fighter in the United States developed and trained the first forest fire-fighting brigades in Chile.

Another large group of Volunteers helped to introduce fish and shellfish farming, now a major export industry in Chile. Dan Peterson was a legendary basketball coach traveling all over the country giving clinics to players and coaches alike. He took Chile's national team to heights not seen before or since.

Since PC's return in 1991, two of its major achievements have been in municipal management and community planning in support of the national government's decentralization mandate and environmental education, through the municipalities in both the local schools and with the adult community. The PCVs working with Chilean teacher counterparts developed a primary school curriculum for environmental education which is being used in more than 15 municipalities and will be reprinted and distributed nationwide.

What the Peace Corps has been able to achieve over these years is only a small part of the history of Peace Corps. The Returned Peace Corps Volunteers will tell anyone who will listen about how much they received from the Chileans with whom they worked and lived. Their experiences in Chile have had a major impact on their choice of careers with many continuing to work in the international field and in social change. Almost to a person they report that their two years spent living and working among the Chileans were the most important two years of their lives.

April 1998



PEACE CORPS

Servicio Pais

Servicio Pais was created in 1994 by the Council to Overcome Poverty, a panel appointed by Chilean President Frei and united by a commitment to eliminate poverty. Servicio Pais is much like President Clinton's AmeriCorps program, as it enables young college graduates to spend one year working in the poorest, most remote areas of Chile. These professionals receive a government stipend similar to Peace Corps Volunteers and work closely with the poor.

The first Servicio Pais (Service to Country) group entered into service in 1995. In 1997, 141 young Chilean professionals were serving in 70 municipalities in Chile. Today, more than 400 Servicio Pais professionals have completed their service, and another 165 are due to enter service on April 20th, 1998.

The Peace Corps has maintained a close working relationship with Servicio Pais since 1995. Servicio Pais professionals have worked side-by-side with Peace Corps Volunteers, including a project in Temuco that the First Lady may inaugurate when she visits on Saturday, April 18.

Recently, in a major address to outline his social agenda for the next two years, President Frei announced that he plans on a 50 percent budget increase in Servicio Pais, similar to President Clinton's proposal to expand the Peace Corps to 10,000 volunteers overseas by the year 2000.

Servicio Pais professionals (the term volunteer is frowned upon due to an historical association with the dictatorship) are paid a small stipend similar to PCVs, and are expected to live a modest lifestyle. Servicio Pais also believes that their professionals are on the job seven days a week, just like the Peace Corps. Peace Corps staff in Chile report that they have the same spirit and commitment to service as PCVs, and that a mystique is growing in the country around those who have served. The graduates are extremely proud for having completed their mission and credit their experiences with having a profound impact on their plans.

**Peace Corps Chile Volunteers
April 1998**

Leigh Bruskof, 25, of Yardley, Pa., has a B.A. in international studies from Ohio State University. Leigh is now working with the Municipality of Paihuano, where she is collaborating in the design and implementation of the Community Development Plan and in educational projects with the rural development department.

David Cladel, 30, of Hummelstown, Pa., has a B.A. in international services from American University and a master's in planning from University of Texas at Austin. David is working in the Municipality of Sagrada Familia, designing projects to access regional funding. He has helped train municipal employees in different computer skills, such as word processing and spreadsheets, and has worked with the mayor and his staff to improve municipal productivity. David also hosts a weekly regional radio music program.

Jodi Glickman, 24, of Highland Park, Ill., has a B.A. in political sciences and education from Northwest University. She was a White House Fellow in 1995. Jodi is working in the Municipality of Curarrehue, where she designed a questionnaire for municipal staff on personal and professional successes and failures, perception of workplace environment, planning strategies and internal communication. She analyzed the results and made recommendations to the mayor, and will next perform a management analysis of the rural development department. She is also developing several eco-tourism projects, and, with women's groups, is planning income generation workshops in weaving, haircutting and greenhouse gardening. These workshops also include health issues, sexuality and self-esteem.

Leslie Harper, 25, of Olympia, Wash., has a B.A. in Latin American studies from George Washington University and a master's in international relations from University of London. She is working at the Municipality of Río Negro, designing projects to access regional funding for rural electrification projects, assisting the community in applying for subsidized housing, legalizing property documents, and organizing and coordinating the environmental education program in local schools.

Quintin Harris, 25, of Indianola, Iowa, has a B.S. in planning from Iowa State University. Quintin is working in the Municipality of Pitrufquén, designing projects to access regional funding and developing data collection methodologies, use of current and projected demographic information, census data analysis, and training his local counterparts in their use. Quintin's secondary project is collaborating in the construction of a home for 28 Mapuche (native Indian) students studying at the Centro Cultural Mapuche.

Jack Jackson, 35, of Chicago, Ill., has a B.A. in humanities. Jack is working with UNIDES, an organization in Illapel, systematizing and designing a data base for low-income housing projects that will enable his agency to secure government funding to build permanent, quake-resistant houses for the victims of a recent earthquake.

Paige Lewis, 25, of Enid, Okla., has a B.A. in history and art history from Oklahoma State University. She is working in the Municipality of Monte Patria, helping to design

projects to access regional funding. She is also drafting environmental impact statements for all projects that apply for public funding, and is training two of her co-workers to continue doing this once she leaves.

Ed Lydecker, 28, of Kings Park, N.Y., has a B.A. in public administration and a master's in urban planning from the University of Buffalo. He is working in the Municipality of Salamanca, developing data collection methodologies, determining the use of current and projected demographic information and census data analysis and training host country nationals in its use. Ed is assistant Scout leader in Salamanca and was invited by the community to participate in the local Rotary Club.

Christina Machion, 25, of Columbus, N.J., is completing a master's in public administration from Rutgers University while serving as a volunteer. She is working in the Municipality of Teodoro Schmidt, assisting women in production training (weaving, sewing, greenhouses), developing awareness of women's rights, and advising women on family violence cases.

Sophia Pagoulatos, 33, of Fresno, Calif., has a B.S. in applied behavioral sciences with an emphasis on urban planning from University of California, Davis. She is working in the Municipality of Yungay, helping the farmers to prioritize and execute projects in nine rural sectors, and facilitating planning by the citizens themselves through strengthening their leadership, organizational skills and communication. She has secured funding for a radio show that will be air once a week, giving different local-agro information, and is editor of the farmers' first informational bulletin. Sophia is also working with the local hospital, a national women's organization and concerned citizens to organize a local chapter of the Family Violence Network to provide seminars on family violence. She has also collaborated in organizing both painting and dance lessons for local residents.

Chad Redwing, 25, of Phoenix, Ariz., researches private-public sector relations in the Municipality of Los Andes, to foster sustainable economic development and the design and implementation of a tourism development plan. He has collaborated with the municipality in international workshops and hosting foreign visitors. He is also a volunteer firefighter.

Rock Riggs, 27, of Memphis, Tenn., has a B.A. in history from the University of Alabama and a master's in political science from the University of Memphis. Rock is working in the Municipality of Pumanque to design, implement and evaluate the drought situation in Pumanque. As a result, the community secured national funding to buy water trucks and construct wells throughout the community. Rock is also collaborating in the design and building of a park for recreational and environment education of the community. He has trained co-workers in computer skills and trained the local youth ping-pong team. He has also designed data collection methodologies, used current and projected demographic information, census data analysis and trained local country nationals in its use, which is now being shared within their municipalities.

Jennifer Serrano, 27, of Catlett, Va., has a B.A. in political science from Arizona State University and a master's in public administration from Syracuse University. She is working in the Municipality of Pemuco, organizing a technical team to work with local

residents on community issues, 12 workshops of 3 to 4 hours of duration over three weeks with citizens who live in different, very rural parts of the community. Jennifer is also working to improve institutional management. As secondary and personal interest activities, she organized a group of women, "El Club de Amigas en Accion," to define a vision for the groups and also participate in dance classes.

Leigh Shepherd, 32, of Favette, Ala., has a B.A. in political science and a master's in sociology from the University of Mississippi. She is working in the Municipality of Olmué, developing women's and youth projects. She helped organize Women's Day, in which 185 women participated. She also collaborated on a needs assessment workshop for rural women. All these activities also promoted an improved awareness of women's issues (gender, sexuality, health, income generation).

Returned Peace Corps Volunteers at Event

RPCV Gerry Foucher PC service (1962-64). A native of Chicopee MA, and a graduate of George Washington University, Gerry worked on the island of Chiloé in the X Region. At the time, he was 24 hours from Santiago by a series of boats and busses. He met his Chilean wife during his service and married soon after he completed his PC assignment. Their son also served in the PC in Guatemala. After a long and distinguished career with AID all over Latin America including a stint as PC Director in Chile in the late seventies, Gerry is presently retired and living in Santiago.

RPCV Peter Wadsworth PC service (1966-68). A native of Union City NJ, Peter has a BA from the University of Michigan and a Ph.D. in resource economics from the University of Rhode Island. As a PCV he organized a fishermen's cooperative in San Antonio in the V Region. At the time the fisherman had an average monthly income of \$50 and often had to sell in a buyers market that did not return the cost of the catch. After six years of graduate study and contracts with the World Bank, FAO and AID in Latin America, Peter returned to Chile to do an analysis of the fishing industry under an AID contract. AID liked the study but when they failed to implement it, Peter decided to stay and do it on his own. Peter introduced the concept of icing fish, opened up export markets for the first time and built two fishmeal plants to utilize the enormous catches of anchovy. The fishmeal is used today for cattle and poultry feed. Today those same fishermen are firmly entrenched in the middle class, their children go to the university, they own bigger boats with crews and the industry has become one of Chile's greatest successes.

RPCV Ed Butler A Notre Dame grad, Ed was from Montclair, NJ. He worked with Foucher (*see above*) and also met and married a Chilean. Their Daughter has served as a PCV in Nepal where she met and married a fellow PCV. Ed has also had a distinguished career with AID serving all over Latin America including a tour as PC Director in Guatemala. He is currently working as a consultant in Zimbabwe in the area of Democracy and governance helping the government to strengthen its democracy which is in its infancy. Ed traveled more than 24 hours by plane to be here in Santiago for the Peace Corps event.

RPCV Jimmy Dungan. PC service (1961-63) First Group to arrive in Chile. A native of Carney, Nebraska, Jimmy was a forester from the University when joined the PC. He worked two years with the Mapuche Indians in Chol Chol in the IX Region. He could rightfully be called the Johnny Appleseed of Chile. He introduced the concept of reforestation to the poor farmers in the area. His project was so successful that the national agriculture service used it as a model to be implemented over the entire south of Chile. In the mid-sixties the government of Chile requested a large contingent of PCV foresters and generalists trained as extension agents. PC hired Jimmy to design and direct the first program. The program saved Chile's forests and converted Chile into one of the world's largest exporters of wood products. Jimmy also met a Chilean during his service as a Volunteer, an English teacher who was the president of the student body at the Catholic University in Temuco. After PC, they too married. Both will attend the ceremony. Jimmy has never left the area except for several years of graduate study, earning a Ph.D. in Forest Economics at the University of Washington. One of his businesses, a potato chip factory introduced potato chips to Temuco. Today he is a beef cattle rancher and one of Temuco's most distinguished residents.

RPCV Amy Kershenbaum. PC service (1995-97). She joined PC as a field enrollment as she was already living in Santiago with her Chilean husband, Mariano who is a psychiatrist. Amy is from Philadelphia but grew up in France and England where she graduated from Cambridge University. She worked in environmental education at a local NGO in Santiago. After PC, Amy had a baby girl and continues to work part-time with her previous agency. She plans to continue to live and work professionally in Chile. She will attend the ceremony together with her husband and baby.

RPCV Carmen Blumberg PC service (1995 -97). Carmen was born in Chile to Chilean parents. When she was eight, her doctor father migrated to Largo, FL. Carmen has dual citizenship. She has a BS in Wildlife Biology from Colorado State and a Master's in the same field from South Dakota State. While a PCV, Carmen worked in Coyaique in the XI Region in wildlife management mainly trying to involve campesinos in trapping and curing the pelts of wild minks that were destroying the eco habitat of birds. At the time her site was the most southerly among all PCVs in the world. Carmen has stayed on in Chile to work in environmental protection.

Returned Peace Corps Volunteers at FLOTUS Event

RPCV Gerry Foucher PC service (1962-64). A native of Chicopee MA, and a graduate of George Washington University, Gerry worked on the island of Chiloé in the X Region. At the time, he was 24 hours from Santiago by a series of boats and busses. He met his Chilean wife during his service and married soon after he completed his PC assignment. Their son also served in the PC in Guatemala. After a long and distinguished career with AID all over Latin America including a stint as PC Director in Chile in the late seventies, Gerry is presently retired and living in Santiago. He, his wife and their son will attend the FLOTUS event.

RPCV Peter Wadsworth PC service (1966-68). A native of Union City NJ, Peter has a BA from the University of Michigan and a Ph.D. in resource economics from the University of Rhode Island. As a PCV he organized a fishermen's cooperative in San Antonio in the V Region. At the time the fisherman had an average monthly income of \$50 and often had to sell in a buyers market that did not return the cost of the catch. After six years of graduate study and contracts with the World Bank, FAO and AID in Latin America, Peter returned to Chile to do an analysis of the fishing industry under an AID contract. AID liked the study but when they failed to implement it, Peter decided to stay and do it on his own. Peter introduced the concept of icing fish, opened up export markets for the first time and built two fishmeal plants to utilize the enormous catches of anchovy. The fishmeal is used today for cattle and poultry feed. Today those same fishermen are firmly entrenched in the middle class, their children go to the university, they own bigger boats with crews and the industry has become one of Chile's greatest successes.

RPCV Ed Butler A Notre Dame grad, Ed was from Montclair, NJ. He worked with Foucher (*see above*) and also met and married a Chilean. Their Daughter has served as a PCV in Nepal where she met and married a fellow PCV. Ed has also had a distinguished career with AID serving all over Latin America including a tour as PC Director in Guatemala. He is currently working as a consultant in Zimbabwe in the area of Democracy and governance helping the government to strengthen its democracy which is in its infancy. Ed traveled more than 24 hours by plane to be here in Santiago for the Peace Corps event.

Jimmy Dungan. PC service (1961-63) First Group to arrive in Chile. A native of Carney, Nebraska. Jimmy was a forester from the University when joined the PC. He worked two years with the Mapuche Indians in Chol Chol in the IX Region. He could rightfully be called the Johnny Appleseed of Chile. He introduced the concept of reforestation to the poor farmers in the area. His project was so successful that the national agriculture service used it as a model to be implemented over the entire south of Chile. In the mid-sixties the government of Chile requested a large contingent of PCV foresters and generalists trained as extension agents. PC hired Jimmy to design and direct the first program. The program saved Chile's forests and converted Chile into one of the world's largest exporters of wood products. Jimmy also met a Chilean during his service as a Volunteer, an english teacher who was the president of the student body at the Catholic University in Temuco. After PC, they too married. Both will attend the ceremony. Jimmy has never left the area except for several years of graduate study, earning a Ph.D. in Forest Economics at the University of Washington. One of his businesses, a potato chip factory introduced potato chips to Temuco. Today he is a beef cattle rancher and one of Temuco's most distinguished residents.

RPCV Amy Kershenbaum. PC service (1995-97). She joined PC as a field enrollment as she was already living in Santiago with her Chilean husband, Mariano who is a psychiatrist. Amy is from Philadelphia but grew up in France and England where she graduated from Cambridge University. She worked in environmental education at a local NGO in Santiago. After PC, Amy had a baby girl and continues to work part-time with her previous agency. She plans to continue to live and work professionally in Chile. She will attend the ceremony together with her husband and baby.

RPCV Carmen Blumberg PC service (1995 -97). Carmen was born in Chile to Chilean parents. When she was eight, her doctor father migrated to Largo, FL. Carmen has dual citizenship. She has a BS in Wildlife Biology from Colorado State and a Master's in the same field from South Dakota State. While a PCV, Carmen worked in Coyaique in the XI Region in wildlife management mainly trying to involve campesinos in trapping and curing the pelts of wild minks that were destroying the eco habitat of birds. At the time her site was the most southerly among all PCVs in the world. Carmen has stayed on in Chile to work in environmental protection.