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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 29, 2000

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN ANNOUNCEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN NORMAN MINETA
AS NOMINEE FOR SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

The Oval Office

12:11 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Good afternoon. I'm pleased to bring you here to announce my nomination of Norm Mineta to be the 33rd Secretary of Commerce, to carry on the successful work of Bill Daley, Mickey Kantor and Ron Brown.

I want to welcome Norm and his wife, Danealia, here. And I want to thank Secretary Daley for returning from his new duties to be with us, and for the truly magnificent job that he has done.

I also want to thank our Deputy Secretary of Commerce Rob Mallett for being here today, and for also being part of that same tradition of excellence -- his leadership in improving the way the department is run, and especially his efforts to open government contracting to women and to minority-owned businesses. We couldn't do it without you, Bob, and we thank you for your service.

Norm Mineta is a worthy addition to the Cabinet. He was, of course, a member of Congress for 21 years, representing Silicon Valley; serving as chair of the House Committee for Public Works and Transportation. He was a leader on trade and technology, and helping his colleagues understand and promote the emerging digital economy.

We worked closely together on trade issues, but on others as well, such as family and medical leave, where his support was absolutely pivotal. And he has ably chaired my Advisory Commission on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders.

Now, Norm thought he'd left politics for good in 1995, when he left Congress to work for Lockheed Martin. But politics and public service have a way of calling the best back. Norm is one of the best -- a strong leader for the Department of Commerce, a highly skilled negotiator in Washington and throughout the world. He will play a crucial role in keeping our economic strategy on track, opening trade around the world, investing in our people, promoting high technology, bridging the digital divide.

He brings an in-depth understanding of American business, and a strong sense of the needs of our high-tech economy. But he also has a deep concern for people -- for the people in places who are not yet fully participating in this economy.

You see, Norm Mineta's family story tells a lot about the promise of the American Dream and the power of one person's devotion to opportunity and to justice. As a young boy during World War II, he and his family were forced from their home and held hundreds of miles away in a desolate internment camp for Japanese Americans. When he got home, young Norm vowed to work to make sure that kind injustice could never happen to anyone else.

He grew up, went to college, served the Army in Korea and Japan. Then he began a career of public service in the San Jose government, becoming the first Asian-Pacific American mayor of a major American city. He was elected to Congress in 1974, and became the first Asian-Pacific American to chair a major congressional committee. But he never stopped fighting for justice. His efforts led to the passage of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, which provided an apology and compensation for every survivor of the wartime internment camps.

I am proud to add to Norm's string of firsts by naming him the first Asian-Pacific American ever to hold a post in the President's Cabinet; proud to have a man of his qualities as a member of our economic team, as we work to make the most of this moment of unprecedented opportunity.

Recently I received a remarkable book called, Asian American Dreams. It's author writes that Asian-Pacific Americans are "a people in constant motion, a great work in progress, each stage more faceted and complex than before. As we overcome adversity and take on new challenges, our special dynamism is our gift to America."

Well, that pretty well describes Norm Mineta's life, and why I decided to name him Secretary of Commerce. I am very grateful to him, and to his wife, for giving up the joys and the remunerations of private life to come back into public service. And I hope he will be swiftly heard and confirmed by the United States Senate.

Norm.

CONGRESSMAN MINETA: Mr. President, thank you very, very much. I really am honored to be your nominee for Secretary of Commerce. And I am honored to be a member of the Clinton-Gore administration, and its commitment to the development of new economic markets here and abroad. And I am honored and humbled to be walking across this very historic threshold with you, Mr. President.

Our nation is now in the longest period of sustained economic expansion ever seen in its history. And this expansion is an achievement, and it is not by accident. It was achieved by raising the productivity and competitiveness of our businesses and our work force. It was achieved in large measure through the policies and the determination of the President and his administration.

There can be no more important task than to further advance the policies that have brought us to this triumph of economic performance and prosperity. And you have another triumph here today. Mr. President, as you so well know, my parents came to the United States from Japan more than 90 years ago in search of the American Dream. And I am proud to be chosen by you to be the first Asian-Pacific American to serve in any President's Cabinet.

The substance of your actions today must never be underestimated or forgotten. Mr. President, you have the eternal gratitude of not just Japanese Americans or Asian-Pacific Americans, but I believe every American.

Mr. President, I know the new economy as well. Since the second world war, my home state of California has often led the way in national trends relating to growth and prosperity. And this was true throughout my 30 years of representing Silicon Valley, whether it was as mayor of San Jose, California, or in the Congress. And it is true today as the Clinton-Gore administration has led the new economy to sweep our great nation.

Now, some might say that the months remaining in this administration is not a lot of time to make a difference in the life of our nation. But I disagree. Six months is a virtual eternity in the new economy. And so, I intend to help you, Mr. President, to keep all the sectors of the economy strong and growing, because we owe that to the American people.

And so, again, Mr. President, thank you very, very much for the confidence that you have exhibited by nominating me for this position, and Danae and I both step up to the plate to accept the challenge. Thank you very much.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you.

Q Mr. President, Mr. Daley is leaving your Cabinet, but he's going to another important job, and I wonder if you have any advice for him as he moves to take over the Gore campaign, and also, if you think you're going to be offering advice regularly to him over the next couple of months.

THE PRESIDENT: My advice is not to discuss such advice in public, but just to listen and do what he thinks is right.

Q Mr. President, the industrial labor movement is none too pleased by Mr. Daley's movement over to the Gore campaign. I'm wondering if you think choosing someone from the corporate world will further antagonize the labor movement and cause difficulty for the Clinton-Gore administration generally, and for Vice President Gore and the campaign.

THE PRESIDENT: No. I think, for one thing, anybody that looks at Bill Daley's lifetime record or his family's lifetime record would have a hard time finding someone who has been in the mainstream of Democratic politics who's been any more pro-labor.

You know, we all have a difference on these trade issues -- the Vice President does, and I do, and Secretary Daley does. But on virtually every other issue, I think you can make a very compelling case that this has clearly been the most pro-labor administration since President Johnson, and maybe going back before that.

So I don't think so. And I think he and John Sweeney will get along well. They're just two good Irish boys that are trying to do right by their country.

Q Mr. President, while it's laudatory --

Q -- in the corporate world, sir, do you think that will have any effect on labor movement --

THE PRESIDENT: No. Certainly not. I mean, he's got a great record, particularly when he was chairman of the committee. I think labor supported what he did there, and I think they will receive him very well.

Let me just say this. I have to make one other announcement before you all go, because this is the only chance we have to talk about this. I want to talk about last night's vote on prescription drug coverage in the House.

As you know, the Republican bill passed by three votes. They would allow no vote on the Democratic bill. And I just want the American people to know that the bill that they passed is an empty promise to most of our seniors. The bill passed along partisan lines, and it offers a flawed, unworkable private insurance prescription

benefit that the insurance companies themselves -- to their everlasting credit -- the insurance companies themselves have said, this will not work, these policies will not be affordable, most seniors who need help will not be able to take advantage of this bill.

Now, they have said it over and over. This provides more political coverage for the Republicans who voted for it than insurance coverage for the seniors who need to buy medicine.

Now, let me just say this. In a report that was made available only late yesterday -- too late to be of use in the debate, I might add -- Congress's own Budget Office concluded that more than half the Medicare beneficiaries who don't have drug coverage today would not be covered by the Republican private insurance plan. It also shows that their premiums would be 50 percent higher than those under our plan, and the coverage would be 20 percent lower.

So, for seniors with incomes over \$12,600 a year, or couples with incomes over \$16,600 a year, this plan doesn't do the job. And it certainly doesn't do the job for Americans with disabilities, who would also be covered by a real Medicare prescription drug plan. That's why the leading aging and disability groups across the country have supported our plan, and that's why the drug manufacturers and their allies have supported the Republican plan. And it's important that the American people understand the difference between the two proposals.

Again, I say we have a substantial budget surplus projected. If we can protect the Medicare tax receipts, I'm prepared to work with Congress on a real prescription drug benefit, and on marriage tax relief and other tax relief that will cost about the same amount of money that the Republicans say they want. But we're going to have to work across party lines on a bipartisan bill. We don't need the kind of one-party vote we had last night, especially without allowing us to even bring up our substitute and see how many Republican votes we could get for a real bill.

So I haven't given up, and we're still working.

Thank you all very much.

Q Mr. President, do you expect Secretary Albright to recommend a summit in the near-term, or are you just going to take a couple more weeks before that's a possibility?

THE PRESIDENT: I just don't know because I haven't talked to her. I want her to come back and visit. Obviously, I've been spending a major amount of time thinking about this, working on it, talking to all the parties. But I really wanted her to go there and get a sense of it, come back, and then we'll decide where to go from here.

But I actually don't know the answer to your question. This is not one of those deals where I'm just not ready to announce it; I just don't know. And I'm going to do whatever I can in the time I have left to help them make peace. So whatever I do or don't do will be based on my calculation that it will maximize the possibilities of ultimate success. But I don't know yet.

Q Do you expect any kind of decision today or tomorrow?

THE PRESIDENT: No.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END 12:27 P.M. EDT

Final 06/29/00 11:31
Hurlburt/Edmonds

6-29-00

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON

NOMINATION OF NORM MINETA

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, DC

June 29, 2000

Good morning. Today I am very pleased to nominate Norm Mineta to be our 33rd Secretary of Commerce, to carry on the successful work of Bill Daley, Mickey Kantor, and Ron Brown. I want to welcome Norm and his wife Dani, and thank Bill Daley for returning from his new duties to be with us today. I also want to thank the Deputy Secretary of Commerce, Robert Mallett, for being here today and for being part of that same tradition of excellence – ^{for} in his leadership in improving the way the Department is run and especially his efforts to open government contracting to women and minority-owned businesses. Bob, we couldn't do it without you.

Norm Mineta is a worthy addition to my Cabinet. He was, of course, a member of Congress for 21 years, representing Silicon Valley and serving as Chair of the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation. He was a Congressional leader on trade and technology, and in helping his colleagues understand and promote the emerging digital economy. We worked closely together not just on trade issues, but on broader national issues such as the Family and Medical Leave Act, where his support was pivotal. And he has ably chaired my Advisory Commission on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders.

Now, Norm thought he had left politics for good in 1995, when he left Congress to work for Lockheed Martin. But politics – and public service – have a way of calling the best people back. And Norm is one of the best. He will be a strong leader for the Department of Commerce, and a highly skilled negotiator here in Washington and around the world. And he will play a crucial role in keeping our economic strategy focused and on target: opening trade around the world, investing in our people, promoting high technology and bridging the digital divide.

Norm brings with him an in-depth understanding of American business, and a strong sense of the needs of our high-tech economy. But he also brings with him a deep concern for people – especially those who have been disadvantaged and disenfranchised.

You see, Norm Mineta's family story tells a lot about the promise of the American dream, and the power of an individual's devotion to opportunity and justice. As a young boy during World War II, Norm and his family were forced from their home and held hundreds of miles away in a desolate internment camp for Japanese-Americans.

When he got home, young Norm vowed to work hard to make sure that kind of injustice could never happen to anyone else. He grew up and went to college, served with the Army in Korea and Japan. And then he began a career of public service in the San Jose city government, becoming the first Asian-Pacific American mayor of a major American city. He was elected to Congress in 1974 and became the first Asian-Pacific American to chair a major Congressional committee. But he never stopped fighting for justice. His efforts led to the passage of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, which provided an apology and compensation for every survivor of the wartime camps.

I am proud to add to Norm's string of firsts by naming him the first Asian-Pacific American to hold a Cabinet post. And I am proud to have a man of his qualities as a member of our economic team, as we work to seize this moment of unprecedented opportunity and extend our prosperity and meet the challenges of a rapidly globalizing economy.

Recently, I received a remarkable book called *Asian American Dreams*. Its author writes that Asian-Pacific Americans – and I would say all Americans – are “a people in constant motion, a great work in progress, each stage more faceted and complex than before.”

As we overcome adversity and take on new challenges...
our special dynamism is our gift to America.”

Today we have entered a new era, one that is more complex than ever before. As we benefit from the newest technological breakthroughs, we must remain rooted in our oldest and most cherished values. We must keep laboring to build an economy in which every American can take part. And Norm Mineta’s drive and dynamism will be vital to that effort.

Thank you. Now I would like to ask Norm to say a few words.

[return to podium]

6-29-00

Before we conclude, I would like to comment on last night's vote in the House on prescription drug coverage.

The American people should know that rather than making real progress, the Republican prescription drug bill made an empty promise to America's seniors. That bill passed, along partisan lines, and offers a flawed, unworkable private insurance prescription benefit that insurance companies themselves say won't work. It provides more political cover for Republicans than insurance coverage for our nation's seniors.

6-29-00

Our concerns have just been confirmed by new analysis from Congress's own budget office. In a report made available just yesterday, the Congressional Budget Office concludes that more than half of Medicare beneficiaries without drug coverage today would not be covered by the Republican private insurance plan. It also shows that premiums would be 50 percent higher than those under my plan, ~~This~~ is for a benefit that is at least 20 percent less valuable.

America's seniors and people with disabilities understand the difference between a real prescription drug plan and a flawed imitation.

6-29-05

That is why our plan is supported by leading aging and disability groups across the country. ~~The only groups~~ ^{is supported by} ~~endorsing~~ the Republican plan ~~the~~ drug manufacturers and their allies. We need legislation that puts the public interest above the special interests. Any prescription drug plan that is passed must benefit the people who take prescription drugs more than those who make them.

So, I ask the Congress to work across party lines and send me a bipartisan bill that ensures an affordable, available and dependable Medicare prescription drug option for all seniors.

Final 06/29/00 11:31
Hurlburt/Edmonds

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So, I ask the Congress to work across party lines and send me a bipartisan bill that ensures an affordable, available and dependable Medicare prescription drug option for all seniors.

Introduction for the Deputy Secretary of Commerce, Robert L. Mallett

After years of experience in the public and private sectors, Deputy Secretary Robert L. Mallett has become a formidable public servant and also quite a leader. In office for three years - - President Clinton nominated him in June of 1997 and the US Senate confirmed him in September of the same year - - the Deputy Secretary was given an important task and has carried it out excellently.

As Chief Operating Officer of the Department of Commerce, Mr. Mallett is charged with managing the nuts and bolts of the department. The Deputy secretary's job consists of four major tasks: leading people, managing resources, assisting in policy development, and representing the department at home and abroad.

As the Deputy Secretary has said repeatedly, "the vision of any leader will remain simply that - a vision - without implementation," and since he joined the Department of Commerce, he has made sure that his vision is realized.

Mr. Mallett's responsibilities include the day-to-day management of an organization made of 40,000 employees and a \$7 billion budget. Due to its size and composition - - the department consists of nine very diverse agencies ranging from the Census Bureau, the National Weather Service to the International Trade Agency, to name a few - - people are often impressed that he is so conversant with details of so many of the issues that come across his desk.

Even more impressive is that despite the immensity and complexities of the department, the Deputy Secretary has demonstrated that he can get things done. During his tenure Mr. Mallett has overseen the implementation of several management initiatives to improve government operations. Initiatives whose purpose is to make government contracting opportunities more available to the greatest number of Americans, in particular available for those Americans who have not enjoyed full access to government services in the past: minorities and woman. In light of this, Deputy Secretary Mallett launched an initiative to set up Government Wide Acquisition Contracts designed exclusively for small, medium-sized and women and minority owned businesses. As a result, the overall percentage of minority and women contracting has increased by more than 10 percent since 1997, excluding the Decennial Census. This also has created a simple and easy way for government to buy services from minority and woman owned firms.

As if his accomplishments at the Department of Commerce were not enough, prior to becoming Deputy Secretary, Mr. Mallett spent three years as the District of Columbia's city administrator and deputy Mayor for operations under Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly. Before that, he spent four years as legal counsel to former US Senator Lloyd Bentsen. The Deputy Secretary also has been an adjunct professor of law at the Georgetown Law Center and the Georgetown Public Policy Program.

Deputy Secretary Mallett's success began early. In 1979 he graduated magna cum laude from Morehouse College and in 1982 from Harvard Law School, where he served as



Biography

Norman Yoshio Mineta was the first Japanese American to serve as Mayor of a major American city and the first from the continental United States to be elected to Congress. Mineta was born in San Jose, California on November 12, 1931. During World War II, he and other Japanese Americans living on the West Coast were incarcerated in concentration camps because of their ancestry. Mineta and his family were interned at the Heart Mountain concentration camp ¹ in Wyoming from 1942 to 1945. Upon returning from camp, he graduated from San Jose High School in 1949 and the University of California, Berkeley in 1953. After college, Mineta served in the United States Army from 1953-56. After he left the Army, he went into the family insurance business.

Mineta began his career in politics in 1962 as a member of the San Jose Human Relations Commission and served on the Board of Directors for the San Jose Housing Authority in 1966. In 1967, he was elected to the San Jose City Council and later served as Mayor from 1971 to 1974. In 1974, Mineta was elected to the United States House of Representatives.

During his tenure in Congress, Mineta was appointed to the position of Democratic Deputy Whip and became a member of the Democratic Steering and Policy Committee. He also served on the Public Works and Transportation Committee, chairing four of the six subcommittees: Surface Transportation, Aviation, Investigations and Oversight, and Public Buildings and Grounds. He authored the Airport and Airways Safety and Capacity Expansion Act of 1987, the Hazardous Material Transportation Uniform Safety Amendments of 1990 and the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991. Because of his long-standing efforts, Mineta was elected Chair of the Public Works & Transportation Committee in 1993. After serving nine terms, Mineta left office in 1995 to accept a position as senior vice president of Lockheed Martin IMS.

Perhaps Mineta's greatest legacy in Congress was his work on redress for Japanese Americans who were interned in concentration camps during World War II. As a ten year old boy in 1942, Mineta and his family were forced to leave their home in San Jose and were detained in the Heart Mountain concentration camp. Like other Japanese Americans living on the West Coast, the Mineta family lost a great deal due to the incarceration: they gave away most of their possessions since they could only take to camp what they could physically carry; their savings account at the Yokohama Bank was frozen by the government; and they were forced to sell their family insurance agency in San Jose. These personal experiences of internment would later influence Mineta to become an important force in Congress for redress legislation.

The redress movement was a grassroots movement that began in the Japanese American community in the 1970s. By 1978, many Japanese American activists were pushing for legislation which demanded that the government pay each former camp internee \$25,000 and formally apologize for injustices committed during World War II. In 1979, Mineta and three other Nikkei ² congressmen, Senators Daniel Inouye and Masayuki "Spark" Matsunaga of Hawai'i, and Representative Robert Matsui of California, met with leaders of the Japanese American community to discuss the possibility of redress for Japanese Americans. After much discussion, the group recommended that a formal commission be formed to investigate the justification for the camps to determine if redress was an appropriate remedy. In 1980, President Jimmy Carter signed Public Law 96-317 which created the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC). The CWRIC held public hearings throughout the nation and concluded that the internment was a result of "race prejudice, wartime hysteria, and a lack of political leadership." They also recommended that the government issue a formal apology and pay each surviving internee \$20,000 in redress.

Acting on the CWRIC recommendations, Mineta and the other Nikkei Congressmen sponsored several redress bills in the 1980s and lobbied fellow members of Congress for support. On September 17, 1987,

the 200th anniversary of the United States Constitution, the redress bill HR 442 was passed in the House of Representatives by a vote of 243 to 141. Later, the Senate passed its version of the redress bill S 1009 on April 20, 1988. On August 10, 1988, President Ronald Reagan signed the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 which called for a formal apology and \$20,000 in compensation to each survivor of the concentration camps. At a tribute dinner held in his honor in 1995, Mineta recalled the privilege of signing HR 442 after it had passed the House of Representatives: "There has never been a moment when I loved this country more," he said. Redress was "the best expression of what this nation can be and the power of government to heal and make right what was wrong."

Footnotes

¹Heart Mountain was the site of one of 10 concentration camps that housed Japanese Americans forcibly removed from the West Coast states during World War II. It was located in northwestern Wyoming, in Park County, 13 miles northeast of Cody. Heart Mountain opened on August 12, 1942 and closed November 10, 1945.

²The term *Nikkei* is generally used in the same way as the term "Japanese American" both as a noun and an adjective. *Nikkei* has at least two additional meanings in a Japanese context. It is a term used by Japanese to indicate any person of Japanese descent who immigrated abroad or is the descendant of such immigrants.



PRESS ON TRANSITION

1



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The Hotline

June 26, 2000

TRIBUTE
Daley
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
[scribble]

SECTION: PEOPLE

LENGTH: 151 words

HEADLINE: COMMERCE: WAIT JUST A MINETA! EX-REP. ON LIST TO REPLACE DALEY

BODY:

San Francisco Chronicle's Sandalow reports that ex-Rep. Norm Mineta (D-CA) "is on a short list of candidates to succeed William Daley as secretary of commerce." Mineta retired from Congress in '95 and has been working for Lockheed-Martin Corp. A source said the list now has three names on it: Mineta, economic guru Gene Sperling and Stuart Eizenstat, Deputy Treasury Secretary. Prior to serving in Congress, Mineta served as mayor of San Jose, CA. It had been rumored that Mineta was "offered the post of transportation secretary at the beginning of the Clinton administration" in '92, but chose instead to remain as "chairman of the powerful House Public Works Committee. Mineta could not be reached for comment. Other possibilities include "deputy secretary Robert Mallet, Rep. Robert Matsui D-Sacramento, and former Michigan Gov. James Blanchard" (6/26).

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 26, 2000

✓ NORM MINETA
✓ DALEY

PULL COMPATIBLE
STATENOMIS

(Bro) →
LOUIS ✓

ABC ab ✓ DALEY
✓ RUBIA

✓ MINETA
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Debra D. Bird/WHO/EOP@EOP
Dorinda A. Salcido/WHO/EOP@EOP
Anne M. Edwards/WHO/EOP@EOP
Sharon Farmer/WHO/EOP@EOP
Jennifer Ferguson/OMB/EOP@EOP
Martha Foley/WHO/EOP@EOP
Rachel E. Forde/WHO/EOP@EOP
Paul D. Glastris/WHO/EOP@EOP
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Sarah S. Knight/WHO/EOP@EOP
Kris M Balderston/WHO/EOP@EOP
Ann F. Lewis/WHO/EOP@EOP
Joseph P. Lockhart/WHO/EOP@EOP
Laura D. Schwartz/WHO/EOP@EOP
Laura S. Marcus/WHO/EOP@EOP
Irma L. Martinez/WHO/EOP@EOP
Megan C. Moloney/WHO/EOP@EOP
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The Washington Post, June 23, 2000

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June 23, 2000, Friday, Final Edition

SECTION: A SECTION; Pg. A29; IN THE LOOP; THE FEDERAL PAGE

LENGTH: 900 words

HEADLINE: Looks Like Clinton's Giving **Mineta** the Business

BYLINE: Kamen

BODY:

The Clinton administration is moving quickly to replace Commerce Secretary William Daley and the front-runner yesterday looked to be . . . former California representative Norman Y. Mineta (D).

Mineta, a former San Jose mayor, left Congress in 1995 after 21 years to be a senior vice president at Lockheed Martin. He would be the first Asian American Cabinet officer.

An official announcement is not expected before next week, sources said, and several other candidates, including deputy secretary Robert L. Mallett, are not out of the running. Daley had suggested Mallett and had steered him over to chat with President Clinton Tuesday night at the state dinner for Moroccan King Mohammed VI.

There had been some buzz early after Daley's pick to head Vice President Gore's campaign that Clinton might name someone within the administration. But in recent days, the weight clearly shifted to someone who could run the department and assist Gore and the Democrats this fall. Mineta, a highly regarded congressman from Silicon Valley, met the criteria. Two others mentioned for the job--Rep. Robert T. Matsui (D-Calif.) and former Michigan governor James J. Blanchard (D)--also fit that profile.

Ironically, Mineta turned down a Clinton offer in 1992 to be transportation secretary, saying he preferred to stay in the House to chair the powerful Committee on Public Works and Transportation, a post he lost when Republicans won the House in 1994. Gore campaign people recently sounded out Mineta on heading the Transportation Department should Gore win.

The smart money started shifting hard Mineta's way after he was seen at the White House Wednesday getting the big Clinton bear hug during an event honoring Asian American World War II veterans. Mineta and his family were interned with other Japanese Americans during the war.

Look for a recess appointment either during the July Fourth break or at the end of the month.

Weighing an Issue--Down

Most of us will never experience the thrill of flying through the eye of a hurricane. But here's a chance to see the creation of an equally powerful force of nature: a political groundswell.

Boise Cascade Corp. is working to undo the Clinton plan to ban new roads in national forests. One monkey wrench might be to force an extension of the period allotted for public comment so that a decision would be made after Clinton's gone, and presumably the less enviro-friendly George W. Bush is in.

So here's how the ground starts to swell in a spontaneous, popular outpouring of sentiment from typical Americans.

"As part of our ongoing challenges to the Clinton roadless initiative," says a May 26 e-mail from company associate general counsel Jeff Neumeyer, "we are letting employees around the company know that they can submit a very simple letter requesting from the [U.S. Forest Service] a copy of the full draft environmental impact statement that was recently released. We are having great support from our T&WP and Paper locations [Timber and Wood Products Division and Paper Division] and would like to have support from as many Boise employees as well. To help, please request by next week your own individual copy of the full DEIS including maps (not just a summary or CD ROM.)"

The full report is 606 pages plus maps. The summary is only 40 pages. If the 20,000 Boise employees all did this, that would be some 12 million pages for the Forest Service to send out. The DEIS also can be read and downloaded online.

"Here's the rationale," Neumeyer explained. The Forest Service "is trying to ramrod the roadless initiative through as quickly as possible without meaningful comment from individuals most impacted by the rule. We would like to be able to comment at public meetings and in written comments that, among other flaws in this process, multiple individuals requested a full DEIS and did not receive it until some late date which did not provide them enough opportunity to comment on the proposed rule."

"I would invite as many of you as possible to fill in your home address [obviously a work address wouldn't do] and sign the attached form, and return it to Barb Moncarr by next week. Barb will take care of faxing and mailing your form [to the Forest Service]. Then I would like you to let me know the date that you receive the draft DEIS in the mail (or if you don't receive it at all, I would like to know that too.)"

And lo, the people rose up in anger. At a public hearing Tuesday in Portland, Ore., the Associated Press reported: "Timber industry officials urged the U.S. Forest Service to extend the public comment period on the proposal, complaining that they have had trouble obtaining the . . . draft environmental impact statement and the policy was being rammed through in half the time it takes to approve a timber sale."

Company spokesman Doug Bartels said yesterday that "our employees have a right to be informed and to weigh in on an issue" that affects them directly. No one is required to respond, he said.

The beauty of this effort is that it costs the company virtually nothing--might even turn a profit since countless trees would have to be felled and the Forest Service might use Boise Cascade paper. Also, the taxpayers pay for printing, \$ 3.74 a copy, plus mailing.

It just doesn't get better than this.

DeTocqueville would have been proud.

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AP Online, June 23, 2000

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June 23, 2000; Friday

SECTION: Washington - general news**LENGTH:** 186 words**HEADLINE:** Ex-Rep. **Mineta** May Succeed Daley**DATELINE:** WASHINGTON**BODY:**

A former California congressman has joined the White House's short list of contenders to succeed William Daley as commerce secretary.

Former Democratic Rep. Norman Mineta is being strongly considered for the post, according to a White House official who spoke Friday on condition of anonymity. If chosen, Mineta would be the first Asian-American Cabinet secretary.

Mineta served 21 years in Congress. He quit in 1995 and became a senior vice president at Lockheed Martin.

Daley announced last week he would step down to manage Vice President Al Gore's presidential campaign. He is leaving July 15 and his deputy, Robert L. Mallett, will take over in an acting capacity.

Mallett is also under consideration for the job. Others said to be up for the post include President Clinton's chief economic adviser, Gene Sperling; deputy White House chief of staff Steve Richetti; Rep. Robert Matsui, D-Calif.; and James Blanchard, former governor of Michigan.

Clinton has not said when he would choose Daley's successor.

(PROFILE

(CO:Lockheed Martin Corp; TS:LMT; IG:ARO;)

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LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

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JUNE 24, 2000, SATURDAY, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. A5

LENGTH: 265 words

HEADLINE: Mineta Among Candidates To Lead Commerce Dept.

BYLINE: Marc Sandalow, Washington Bureau Chief

DATELINE: Washington

BODY:

Former Rep. **Norm Mineta**, who represented the South Bay in Congress for 20 years, is on a short list of candidates to succeed William Daley as secretary of commerce, sources said yesterday.

Mineta left Congress in 1995 in the middle of his 11th term to take a job with the Lockheed-Martin Corp. headquartered outside Washington. Were he to become Commerce Secretary, Mineta would be the first Asian American to ever hold a Cabinet post.

White House officials were not available to discuss the status of their efforts to replace Daley, who announced last week he would resign to chair Vice President Al Gore's presidential campaign.

One source said the list had been narrowed to three names -- Mineta, National Economic Council Director Gene Sperling, and Deputy Treasury Secretary Stuart Eizenstat.

Other names mentioned as possible candidates include deputy secretary Robert Mallet, Rep. Robert Matsui, D-Sacramento, and former Michigan Gov. James Blanchard.

A selection is expected within the next two weeks.

The Commerce Department oversees matters ranging from the promotion of American business interests overseas to the operations of the National Weather Service.

Mineta, 68, was the mayor of San Jose from 1971 to 1974. He was reportedly offered the post of transportation secretary at the beginning of the Clinton administration in 1992, but declined in order to retain his post as chairman of the powerful House Public Works Committee, which had jurisdiction over the nation's highway and transportation budget.

E-mail Marc Sandalow at sandalow@sfgate.com.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, Norm Mineta, a former congressman and mayor of San Jose, may become the first Asian member of the Cabinet.

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AP Online, June 23, 2000

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June 23, 2000; Friday

SECTION: Washington - general news**LENGTH:** 186 words**HEADLINE:** Ex-Rep. **Mineta** May Succeed **Daley****DATELINE:** WASHINGTON**BODY:**

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Mineta served 21 years in Congress. He quit in 1995 and became a senior vice president at Lockheed Martin.

Daley announced last week he would step down to manage Vice President Al **Gore's** presidential campaign. He is leaving July 15 and his deputy, Robert L. Mallett, will take over in an acting capacity.

Mallett is also under consideration for the job. Others said to be up for the post include President Clinton's chief economic adviser, Gene Sperling; deputy White House chief of staff Steve Richetti; Rep. Robert Matsui, D-Calif.; and James Blanchard, former governor of Michigan.

Clinton has not said when he would choose **Daley's** successor.

(PROFILE

(CO:Lockheed Martin Corp; TS:LMT; IG:ARO;)

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June 23, 2000, Friday

SECTION: Domestic, non-Washington, general news item**LENGTH:** 154 words**HEADLINE:** US may get first Asian-American cabinet secretary**DATELINE:** CHULA VISTA, California, June 23**BODY:**

US President Bill Clinton is considering an ex-lawmaker to become the next commerce chief and the first Asian-American cabinet secretary, an administration official said Friday.

Former Democratic representative Norman **Mineta** is on the short list to replace William **Daley**, who left the Commerce Department last week to run Vice President Al **Gore's** White House campaign, the official said on condition of anonymity.

Mineta, who represented California for 21 years, would be the first Asian-American member of the cabinet. He left Congress in 1995 for a post with Lockheed Martin.

As a Japanese-American, **Mineta** was among thousands of people interned in camps as hysteria swept the United States after Japan bombed Pearl Harbor in 1941.

Clinton has not said when he will announce the appointment. **Daley** leaves on July 15 and his deputy, Robert Mallett, will become acting secretary of commerce.

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36 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1044

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Public Papers of the Presidents

May 9, 2000

CITE: 36 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1044**LENGTH:** 1914 words**HEADLINE:** Remarks at a Reception for Senator Daniel K. Akaka**BODY:***The President.* Well, thank you very much. Aloha.*Audience members.* Aloha!*The President.* And to Danny and Millie and all of you, thank you so much for having me here. Senator Daschle, thank you for being here. And I'd like to acknowledge our great friend, a former Member of the House of Representatives, Norm **Mineta**. Thank you for coming, Norm, and being here with your friends and your extended family.

I want to tell you that I'm here for two reasons tonight, besides the fact that I've never had a bad day in Hawaii. [Laughter] And I knew that if I came here tonight, Danny would do as much as he could to simulate Hawaii. You know I would have music. I'd have a lei. People would say "aloha." Everybody would be relaxed. And by the time I left, no matter what I was worried about, I'd be in a good mood. And sure enough, that's happened.

The second reason I'm here is in behalf of one of the finest people in the United States Senate and one of the most popular people in the entire Congress. Dan Akaka is not only a good Senator, he is a good man. And I have yet to meet the first human being who didn't love him who knew him. And I want to thank him for being my friend.

The third reason I'm here is because he asked me, and I owe him. [Laughter]

You know, there was this -- you heard, Senator Daschle said all those nice things about my service as President -- there was a really funny article -- I was reading Hillary this article -- you know, when you think you're about to get good press, read it to your spouse, and they'll find a way to bring it down. [Laughter] So I said, "Look here, here's this article. It says I have really high job approval ratings. And if it weren't for '93 and '94, they'd be the highest average ratings since people have been taking polls." And Hillary said, "Well, of course. In '93 and '94 you made all the hard decisions that gave you the high job approval ratings in '95 and afterward."

And if you think about it -- I said it in a casual way, I'm serious -- in 1993, when I presented an economic plan to cut the deficit in half and to get this country moving again and get interest rates down, we didn't get a single vote from the other party. They all said that it was going to throw the country into recession. And if anybody -- anybody -- in our party in either House had changed their vote, it would have been defeated. We would not have enjoyed the economic recovery we have

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Public Papers of the Presidents

April 30, 2000 / May 5, 2000

CITE: 36 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1017**LENGTH:** 553 words**HEADLINE:** Digest of Other White House Announcements**HIGHLIGHT:**

The following list includes the President's public schedule and other items of general interest announced by the Office of the Press Secretary and not included elsewhere in this issue.

BODY:*April 30*

In the morning, the President traveled to Detroit, MI, and in the evening, he returned to Washington, DC.

May 1

The President announced his intention to nominate Katherine Milner Anderson to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

The President announced his intention to nominate Mark S. Wrighton to be a member of the National Science Board.

The President announced his intention to appoint Walter Kaye and Tazewell T. Shepard III to the President's Advisory Committee on the Arts of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

The President announced his intention to appoint Rear Adm. Raymond A. Archer III, SC, USN as a member of the Committee For Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled.

May 2

In the evening, the President met with Hong Kong Democratic Party Chairman Martin Lee in the Oval Office.

The President announced his intention to nominate Barbara J. Sapin to be Vice Chairman of the Merit Systems Protection Board.

The President announced his intention to appoint Clayton M. Jones to the President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee.

May 3

In the morning, the President traveled to Owensboro, KY, and in the afternoon, he traveled to Davenport, IA. In the evening, the President traveled to St. Paul, MN.

The President announced his intention to appoint Fran C. Eizenstat as a member of the Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad.

The President announced his intention to designate Greg Farmer, Lawrence Parks, and Madeline McCullough Petty to the National Capital Revitalization Corporation Authority.

The President declared a major disaster in Kansas and ordered Federal aid to supplement State and local recovery efforts in the area struck by severe storms and tornadoes on April 19 -- 20.

The White House announced that the President will meet with President Miguel Angel Rodriguez of Costa Rica in the Oval Office on May 9.

May 4

In the afternoon, the President traveled to Columbus, OH, and in the evening, he returned to Washington, DC.

The President announced his intention to nominate Owen James Sheaks to be Assistant Secretary of State for Verification and Compliance.

The President announced the nomination of Gen. John A. Gordon, USAF, to be Under Secretary for Nuclear Security and Administrator of the National Security Administration at the Department of Energy.

The President announced his intention to appoint Norman Y. **Mineta**, Haunani Apoliona, Gloria Caoile, Martha Choe, Susan Soon-Keum Cox, Vinod Dham, Wilfred P. Leon Guerrero, Tessie Guillermo, Dennis Hayashi, David D. Ho, Ngoan Le, Jonathon R. Leong, Mukesh (Mike) Patel, Jacinta Folasca Titalii, and Lee Pao Xiong to serve on the Advisory Commission on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders.

May 5

In the afternoon, the President traveled to Farmington, PA, and later he traveled to Lancaster, VA. In the evening, the President returned to Washington, DC.

The President announced his intention to nominate James O. Armitage to be a member of the National Cancer Advisory Board.

The President announced his intention to appoint Nicholas C. Burckel as a member of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

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Public Papers of the Presidents

January 6, 1999 / January 7, 1999

CITE: 35 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 29**LENGTH:** 2017 words**HEADLINE:** Nominations Submitted to the Senate**BODY:**

The following list does not include promotions of members of the Uniformed Services, nominations to the Service Academies, or nominations of Foreign Service officers.

Submitted January 6

J. Brian Atwood, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Brazil.

Wayne O. Burkes, of Mississippi, to be a member of the Surface Transportation Board for a term expiring December 31, 2002, vice Gus A. Owen, term expired.

Melvin E. Clark, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation for a term expiring December 17, 1999, vice Gloria Rose Ott, term expired.

Carolyn L. Huntoon, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Environmental Management), vice Alvin L. Alm, resigned.

Regina Montoya, of Texas, to be a Representative of the United States of America to the 53d session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Hassan Nemazee, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Argentina.

Robert A. Seiple, of Washington, to be Ambassador at Large for International Religious Freedom (new position).

Stephen H. Glickman, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals for the term of 15 years, vice John Maxwell Ferren, term expired.

Hiram E. Puig-Lugo, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of 15 years, vice Arthur L. Burnett, Sr., resigned.

Eric T. Washington, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals for the term of 15 years, vice Warren Roger King, resigned.

Kay Kelley Arnold, of Arkansas, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation for a term expiring October 6, 2004, vice Neil H. Offen, term expired.

Hulett Hall Askew, of Georgia, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Legal Services Corporation for a term expiring July 13, 1999 (reappointment).

Richard W. Bogosian, of Maryland, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, class of Minister-Counselor, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as Special Coordinator for Rwanda/Burundi.

Harry J. Bowie, of Mississippi, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the National Consumer Cooperative Bank for a term of 3 years, vice Tony Scallon, term expired.

Kenneth M. Bresnahan, of Virginia, to be Chief Financial Officer, Department of Labor, vice Edmundo A. Gonzales, resigned.

Robert Clarke Brown, of Ohio, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority for a term expiring November 22, 1999, vice Jack Edwards, term expired.

William Clyburn, Jr., of South Carolina, to be a member of the Surface Transportation Board for a term expiring December 31, 2000, vice J. J. Simmons III, term expired.

Gordon Davidson, of California, to be a member of the National Council on the Arts for a term expiring September 3, 2004, vice Kenneth Malerman Jarin, term expired.

Montie R. Deer, of Kansas, to be Chairman of the National Indian Gaming Commission for the term of 3 years, vice Tadd Johnson.

Sylvia de Leon, of Texas, to be a member of the Reform Board (Amtrak) for a term of 5 years (new position).

Vivian Lowery Derryck, an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the African Development Foundation for a term expiring September 27, 2003, vice John F. Hicks, Sr., term expired.

Charles H. Dolan, Jr., of Virginia, to be a member of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy for a term expiring July 1, 2000 (reappointment).

Craig Gordon Dunkerley, of Massachusetts, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, class of Minister-Counselor, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as Special Envoy for Conventional Forces in Europe.

Douglas S. Eakeley, of New Jersey, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Legal Services Corporation for a term expiring July 13, 1999 (reappointment).

Susan G. Esserman, of Maryland, to be Deputy U.S. Trade Representative, with the rank of Ambassador, vice Jeffery M. Lang, resigned.

Timothy Fields, Jr., of Virginia, to be Assistant Administrator, Office of Solid Waste, Environmental Protection Agency, vice Elliott Pearson Laws, resigned.

Phyllis K. Fong, of Maryland, to be Inspector General, Small Business Administration, vice James F. Hoobler.

Timothy F. Geithner, of New York, to be an Under Secretary of the Treasury, vice David A. Lipton.

Gary Gensler, of Maryland, to be an Under Secretary of the Treasury, vice John D. Hawke, Jr.

T. J. Glauthier, of California, to be Deputy Secretary of Energy, vice Elizabeth Anne Moler.

Rose Eilene Gottemoeller, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Non-Proliferation and National Security), vice Archer L. Durham, resigned.

Richard A. Grafmeyer, of Maryland, to be a member of the Social Security Advisory Board for the remainder of the term expiring September 30, 2000, vice Harlan Matthews, resigned.

Frank J. Guarini, of New Jersey, to be a Representative of the United States of America to the 52d session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Stephen Hadley, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the U.S. Institute of Peace for a term expiring January 19, 2003.

John Paul Hammerschmidt, of Arkansas, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority for a term of 4 years (new position).

Denis J. Hauptly, of Minnesota, to be Chairman of the Special Panel on Appeals for a term of 6 years, vice Barbara Jean Mahone, term expired.

John D. Hawke, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be Comptroller of the Currency for a term of 5 years, vice Eugene Allan Ludwig, resigned.

James Catherwood Hormel, of California, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Luxembourg.

A. E. Dick Howard, of Virginia, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation for a term of 6 years, vice Lance Banning.

Albert S. Jacquez, of California, to be Administrator of the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation for a term of 7 years, vice Gail Clements McDonald, resigned.

Ayse Manyas Kenmore, of Florida, to be a member of the National Museum Services Board for a term expiring December 6, 2000 (reappointment).

Zalmay Khalilzad, of Maryland, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the U.S. Institute of Peace for a term expiring January 19, 2001, vice Christopher H. Phillips, resigned.

Kenneth W. Kizer, of California, to be Under Secretary for Health of the Department of Veterans Affairs for a term of 4 years (reappointment).

George M. Langford, of New Hampshire, to be a member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2004, vice Charles Edward Hess, term expired.

Joseph A. Miller, Jr., of Delaware, to be a member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2004, vice John Hopcroft, term expired.

Norman Y. **Mineta**, of California, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority for a term of 6 years (new position).

Arthur J. Naparstek, of Ohio, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for National and Community Service for a term expiring October 6, 2003 (reappointment).

Jose Antonio Perez, of California, to be U.S. Marshal for the Southern District of California for the

term of 4 years, vice Steven Simpson Gregg.

Susan E. Rice, an Assistant Secretary of State, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the African Development Foundation for a term expiring September 17, 2003, vice George Edward Moose, term expired.

Bill Richardson, of New Mexico, to be the Representative of the United States of America to the 42d session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Robert C. Richardson, of New York, to be a member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2004, vice James L. Powell, term expired.

Stanley A. Riveles, of Virginia, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as U.S. Commissioner to the Standing Consultative Commission.

Cleo Parker Robinson, of Colorado, to be a member of the National Council on the Arts for a term expiring September 3, 2004, vice Ira Ronald Feldman, term expired.

Peter F. Romero, of Florida, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, class of Minister-Counselor, to be an Assistant Secretary of State, vice Jeffrey Davidow.

Maxine L. Savitz, of California, to be a member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2004, vice Frank H. T. Rhodes, term expired.

Paul L. Seave, of California, to be U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of California for a term of 4 years, vice Charles Joseph Stevens, resigned.

Luis Sequeira, of Wisconsin, to be a member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2004, vice Ian M. Ross, term expired.

Gerald M. Shea, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Social Security Advisory Board for a term expiring September 30, 2004 (re-appointment).

James M. Simon, Jr., of Alabama, to be Assistant Director of Central Intelligence for Administration (new position).

Jack J. Spitzer, of Washington, to be Alternate Representative of the United States of America to the 52d session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

William Lacy Swing, of North Carolina, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, class of Career Minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Ruth Y. Tamura, of Hawaii, to be a member of the National Museum Services Board for a term expiring December 6, 2001 (reappointment).

Chang-Lin Tien, of California, to be a member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2004, vice Richard Neil Zare, term expired.

Edwin M. Truman, of Maryland, to be a Deputy Under Secretary of the Treasury, vice Timothy F. Geithner.

Mark Reid Tucker, of North Carolina, to be U.S. Marshal for the Eastern District of North Carolina for the term of 4 years, vice William I. Berryhill.

John F. Walsh, of Connecticut, to be a Governor of the U.S. Postal Service for a term expiring December 8, 2006, vice Bert H. Mackie, term expired.

Diane Edith Watson, of California, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Federated States of Micronesia.

Kent M. Wiedemann, of California, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Alice Rae Yelen, of Louisiana, to be a member of the National Museum Services Board for a term expiring December 6, 2001, vice Fay S. Howell, term expired.

Submitted January 7

James Roger Angel, of Arizona, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation for a term expiring February 4, 2002, vice Charles Szu, term expired.

Alejandro N. Mayorkas, of California, to be U.S. Attorney for the Central District of California, vice Nora Margaret Manella, resigned.

Myrta K. Sale, of Maryland, to be Controller, Office of Federal Financial Management, Office of Management and Budget, vice G. Edward DeSeve.

John T. Spotila, of New Jersey, to be Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, vice Sally Katzen.

Thomas Lee Strickland, of Colorado, to be U.S. Attorney for the District of Colorado for the term of 4 years, vice Henry Lawrence Solano, resigned.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: February 26, 1999

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32 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 874

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Public Papers of the Presidents

May 16, 1996

CITE: 32 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 874**LENGTH:** 2741 words**HEADLINE:** Remarks at the Congressional Asian-Pacific American Caucus Institute Dinner**BODY:**

Thank you, Admiral, for that wonderful introduction. And I want to thank Tamlyn Tomita and Garrett Wang, your co-emcees, for standing up here with me. I made them come out. I said, I want you to stand up here with me because you make me look young and fresh and alive. [Laughter] So I thank them for doing that. To Gloria Caoile, your dinner chair; Francey Youngberg, your executive director; Rona Figueroa, and all the Members of Congress who are here. And a couple of former Members of Congress who are here, my good friend, Norm **Mineta**, who is being honored tonight, and Frank Horton, who was the primary sponsor of the bill creating Asian-Pacific Heritage Month. I thank you, sir.

I don't know how many Members of Congress are here. I saw Congressman Underwood, Congressman Abercrombie, Congresswoman Pelosi, and I know Congressman Matsui is here -- or Doris would stop speaking to him. So however many Members of Congress who are here, I'm delighted to join you tonight.

I was honored to be here last year at your inaugural dinner. I'm proud of what we have accomplished together since then. More than anything else tonight I would like to say a simple thank you -- thank you on behalf of the United States for the many contributions that the 9 million Americans who trace their roots to Asia and the islands of the Pacific make to our country every day. And thank you, particularly to those of you and those whom you represent throughout this country who have participated in the efforts of our administration and without whom we would not have been able to accomplish much of what has been done.

As we debate the issue of immigration again this year, we should never forget that America is a great country because we have welcomed successive generations of immigrants to our shores. Because we are a nation of laws we should do everything we can and we should do more than we have to, to stop illegal immigration. I have done more than has previously been done. But we should avoid bashing immigrants. We are nearly, all of us, immigrants or the children or grandchildren or great-grandchildren of immigrants. The Native Americans were here first, and I think they crossed an ice cap to get here.

This is a country founded on a certain set of ideas, a certain set of values, a certain set of principles. And anybody willing to embrace them, to work hard to make the most of their own lives, to be responsible, can be an American citizen. That is the special thing about the United States, and we should never forget it.

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31 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1482

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Public Papers of the Presidents

Public Papers of the Presidents

September 4, 1995

CITE: 31 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1482**LENGTH:** 4573 words**HEADLINE:** Remarks at the Dedication of California State University at Monterey Bay in Monterey, California**BODY:**

Thank you so much. It's a gorgeous day. It's a wonderful reception. I thank you. I can't imagine anybody in America who's having a better time on Labor Day than I am right now. And I thank you.

Senator Boxer and Lieutenant Governor Davis, Congressman **Mineta**, Secretary West, Chancellor Munitz, President Peter Smith, Illy longtime friend from the time he was the Lieutenant Governor of Vermont and I was the Governor of Arkansas; we worked on education together. You've got a good person here; you're very lucky to have him. And my good friend Congressman Sam Farr who has worked like a demon for this project and talks to me about it incessantly. You think I came out here because of Leon, but the truth is I showed up today because I couldn't bear to watch Sam Farr cry if I hadn't come. [Laughter] And let me say to Beatrice, I'm glad your daddy is here. If you were my daughter, I'd have been very proud of you here today. You were great. You were terrific. Thank you. Stand up there. Give him a hand. [Applause] Thank you, sir. Thank you.

I want to thank all the others who made this possible, the other distinguished platform guests. And to Milrose Basco, thank you for singing the National Anthem. You were terrific. I thank the Watsonville Community Band, the Bethel Missionary Church Choir, the Western Stage of Hartnell College, El Teatro del Campesino -- everyone who kept you occupied and entertained in the beginning. I thank the members of the general assembly who worked hard to make this possible.

You know, I was listening to Leon talk about the time he introduced me in Rome. That's really true, he translated my remarks in Rome. We were in the town square there -- thousands and thousands of those handsome, robust Romans were around -- Leon and I standing before the cheering crowd. They were chattering away in Italian. The attractive, young mayor of Rome was to my left. I leaned over, and I said, "What are they saying, Mayor?" He said, "Do you really want to know?" [Laughter] I said, "Yes." He said, "They're saying, who's that guy up there with Leon Panetta?" [Laughter] This fall I'm going to take him to Ireland and give him a dose of his own medicine. [Laughter]

We were in there a few moments ago, and I was meeting some of the folks that helped to make this project possible. One lady went through the line and shook my hand, and she said, "Mr. President, follow your heart, and do what Leon tells you to." I want to say if she had told me to do what Sylvia tells me to, I'd come nearer to doing it. [Laughter]

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May 25, 2000; Thursday

LENGTH: 2323 words

AGENCY: WHITE HOUSE

SIC-MAJOR-GROUP: 09 - General Classification

HEADLINE: REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT AT ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN EVENT

CONTACT: 202-456-7150

BODY:

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Thank you very much, and good afternoon.

I want to welcome all of you here. And a special word of welcome to a former congressman, and now our chair of the commission, **Norm Mineta**; Daphne Kwok; Jin Sook Lee; Karen Narasaki; Senator Akaka; Senator Thomas; Representative Becerra; Representative Eni Faleomavaega; Representative Underwood; to Bill Lann Lee and all the members of the administration who are Asian Pacific Americans. We just had a picture of over 60 of us, about -- not quite -- 90 percent of the total.

I want to thank those of you who work in the White House and to say a special word of appreciation to Laura Efurud, who worked very hard on this event. (Applause.) And to our Director of Public Liaison, Mary Beth Cahill, for her work and support. (Applause.) And I want to say a special word of appreciation to the Asian Pacific American whom I have known the longest in this group, Maria Haley, who helped me put the commission together. (Applause.) I thank her for her work.

I am very proud that I've had the opportunity to appoint more Asian Pacific Americans than any President in history. I am proud of the difference you make every day, whether you're enforcing our civil rights laws, administering our Medicare program, representing America overseas, or in many other countless ways you make a profound difference.

This month, we celebrate the accomplishments of more than 10 million Asian Pacific Americans in every aspect of our nation's life -- from engineering to education, science to sports, public service to the performing arts. You might be interested to know that one of the performing arts is speech-making, and the speechwriter who prepared this was Samir Afidi, one of the Asian Pacific Americans in our

administration. (Applause.)

You may be fifth-generation Americans, or newcomers to our shores, but you have all enriched our country and reenforced our values of family work and community. We should recognize that not just in one month, but every day. Thanks to the inventiveness of people like Vinod Dham, we celebrate it whenever we use a computer with a Pentium chip. We celebrate when we read the works of writers like Amy Tan; when we visit the haunting Vietnam Memorial, designed by Maya Lin; when we benefit from the path-breaking medical research of Dr. David Ho; and from countless other Asian Pacific Americans who are leading to new frontiers of science and technology.

And I also want to say that just as we are enhanced when we tap the strengths of all Americans, we are diminished when any American is targeted unfairly because of his or her heritage. Stereotyping, discrimination, racism have no place. And if we can overcome it, America has no limit to what we can achieve. (Applause.)

I am proud of the progress that we have made together over the last seven and a half years, both here and around the world. This spring, I was the first President in over 20 years to visit South Asia. Just yesterday, we took an historic step toward normalizing trade with China, and continuing our prosperity at home, and I think most important of all, giving us the chance to have a very different 50 years with the Asian Pacific region in the future than the 50 years we have all just lived through. (Applause.)

I am very proud of the contributions of Asian Pacific Americans to the longest economic expansion in history, to the lowest unemployment rate in 30 years. I am proud that we have worked hard to spread these benefits more equally across our society -- poverty at a 20-year low, and poverty among Asian Pacific Americans declining by more than 10 percent since I took office.

Last year, the SBA approved loans to Asian Pacific entrepreneurs totally over \$2.1 billion, more than three and a half times the number of loans guaranteed in 1992, the year before we took office.

We beefed up our commitment to the enforcement of civil rights laws. And we know that, in spite of all the successes, we still face challenges to building the one America of our dreams. So today, I'd like to touch on just a few of those, if I might.

First, we face the challenge of ensuring that every American is part of our prosperity. The Asian Pacific American community is the fastest growing racial group in our country; also among the most diverse, with more than 30 different ethnic groups, with roots that stretch from Pakistan to Polynesia, Thailand to Tonga, Hong Kong to

Hawaii. Some have referred to your community as a so-called "model minority." But that label, like any one, while it has its truths and strengths, masks the rich diversity and the diversity of challenges and disparities we find within the Asian Pacific American community.

For example, cervical cancer rates among Vietnamese women are nearly five times higher than those for white women. Why is that, and what can we do about it? Over half of South Asian Americans have earned a bachelor's degree, but less than 6 percent of Cambodian and Laotian Americans have completed college. Why is that, and what can we do about it? Despite the strong economy, almost half of all Cambodian Americans, and two out of three Hmong Americans live in poverty. Why is that, and what are we going to do about it?

Let me say just sort of parenthetically, I was very, very grateful that amidst an otherwise very busy week dominated by the news about our discussions on China, we announced an historic bipartisan accord, thanks to the good work and good faith of the Speaker of the House, between Republicans and Democrats to launch an initiative to develop new markets in America -- to give people the same incentives to invest in poor neighborhoods and people and places that have been left behind here, as we give them to invest around the world. And I hope the Asian Pacific American community will, number one, help us pass this legislation as soon as possible; and number two, close the disparities in educational and economic performance within all the groups that make up your richly diverse community. (Applause.)

I signed an executive order last year establishing the White House initiative on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders, and an Advisory Commission, headed by Norm Mineta. One particular focus is going to be on how we can improve our data collection to better identify the specific needs of discreet populations. In a larger sense, the work of this commission is an extension of the New Markets approach.

We do not have a person to waste in America. We all do better when we help each other. And that's what the White House initiative and this commission's work is all about. I want to thank Norm and all the commissioners here and those throughout our government for being a part of it. But a special thanks to those of you who have agreed to serve on this commission. We wish you well and we're all committed to helping you succeed.

A second challenge we face in building one America is making sure that our government reflects our growing diversity. I am proud to have nominated Bill Lann Lee as our nation's top civil rights enforcer, the first Asian Pacific American in that post. (Applause.) I still hope the Senate will do the right thing and confirm him.

Yesterday, I nominated Norman Bay as U.S. Attorney for the District of New Mexico. (Applause.) And I also want to say a word about judges. I have appointed the most diverse group of federal judges

in history. They have garnered the highest percentages of top ratings the ABA has given in 40 years. We have shattered the myth that diversity somehow diminishes quality.

Today I want to thank the Senate for the progress made yesterday in confirming 16 judges. But we still have too many nominees who have waited too long. One of them is a woman named Dolly Gee. I met with her yesterday. (Applause.) I'm going to embarrass her a little bit now. I nominated her for the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California.

She has some good news in her life -- she got married last weekend. The bad news is she's supposed to be on her honeymoon. (Laughter.) The worst news is her husband is on her honeymoon. (Laughter.) In London. But because she wanted to be here with you, she sent him there without her. (Laughter.) And I think every one of you should take it as a personal responsibility to try to persuade the Senate to confirm her.

Dolly, stand up there. (Applause.)

Before I took office it has been 14 years since the last Asian Pacific American had been appointed to the bench. I've had the honor to appoint five, and Dolly would be six. Six is a nice round number, and she ought to be part of it. (Applause.)

I thank her for her service in Los Angeles, serving with great distinction on the Federal Service Impasse Board, helping to mediate labor disputes. And again I say, in addition to that, in her distinguished career as a civil litigator, she has, nonetheless, languished with her nomination for more than a year in the Senate. The quality of justice suffers when people like Dolly are denied a hearing and a vote. So I hope we will get it.

Third, building one America means rooting out discrimination in all its forms. Part of that means healing the wounds of the past. Our budget includes almost \$5 million to preserve a number of World War II internment camps. Part of what I know about this stems from the fact that one of those camps was in my home state. We must never forget that sad chapter in our history, or let fear and prejudice jeopardize our rights and our liberties.

I'll never forget, when I went to Hawaii to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II in the Pacific, I played golf with a number of World War II veterans. And one of them told me that -- he said that he was the only good example of what happened in an internment camp. He was sent to our internment camp in Arkansas, and there was -- the only place that he could find anyone who made his native food was across the river in Mississippi. So he went over there and met a young woman who became his wife. They let him out of the

internment camp, and he joined the military and served with distinction in our Armed Services. I have never forgotten that. And I still can't believe it happened. And that may be the only good story that ever came out of one of those things.

So I would say that we need to do our best to preserve those camps so that there will never be any new ones in America, and our children don't forget what happened -- and the cautionary tale of how quickly good people can do bad things. (Applause.)

I am also really looking forward next month to awarding the Medal of Honor to 21 Asian Pacific American veterans of World War II -- (applause) -- including Senator Inouye. (Applause.) It is long overdue.

Finally, let me say, we have to do more to combat hate crimes in our society. We see case after case across our land -- a man dragged to death in Texas because he was black; a young man beaten and left to die in Wyoming because he was gay; children shot in Los Angeles because of their Jewish faith; a postal worker gunned down in California because of his Filipino heritage. Hate crimes target people not because of what they do, but because of who they are. And because of that, they strike at the heart of who we are as Americans. I hope we can pass the hate crimes legislation, and I hope you'll help us to do it. (Applause.)

I recently received a remarkable book called, "Asian American Dreams." In the book, the author, Helen Zia, notes that Asian Pacific Americans -- and I quote -- "are a people in constant motion, a great work in progress, each stage more faceted and complex than before. As we overcome adversity and take on new challenges, we have evolved. Our special dynamism is our gift to America."

Thank you for sharing that gift and renewing our nation. Thank you for moving us closer to the America of our founders' dreams, where we don't just tolerate, but celebrate our differences; share our rich heritage in history with others, always reaffirming our common humanity.

Now, I would like to ask the next speaker to the podium, a World War II internment survivor, the first Asian American to be a committee chairman in Congress, the founder of the Asian Pacific Institute for Congressional Studies, the chair of my Advisory Commission on Asian American and Pacific Islanders, and my friend -- Norm Mineta. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. I want to thank again the members of Congress for coming, give them a chance to make their exit. We're adjourned. Let's just stand up and have a good time. Thank you. (Applause.)

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May 25, 2000, Thursday

SECTION: WHITE HOUSE BRIEFING

LENGTH: 2724 words

HEADLINE: REMARKS BY PRESIDENT WILLIAM CLINTON AT DINNER FOR ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR CONGRESSIONAL STUDIES

LOCATION: CAPITOL HILTON, WASHINGTON, D.C.

DATE: THURSDAY, MAY 25, 2000 **TIME:** 9:20 P.M. EDT

BODY:

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Thank you very much. Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. We had a wonderful day today at the White House. For all of you who were there, I thank you for coming. I thank my good friend, Norm Mineta. He thought he had retired from public life when he left the Congress, and he found that there is life after politics, but there's no life without politics. (Laughter.) I got him back in, and I thank him for that. (Applause.)

I also want to thank the members of the United States House who are here. I have no glasses and this list -- (laughter) -- so I'm going to show my age here. But Chair of the APA Caucus, Bob Underwood; Lane Evans; Shirley Burke; Julian Dixon; Donna Christianson Green; and Phil Crane. Thank you all for being here. I'd also like to acknowledge one member of Congress who is not here, who led our efforts on China PNTR, Bob Matsui. I thank him as well for what he did. (Applause.) Thank you all.

I want to thank our Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights, Bill Lann Lee, who is here. (Applause.) I had a lot of fun today with Dolly Gee. I think she's still here, she's not on her honeymoon yet. Thank you very much for being here. (Applause.) And I want to thank all the people at the White House, but especially Laura Efurud, in my Office of Public Liaison. (Applause.) The Director of our office, Mary Beth Cahill, came over here with me tonight, and we were laughing that -- you may know, I had to go to a memorial service for a young friend of mine today in Rhode Island. That's why I'm a little late. And when I leave you, I'm going to the Sons of Italy dinner. (Laughter.) So I said to Mary Beth, here we are, two Irish going to the Asian Pacific dinner and the Sons of Italy dinner -- is this a great country or what? (Applause.)

Let me begin by just saying a heartfelt thank you to the members of the Asian American Pacific Institute for the support you have given to the efforts that Vice President Gore and I have made over these last seven and a half years. It's meant more than you can possibly know. I was here five years ago, as Norm said, when you launched the Institute. You've come a long way since then. You have embodied the wisdom of the Chinese proverb that a journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step. And you have taken a lot of steps in the last five years.

You've gotten more Asian Pacific Americans interested, informed and involved in the political process. You've had an impact on a lot of vital issues. You've helped to form more unity among great diversity of the Asian Pacific community in the United States.

When I was here in '95, I said, if we only understand what an incredible resource our people are, we can have more opportunities than any other country. I still believe that. I think no nation is so well positioned for this new century, for a global economy and an increasingly globalized society, as the United States -- if we are prepared to make the most of our diverse talents, our heritage, our contacts, what we know, what we feel, what we understand.

The first Japanese immigrants came here in 1843. Their spirit helped to build this country. The people who came to build the transcontinental railroad, over 130 years ago, and are still throughout the Mississippi Delta and my home region, helped to build this country. The people who helped to put the first Asian American in Congress in 1957 helped to build this country. And so have all of you.

Now there are more than 9 million Americans who trace their roots to Asia and the islands of the Pacific; more than 25 nationalities, more than 75 languages, hundreds of different ethnic groups, all with a long, rich legacy of working hard and overcoming obstacles to pursue the American Dream. You have greatly enriched the quality and the character of the United States. And for that I am profoundly grateful.

You have strengthened our common values of family, faith and work, and our common vision of a better future for our children. For seven and a half years, I have tried to reenforce those values and advance that future. I am grateful that we are in the longest economic expansion in history, with the lowest unemployment rate in 30 years -- 32 years now -- with the lowest female unemployment rate in 40 years, the lowest African American and Hispanic unemployment rates ever recorded, a 20-year low in poverty, over a 10 percent drop in poverty among Asian Pacific Americans alone.

Last year the SBA approved loans to the Asian Pacific community in America exceeding \$2 billion, more than three and a half times the amount approved in the year before I took office. I have tried to make sure that we would go forward together.

I'm grateful that our social fabric is on the mend, something of immense concern to all of you -- crime at a 25-year low; teen births down seven years in a row; adoptions up 30 percent; welfare rolls cut in half, to their lowest level since 1968; expanded Head Start; 90 percent of our kids immunized against serious diseases for the first time in our history; 21 million people took advantage of the Family and Medical Leave law; 5 million families benefited by the HOPE Scholarships to send their kids to college; 150,000 young Americans, many of them Asian Pacific Americans, have served their communities in AmeriCorps. I am grateful for all of that.

Our country, I believe, is moving to develop a national security strategy for the 21st century which keeps a strong defense, but relies on cooperation wherever possible. And I do believe that far more important than the obvious economic benefits, it is the chance to have a more secure future. That was the most important reason for the House of Representatives adopting the Permanent Normal Trade Relations with China yesterday, and I'm very, very grateful to them for doing that. (Applause.)

Now, having said that, you may have noticed that this is an election year. (Laughter.) Since it's the first time I haven't been on the ballot in 26 years, I've hardly noticed it at all, but -- (laughter) -- I understand -- most days I'm okay about it. And so I want to ask you to do something that comes naturally to you, whether you're Democrats or Republicans or independents. I want to urge you to use this year to mobilize your communities and those beyond your communities to have the right approach.

Because the great question here is, what are we going to do with our prosperity? What are we going to do with our increasing social harmony? What are we going to do with our relative security in a still dangerous world? How are we going to make the most of a moment that truly is unprecedented in the lives of all of us in this room?

And maybe it's never happened to you, but at least I can speak for the Irish -- everyone I know over 30 has made a mistake in his or her personal or professional life, not because things were going so poorly, but because things were going so well. Sometimes when things are going well, you break your concentration. You think there are no consequences to taking the momentary benefit instead of the long-term look.

And I have decided that I will try to devote myself this year to getting the American people to take the long view -- to say, what are we going to do with this magic moment. And I think we ought to say, okay, we can do things now we couldn't do seven or eight years ago -- when I was preoccupied

overwhelmingly with trying to turn the country around and get people together, and go beyond the divisive politics that had paralyzed us into a rhetoric in Washington that I sort of characterized as "I've got an idea, you've got an idea, let's fight. (Laughter.) And we're trying to move beyond that.

And that's how we balanced the budget and produced this surplus. When I leave office, we will have paid off about \$360 billion of our national debt. (Applause.) I confess even I didn't think we could do that in 1992. If I had gone before the people in '92 and said, vote for me and when I leave office we'll have three years of paying down the debt, you would have said, he seems like a nice young man, but he's a little touched, we'd better send him home. (Laughter.) So I ask you to think of that. What are those big questions. Well, first of all, in spite of our growing prosperity, there are still people in places untouched by it. And we ought to take this opportunity to give them a chance to be part of the American Dream. Just for example: almost half of all Cambodian Americans, two out of three Hmong Americans still live in poverty.

Over half of the South Asian Americans have earned a bachelor's degree, far above the 37 percent national average. But less than 6 percent of Cambodian and Laotian Americans have completed college -- in an age in which getting a world-class education is a prerequisite to full participation in the global economy.

We can't rest until every community, every family, every individual has a chance to be a part of this magnificent opportunity so many of you have worked so hard to create. That's why I signed that executive order establishing the Advisory Commission. The commission will work on ways to get the information we need to make the decisions that ought to be made to help the discreet groups of Asian Pacific Americans that are still not fully participating. They will help us to lower the cultural and linguistic and other barriers to health and social services. But we have to do more.

Just this week we had what I think is a truly historic meeting in the White House that was, understandably, sort of overlooked in the great amount of attention given to the China vote. But the Speaker of the House of Representatives and more than a dozen members of Congress equally divided in both parties came together in the White House and we said, look, we're trying open new markets abroad, but we have to create new markets at home; and we want to give people the same incentives to invest in poor areas of America and in the people of America that aren't fully participating we now give people to invest in poor areas throughout the world. It's an historic moment. And if we pass this legislation -- and I believe we will -- it could be the most significant anti-poverty initiative in a generation. I hope all of you will support it, without regard to your party. (Applause.)

What are some of the other big questions? I won't go through the answer or what I think are the answers. The important thing is you have to decide what you think the answers are. How are we going to guarantee every child a world-class education and make sure everybody can go to college? How are we going to make sure that people who work for living don't raise their children in poverty? The child poverty rate in America is still about 18 percent, as wealthy as we are. How are we going to help people to balance work and family, something that many Asian Americans have been brilliant at, but it's not easy.

How are we going to make sure that in this new and difficult world we continue to be a force for peace and reconciliation, and help other people resolve their racial and ethnic and religious conflicts that are leading to so much turmoil and could disrupt our future? What are our obligations to people in the poorest parts of the world that are being plagued by AIDS, malaria and TB, and other problems? All the children that are dying out there every day just because they don't have access to safe water. If we do something about that, won't that strengthen our security and make us more prosperous in the years ahead, because other people can raise their children in a good environment?

And how are we going to build one America here at home, after we make our country the safest big country in the world? What are we going to do about the aging of America, when two-thirds of our people will be working, but one-third will be retired -- our adults? Well, maybe more older people will work -- we lifted the earnings limit on Social Security, almost unanimously. It was a very good thing to do. But unless you young people dramatically increase your birth rates, or we dramatically increase

immigration, when all us baby boomers retire, we have to ask ourselves, how can we preserve the integrity of Social Security and Medicare -- and I think add a prescription drug benefit to the seniors -- (applause) -- in ways that don't burden their ability to raise our children, or our children's ability to raise our grandchildren -- how can we do that?

And to me, most important of all, still by far, is how can we build one America. How can we tear down the remaining barriers between us rooted in our differences? (Applause.)

I have never believed that we should try to homogenize America. I think we're becoming more interesting every day. You obviously agree by the reaction you had when I told you I was going to the Sons of Italy dinner later. (Laughter.) The trick is to respect our diversity; to go beyond it, to celebrate our diversity; to actually think it's a great thing and have fun with it, but to recognize that the reason we can enjoy it is because our common humanity and our common respect for the values of our Constitution are even more important than our diversity. That's the trick. (Applause.)

And the first thing we've got to do is make sure everybody has the chance to participate. That's why we've got 70 Asian Pacific Americans in the administration. That's why I nominated Bill Lann Lee. And I still hope the Senate will have a blast of enlightenment and confirm him. I keep working on that. (Applause.) Before I took office, it had been 14 years since an Asian Pacific American had been nominated for a federal judgeship. We have appointed five so far.

Yesterday, the Senate -- I want to thank them -- I've given them such grief because they've been so slow confirming my appointments, but yesterday they did confirm 16 judges. So I thank Senator Lott and the Senate for doing that, and I hope it is the beginning of a trend. And I hope that trend will include Dolly Gee from California. (Applause.) I think we should adopt hate crimes legislation. I think we ought to pass -- (applause) -- I think we ought to pass the Employment Nondiscrimination Act. I think that people -- I think that every school in this country should have programs which bring different people together. And if the student body is not diverse, they ought to bring people in from outside to talk, to ask questions, to understand what it is about all these myriad people that make up America that are different, and what it is we have in common. I think this is profoundly important.

And so I will just leave you with this. I've had a great time, you've been good to me. I'm not done, we're going to get a lot of things done in the next seven months. But you, through this organization and other efforts, have been brought into the mainstream of American public debate. You unite people across all kinds of ethnic and cultural lines and religious lines because of our common Asian Pacific heritage. Also, different philosophical and political lines. But true to your values, you can have a pivotal effect in getting America to take this millennial year to ask and answer the question, what will we do with this moment of good fortune.

You know, nothing lasts forever. And that keeps us going through the bad times, knowing that nothing lasts forever. But in good times, it means we must be careful, vigilant; we must nurture and be grateful for these opportunities and make the most of them.

So I ask you to think about that. If I were to receive a vision from heaven tonight that I was going to pass from this Earth tomorrow, and I could have one wish, and God said, now, I'm not a genie, you don't get three wishes, I'll just give you one -- I would wish for us to be one America, genuinely one America. (Applause.) Because we've got hundreds of stories in this room that illustrate there is nothing that we cannot achieve if we're given a chance, a fair chance, and if we understand that everybody matters, everybody has got a role to play, and we all do better when we help each other.

It's a simple little formula in the digital age, but it will carry us right where we need to go. And you can make sure it happens. Thank you and God bless you. (Applause.)

END

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NORMAN Y. MINETA

Vice President
Lockheed Martin

Asian American Village Honorary Advisor

Norman Mineta's has been a life of high achievement and public recognition. As city council member, mayor, eleven-term member of Congress, chairman of a powerful House committee, or corporate titan, he has sought to build bridges within and outside the Asian Pacific American community.

Born on November 12, 1931 in San Jose to Japanese immigrant parents, Mineta's belief in the American promise was challenged early in his life when wartime hysteria and the failure of political leadership led to the WWII internment of 120,000 Japanese Americans. His family was sent to a concentration camp in desolate Heart Mountain, Wyoming. Returning, Mineta determined he would labor to prevent such injustices from ever happening again, and perhaps the crowning achievement of his many legislative successes was the passage of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, providing former internees reparations and an official apology for government violations of their civil liberties and constitutional rights.



Mineta earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Business at the University of California-Berkeley in 1953. He served as an Army military intelligence officer during tours of duty in Japan and Korea. Upon returning to San Jose he worked at the Mineta Insurance Agency which his father had founded in 1920. An active Republican businessman, Mineta served as a leader of Republicans for Kennedy in 1960 until changing his party affiliation that September.

In 1962, Mineta joined San Jose's Human Relations Commission. Later, he became the first ethnic minority to serve on the San Jose City Council, then Vice Mayor, and in 1971 was elected to become the first APA mayor of a major American city. In 1974, Mineta was elected to Congress from a district that was 80% white and immediately established himself among the leaders of the 75 new Democrats in the 94th Congress. Proving that APAs can be accepted as leaders by whites, Latinos, African Americans, men and women, he has blazed a trail for all who follow him.

Mineta's broad legislative and leadership experience in the House of Representatives earned him the trust and respect of his Democratic colleagues. During his 21 years in Congress, he served as Chair of the

Committee on Public Works and Transportation (the first APA to chair a major committee in Congress), Deputy Whip for the House Democratic Leadership, and chair and member of several other committees including Budget, Post Office and Civil Service, Intelligence, and Science, Space and Technology. He played a leadership role in legislation surrounding transportation industries, the environment, the Voting Rights Act reauthorization bills, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993.

When the Republicans gained control of the House in 1994, Mineta was elected Ranking Democrat on the renamed House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. That year, he joined with nine colleagues from both chambers to found the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, and was instrumental in establishing the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus Institute, a nonprofit educational corporation. The following year, he announced he was retiring from Congress to head the Transportation Systems and Services Division of Lockheed Martin Corporation.

He remains actively committed, however, to furthering APA community issues and political participation. He is currently Chairman of the Asian Pacific American Institute for Congressional Studies, and is a member of the *Asian American Village* Honorary Advisory Board.

[Read the *Asian American Village* Interview with Norman Mineta](#)

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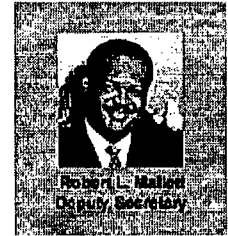


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Robert L. Mallett
Deputy Secretary

Biography of Secretary of Commerce William M. Daley



William M. Daley, 32nd U.S. Secretary of Commerce, sworn in on January 30, 1997

William M. Daley, the 32nd Secretary of Commerce, has been described by President Clinton as a truly outstanding public servant and an extraordinary leader.

As Secretary, he oversees a Department that promotes American business including e-commerce, develops a vast array of economic statistics, conducts the census, issues patents and trademarks, sets industrial standards, conducts oceanic research, and forecasts the weather. Secretary Daley also advises President Clinton and Vice President Gore on all matters concerning commerce and is the voice for American business in the Cabinet.

Believing that government's greatest challenge in this century is to operate more efficiently, Secretary Daley runs the Department like a business, and is known for his strong management skills. He recently completed a \$5 billion modernization of the weather service that means Americans will receive weather forecasts earlier and they will be more accurate. He has hired more workers off welfare rolls than any government agency, and has significantly increased the Department's purchases from small- and minority-owned businesses.

During the year 2000, Secretary Daley is focusing his energies on three priorities.

One is the 2000 Census, to be conducted this spring and summer. It is the greatest management challenge the federal government will face this year, as it finds

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the federal government will face this year, as it finds and counts 275 million people. Results will be used to annually allocate \$200 billion in federal money. To conduct the Census, more than 500,000 people will be hired to fill some 860,000 positions. Some people will be serving in more than one position throughout the course of the Census. Residents will use the latest technology, including returning forms via the Internet.

Two is electronic commerce. Since joining Commerce in 1997, the Secretary has watched e-commerce grow from hardly a decimal point in world economic statistics to what will be a trillion dollar business in a few years. He has worked tirelessly to create government policies that have helped this growth. His calls for businesses to develop online privacy and consumer protection policies have resulted in greater online satisfaction by Americans. He has turned the Commerce Department into the E-Commerce Department. Its web sites receive millions of hits a day; Americans can now apply online for many Commerce services, including trademarks and export licenses; and the Secretary has set a goal that within two years the paper-based agency will become the government's premier digital-based agency. This year, the Secretary is visiting 12 cities to shine a spotlight on how communities and businesses can help close the digital divide so minorities have the same access to the Internet as white Americans.

Three is trade. President Clinton has asked Secretary Daley to lead the drive this year to get Congressional approval of China's entry into the World Trade Organization. In his first three years, Secretary Daley visited 45 countries to promote American exports and open markets. He is significantly beefing up the Department's overseas staff, so today Commerce trade specialists are in 90 countries around the world helping American companies find export opportunities. He is bringing economic activity to areas where peace is evolving including the Middle East, Northern Ireland, and Eastern Europe. The Secretary is promoting the Internet to increase trade by encouraging more small-and medium-sized businesses to reach customers worldwide. He also is encouraging nations to ratify World Intellectual Property Organization treaties, which protect software companies selling products over the Internet and artists selling music online.

On his personal agenda for 2000, Secretary Daley is visiting students at high schools throughout the country named after Theodore Roosevelt. He is encouraging America's youth to be more involved in public service and business -- themes President Roosevelt expressed at the beginning of the last

century when he started the Commerce Department.

Secretary Daley became Commerce Secretary in January 1997. Prior to that he served President Clinton as his Special Counsel, coordinating the successful campaign to pass the North American Free Trade Agreement. A Chicago resident, he previously served as a law partner at Mayer, Brown & Platt; was president and chief operating officer of Amalgamated Bank of Chicago; served on a number of corporate boards; and was active in many Chicago community projects.

Secretary Daley holds an LL.B. from John Marshall Law School, and a B.A. from Loyola University. He and his wife Loretta have two daughters and a son.

January 2000



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William M. Daley

Commerce Secretary

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(By Bill O'Leary for The Washington Post)

He has never run for public office, but Commerce Secretary William M. Daley is regarded as a skilled politician, particularly in the wake of the NAFTA agreement he helped broker. Daley has been a key adviser to his brother, Chicago Mayor Richard M. Daley, and worked on his behalf with the local business community. Taking over the Commerce helm from Clinton adviser Mickey Kantor, Daley promised reforms on several controversial issues, including patronage and international trade missions.

Sworn in: Jan. 30, 1997 (nominated Dec. 13, 1996)

Succeeded: Mickey Kantor, acting commerce secretary (1996-97)

Previous occupation: Special counsel to President Clinton on NAFTA, 1993; Partner, law firm of Mayer, Brown & Platt; president and chief operating officer of Amalgamated Bank of Chicago, 1990-93, vice chairman, Amalgamated Bank of Chicago, 1989-90; lawyer, firm of Daley and George, Chicago; Advisory Council, Economic Opportunity, 1977-80.

Education: Loyola University, Chicago (B.A.); John Marshall Law School, Chicago (LL.B); honorary degree, Doctor of Laws, John Marshall Law School.

Hometown: Chicago

Date of Birth: Aug. 9, 1948

Spouse: Loretta

Children: Two daughters and a son

Religion: Roman Catholic

Of note: Daley, the country's 32nd commerce secretary, chaired the 1992 Clinton campaign in Illinois and served as co-chairman of the 1996 Democratic National Convention host committee. Daley is a member of one of Illinois' most famous political family dynasties; his brother, Richard M. Daley, is mayor of Chicago, following in the footsteps of their father, Richard J. Daley, who was mayor from 1955 to 1976.

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Daley Pledge On Patronage Is Applauded

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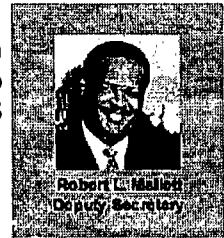


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Robert L. Mallick
Deputy Secretary

SECRETARY DALEY TO LEAVE COMMERCE TO CHAIR GORE 2000 CAMPAIGN

Washington, D.C. -U. S. Commerce Secretary William M. Daley announced today that he has accepted the position of Chairman of the Gore 2000 campaign and will be leaving the Commerce Department soon. He will continue to serve as Commerce Secretary for several weeks to ensure a smooth transition at Commerce.

Secretary Daley said that serving as Secretary of Commerce for the last three-and-a-half years has been "the honor of my life."

"It has been a privilege to serve the American people as the Secretary of Commerce in the Clinton-Gore Administration. I am proud of the people who have worked with me at Commerce and grateful for their service. Most of all, I believe that we have accomplished a great deal for the American people – work that will last for generations to come," he said.

"I have had the good fortune to serve during a time of unprecedented prosperity and the longest economic expansion on record. America is strong, and American companies are the most competitive in the world."

"Working with the President, the Vice President, other members of the Administration, Congress, local officials and organizations, businesses and workers, we have opened markets around the world, provided a strong foundation for the digital economy, and worked to close the digital divide. We are conducting what I believe will be a successful and accurate 2000 Census. We have modernized the weather service, protected our oceans and natural resources, and helped foster innovations in technology that directly affect American men, women and children at home and at work every day."

"I believe strongly in the ability of Vice President Gore to lead our country and to continue the unprecedented prosperity of the last eight years. I believe that public service is the noblest of professions and being given this honor is an incredible opportunity," Daley said. "I am thrilled to help someone I so deeply admire."

As the 32nd Secretary of Commerce, Daley has a strong record of achievement. He focused his efforts on strong management of the department and three top priorities: trade, e-commerce, and the census.

Secretary Daley has led the effort to see China PNTR through the House of Representatives and continues to work towards its successful passage in the Senate. He has worked tirelessly to open markets around the world.

He has championed the benefits of technology to the nation's economy and worked to

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- National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
- National Telecommunications & Information Administration
- Office of the Inspector General
- Patent and Trademark Office
- Technology Administration
 - National Institute of Standards & Technology
 - National Technical Information Service

close the digital divide. Under his leadership, the Department produced the first official statistics on the digital economy and e-tail sales.

He has effectively overseen the enormous and complex task of the 2000 Census.

He has led the charge for a safer Internet, through the posting of privacy policies on websites and encouraging corporations not to advertise on sites without privacy protections.

He completed a major modernization of the weather service so that Americans will get more accurate forecasts and earlier warnings of weather changes.

Effective management has been the cornerstone of his tenure at Commerce, securing clean financial audits and using innovative procurements practices, while increasing the Department's purchases from small and minority-owned businesses and hiring more workers off welfare rolls than any other agency.



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June 22, 2000, Thursday, Final Edition

NAME: BILL DALEY**SECTION:** STYLE; Pg. C01**LENGTH:** 2822 words**HEADLINE:** The Not So Invisible Man; Bill **Daley**, the Gore Campaign's New Chairman, Reluctantly Emerges From the Shadows**BYLINE:** Dana Milbank, Washington Post Staff Writer**BODY:**

A bald man in a gray pinstripe suit enters an office building on North Capitol Street and announces that he wants to go to the studios of Fox News.

The security guard is having none of it. "Do you have a photo ID?" she asks.

The man searches his pockets. "No, I don't," he says sheepishly. "I forgot my wallet."

"Well, I'll have to call upstairs," the guard rejoins.

Finally, a young woman from Fox emerges from the elevator. "Sorry about the mix-up, Mr. Secretary," she says.

Mr. Secretary? Yes, in the flesh. For William M. Daley, the U.S. commerce secretary and new chairman of the Gore presidential campaign, such invisibility is standard--and welcome. In a town of virtuoso publicity magnets, he is a practiced and expert second fiddle.

He's the Daley who's not the mayor of Chicago (that's his brother Richard); the Cabinet secretary who fainted from nerves at the announcement of his appointment. He's a regular at the Ground Zero of Ego, the Palm steakhouse, but warns that if they put his caricature on the wall, he'll never eat there again. He has declined the security detail offered to Cabinet members.

Daley, by his own admission, is a throwback. He wears a fedora in winter, sport coats on weekends. He instituted "casual Fridays" in the Commerce Department but still wears dark suits. He likes Sinatra and "easy listening." He doesn't use foul language or tell racy jokes. He opens doors for ladies. "He observes all the conventions," says Charlene Barshefsky, the U.S. trade representative.

Above all, Daley, 51, is retro in his love of doing politics in the shadows. "He's done that not only in politics but in life generally," says his brother John. "He's more back-room."

There are two types of power in Washington: the power wielded by the elected, who practice the art of self-glorification, and the power wielded by the unelected, who practice their art away from public view.

The latter has become, increasingly, a lost art in the capital, as even the behind-the-scenes guys demand the spotlight. Fundraisers such as Terry McAuliffe and lobbyists like Vernon Jordan take center stage on Washington's social scene, while lawyers like Greg Craig and Bob Bennett command greater name recognition than most pols. A former White House staffer like George Stephanopoulos aims for celebrity, while an ex-Cabinet member like Bob Reich publishes a kiss-and-tell book about the president.

Against that backdrop, a man such as Daley, who never held elected office and thrives on anonymity, is increasingly rare. He can be as vain as the next guy, as he readily admits. "I've got an ego, a healthy one, don't get me wrong," he says. "So far I've managed to keep it in check. In some of these jobs you tend to think you're the Second Coming."

To that end, he likes to play the fixer. He takes on embattled causes--NAFTA, the Commerce Department, trade relations with China. He fights doggedly for them, subjugating his own ego, and usually engineering come-from-behind victories.

As Daley heads to Nashville this morning for his first visit to Gore headquarters, the question is: Can he do the same for the vice president?

The Showman

They call it the Full Ginsburg.

It is a feat so intricate in orchestration, so demanding in endurance, that only one man has ever done it. That was Bill Ginsburg, Monica Lewinsky's lawyer, who burst onto the sets of all five political chat shows one glorious Sunday in February 1998. Since then, Rudy Giuliani and Rick Lazio have imitated the feat, but from New York studios. On this third Sunday in June, says CNN producer Sam Feist, Daley is executing "the first Full Ginsburg in Washington since Bill Ginsburg."

Daley, quite obviously, is not at one with this role. He exhales deeply off camera to fight the jitters, and he shuffles his feet while answering questions. The campaign's spinmeisters told him they desperately needed a chairman to put his mug on the air, because Daley's predecessor, Tony Coelho, wouldn't. But Daley, as his friend Jim Johnson puts it, "does what has to be done." Along the way, Daley turns the Sunday TV marathon into an exercise in self-deprecation.

At Fox, the makeup woman sympathizes with him about the exertion of the campaign trail. "I don't know how you do it," she says.

"I don't know, either," he says.

Tony Snow, the Fox host, enters the makeup room. "The Full Ginsburg, huh?" he asks.

Daley isn't flattered. "Didn't Ginsburg get fired by his client?"

A few minutes later, he charges out of the Fox studio and to his car, through Rock Creek Park and up Massachusetts Avenue to NBC. Chris Lehane, the campaign press secretary, is trying to amuse Daley in the car with a tale about his days as a bellhop in Maine. "I'm just a different version of a

bellhop now," Lehane says.

"We all are," Daley observes.

When Daley arrives at NBC, with a coffee stain on his shirt, he's hustled into the studio, where Tim Russert grills him on Gore's woes. "What's the problem?" he asks. But Daley is cool. "We have created an economy that's the envy of the world," he says. His Chicago accent makes the word come out ecahnomy. Why mess it up with a myahssive tax cut?

Within a minute, he's out the door and speeding toward the ABC studio downtown, this time with a network employee in the car shouting nervously into her cell phone. It's only 10 minutes to air time. "We're passing the British Embassy!" she shouts. "We're at 22nd and Mass! We're passing the Westin Fairfax!"

"We should have a white Bronco," Daley observes dryly. He gets to ABC on time, but then has only a few minutes to linger before he's off to CBS.

By now, Daley is getting weary. He has a few testy lines on-air, then faces a bank of cameras on the sidewalk. "Anything you plan to do differently right away?" one reporter asks.

"Stop doing so many TV shows," he says.

But not before the finale at CNN. Now he's so loose he makes a cross-eyed face at the camera before showtime. Wolf Blitzer, the host, flashes more bad poll numbers on the screen and fires off the same questions. "You've done a full Bill Ginsburg," Blitzer says. "Is this going to be a new policy of yours?"

"I hope not," Daley replies. It's hard to doubt his sincerity.

During Daley's long morning on the airwaves, one moment stands out as particularly revealing--perhaps inadvertently so. As he waits for his turn on ABC's "This Week," he stands in the control room listening to Sam Donaldson talk about Gore's problems and about how the new chairman "has his work cut out for him."

"Why," Daley asks nobody in particular, "am I doing this?"

A Family Tradition

Why, indeed?

Daley, the youngest of seven children, learned from an early age that he liked living on the fringes of power. "When my dad was alive, everybody was in the shadows," he says. He got to visit JFK and LBJ and swim in the White House pool, he got to see the Democratic conventions of '64 and '68, he met the Queen of England. But he was a witness to history, never the center of attention. The senior Richard Daley, who ruled Chicago from the 1950s through 1976, preached to his children the Catholic virtue of humility. He lived in the same house his whole adult life, a half-block from where he was born, in the blue-collar neighborhood of Bridgeport.

"All his friends were policemen, mechanics, whatever," Bill Daley says. Today, he often cites the wisdom of his mother ("Keep your ears open and your mouth shut") and his father ("Take a small job. It'll last longer"). He also remembers his father's lesson that "there's nothing better than a dead politician" for measuring the ephemeral nature of political power. When his father died, the 28-year-old Bill found that to many supposed pals, "suddenly I wasn't quite their friend."

A decade later, he was devoting himself to another relative's glory, this time directing his brother's

mayoral campaigns. "Bill is the political brains behind his brother," says Chicago Democratic consultant David Axelrod.

After managing his brother's losing bid for mayor in 1983, Daley scrapped the old campaign playbooks. He cobbled together a multiracial coalition that got his brother elected. Daley himself describes his role modestly: "I was able to live vicariously through my brother."

Daley loves political machinations, and he was the lord of Chicago's back-room deals in the 1980s. When Michael Whouley, now a top Gore adviser, was collecting delegates for Michael Dukakis in 1988, Daley gave him a few names. One man, told that Whouley had been sent by Daley, filled out all the paperwork before even asking which candidate he had agreed to represent.

"It wasn't like meeting the pope, but it was like meeting a major cardinal," Whouley says of Daley. Even now, Daley's brother the mayor has a betting pool to see who can best predict the city's election results in each of the 50 wards. "Bill's walked away with the pot the last two elections even though he's not even in town," Axelrod says.

In promoting his brother, Bill Daley was also perpetuating the power of the Daley name, which has given him a good life so far. A graduate of Loyola University and John Marshall Law School in Chicago, Bill Daley practiced law with a brother; their father steered them business. Later, Daley landed on various boards, including Fannie Mae's, and after a stint in the early 1990s as a Chicago bank executive, he became a partner in 1993 at that city's elite Mayer, Brown & Platt law firm, where he was a powerful lobbyist.

While Daley acknowledges his family name is responsible for much of his ascent, he has taken it into new places: corporate boardrooms and the federal government. "The idea of Bridgeport and banker don't often come together, and yet Bill Daley did it," says Sen. Dick Durbin (D-Ill.). "He learned his lessons in the neighborhood, but he could take them to La Salle Street."

When his mayor-brother helped Clinton in Illinois in 1992, Bill Daley became close to the campaign and expected a Cabinet post. He was passed over in the first term, but finally was named commerce secretary at the end of 1996, an appointment his brother labeled an "early Christmas present" to the Daley family. Bill, unaccustomed to being the one onstage, collapsed while the president was announcing his appointment. He claimed he hadn't eaten that morning and was hot.

Naturally, the idea of vicarious celebrity, which had worked so well for Daley in Chicago, came with him to Washington. Grabbing the limelight is counterproductive, he says. "You just make enemies."

Asked by Clinton to lead the push in Congress for normal trade status for China, an unpopular cause with organized labor, Daley worked behind the scenes to make it happen. He was the one who counted votes and decided which Democratic members to target, and he talked House Speaker Dennis Hastert into holding the vote well in advance of the fall elections, taking the political heat off Democrats so that they could join most Republicans in passing the measure.

But in meetings with the president, Daley never sat at Clinton's side, and had others answer his questions. When he arranged for an event at which former presidents endorsed the China bill, he had Madeleine Albright get the spotlight instead of him. "What do I need to get more glory out of this?" Daley recalls thinking. "I got my job."

At Commerce, he had the dubious task of salvaging the reputation of the department, targeted by some in Congress for elimination. Commerce's critics on the Hill charged that the late Ron Brown had turned the agency into a Democratic fundraising arm, using foreign trips to woo donors. Daley put a moratorium on trade missions and slashed Commerce's political appointees from 256 to 140. He made sure the department passed its financial audit for the first time, and he took care of each of the top 10 problems cited by Commerce's inspector general.

"Nobody talks about dismantling us these days," says David Lane, Daley's staff chief and a likely candidate to join his boss in Nashville.

Daley buried himself in the humdrum tasks, such as working the phones to make sure Congress didn't let legislation against overseas bribery die, thus saving an international agreement. "He got no headlines as the man who saved anti-bribery legislation," says Andy Pincus, Commerce's general counsel.

Daley seems uncomfortable with even the normal attention due a Cabinet member. When John Wilkinson, a Chicago meatpacker, came to Washington to visit his old friend, Daley insisted on putting him in the back seat of the car and sitting in the front with the driver.

It almost goes without saying, then, that Daley will demand that others adopt his love of anonymous toil at Gore headquarters. "There's only one face of the campaign and that's Al Gore's," he says. "I don't think there should be personalities around the campaign. Everyone's going to get their 15 minutes of fame out of this."

How old-fashioned. But then, we're talking about Bill Daley, who is traditional to the point of cliché. He has been married to one woman, Loretta, for decades, and calls his siblings and 93-year-old mother almost daily. He owns one pair of bluejeans, purchased for gardening at his summer home in Michigan, which he never got around to doing. He vacations with family and keeps photos of his parents, his mayor-brother, and his four children, one deceased, in his office. He reads historical biographies. He plays golf. He likes the White Sox and big steaks. "I've known him for 12 years," says Whouley, the Gore strategist. "I don't know anything provocative about the guy."

Daley, asked about his archaic ways, offers a characteristic demurrer. "It's the way I've always been," he says. "You are what you are. When you're 52 years old, you don't change."

Daley is that rare man in his fifties who rounds his age up a year. His birthday is Aug. 9.

The New Recruit

Before Tony Coelho became chairman, Al Gore talked with Bill Daley about running his campaign. Ultimately the vice president selected Coelho, the former House whip, as a turnaround artist who could shake up his lethargic campaign. Coelho bruised egos and made enemies, but he enforced discipline--and it worked. Gore won the AFL-CIO endorsement, cut his spending and whipped Bill Bradley. But after the primaries, Coelho's interest-group-based politics lost its effectiveness, Gore advisers resumed squabbling, and Coelho's intestinal illness flared up.

Daley now can play the enviable role of the white knight. He is well liked by staff: While Coelho was new to presidential politics and most Gore advisers, Daley knows Gore advisers Donna Brazile, Tad Devine and Whouley from his time on the Mondale and Dukakis campaigns.

Coelho didn't do TV appearances, and when he did answer questions, they tended to be about his own business dealings, not about Gore. Daley, too, has his PR troubles; labor doesn't forgive him for his free-trade advocacy, and there have been charges from his years as a lawyer and banker over conflicts of interest and "pinstripe patronage." But nothing has stuck.

Gore aides also expect the new chairman to loosen the operation. "Daley can serve more in a traditional chairman role," says Tom Nides, a friend who works at Fannie Mae. "He can focus on the big pieces, not worry about the size of the podium at the convention."

Daley seconds that analysis. "I do view my role differently, as chairman of a company instead of chief operating officer," he says. "Tony tried to meld two into one, and I think that's hard. A big

part of the chairman's role is to be representing the campaign, not try to micromanage this thing."

Daley has the Chicago ward heeler's knack for demanding loyalty. His predecessor at **Gore 2000** was a screamer, but Daley never raises his voice--except on the golf course, where he'll strike the occasional club on the ground.

Not that Daley avoids a fight. He defied a rebellion from congressional staffers and his own bureaucrats when he reassigned 10 percent of his senior executives at Commerce to break up what he saw as the agency's stale culture. "He got his doctorate in politics in Chicago," says Chuck Campion, a Democratic consultant and friend of Daley's. "Most politics is Cub Scouts. They're Hell's Angels."

The press (fed by Gore staff) had been full of reports about spats between campaign manager Brazile and Coelho. (Brazile now says such reports were "absolutely wrong," calling Coelho a "father figure" whom she will miss.) With Daley, though, there is no ambiguity. Her only concern is whether to call him "Billy," as she knew him on the Mondale and Dukakis campaigns, or "Mr. Secretary."

"We've already broken bread--well, bagels," Brazile reports after meeting Daley in Washington. She had cinnamon-raisin with cream cheese. And Daley? Plain, of course.

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June 26, 2000

SECTION: NATION/CAMPAIGN 2000; Public Eye; Pg. 30**LENGTH:** 688 words**HEADLINE:** The Man Who Wouldn't Be Vice President;
Bill Daley expected a higher calling, but he may still be the kingmaker**BYLINE:** Margaret Carlson**BODY:**

William Daley called his top aides into his fifth-floor conference room at the Commerce Department last Thursday and told them how excited he was the night before. For one brief moment, he thought that Al Gore had called to pop the question about the vice-presidential slot. Why else phone after midnight? Alas, Gore was calling on Daley to play a more familiar role: 911 man for the Administration. Saying yes to campaign chair would take Daley off Gore's short list for Veep, but frankly, so would saying no. So on July 15, Daley will give up his elegant office across from the White House with its Teddy Roosevelt portrait, massive fireplace in use much of the year and staff of 30,000 watching everything from the weather to the census, all for a cubicle in Nashville to shore up a shaky campaign.

If anyone can rise to the task, it's Daley. Born on Chicago's South Side, a son of the legendary Mayor Richard Daley, he ran the 1989 campaign that elected his older brother to that job. He has been pulling Clinton's coals out of the fire since 1992, when he flew to Clinton's side in New Hampshire just as the draft and Gennifer Flowers threatened to doom the candidate. Later he delivered Illinois to Clinton-Gore.

Daley was rewarded for his efforts with...nothing. Many thought him a shoo-in for the first Clinton Cabinet. But the President wanted a team that looked like America, and despite a smile as wide as the Illinois prairie and feet firmly in the heartland, Daley didn't fit the bill. But Daley looked enough like America to be asked to salvage NAFTA in 1993, when the Administration was headed for an embarrassing defeat. The job was a killer. It lacked Cabinet status, had no staff and had less than a third of the Democrats in support. He jumped right in. Former U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor remembers that even before Daley had a desk, he was placing calls from a bench in Lafayette Park, across from the Oval Office. He relied on the arm-twisting and schmoozing skills implanted in his DNA. And Windy City theatrics: with great fanfare, he gathered three former Presidents for an East Room rally boosting the treaty. It passed.

In 1996, when Democrats returned to Chicago, Daley pulled off a dazzling convention, erasing the memory of the strife-torn 1968 debacle that for a generation had haunted his city, his party and his family. In 1996, after Ron Brown's tragic death, Clinton turned to Daley to pick up the pieces of

the Commerce Department. The post wasn't the usual rescue operation but the fulfillment of a dream born when, as a 12-year-old, Daley visited J.F.K.'s White House and sat at the Cabinet table. He loved the job.

While Daley is a strict taskmaster--he is at his neat desk at 7 a.m., fires people who don't measure up and gets even quietly--he's a popular boss. He dines at his desk off Styrofoam, rides up front with the driver of his government car and thinks a perfect night on the town is a thick steak at the Palm with his son William Jr. (A second son died of lung disease when he was eight years old.) He's a neighbor of Senators Daniel Patrick Moynihan and Fred Thompson in a downtown condo and visits his wife and two daughters in Chicago on weekends. Unlike some others in the Administration, Daley likes to throw on a tux and socialize with the Washington establishment. A colleague recalls Daley's sunny disposition failing him only once, when a G.O.P. House member suggested that the Census shouldn't be allowed to use a sampling technique because creating phantom people ran in the Daley family, a reference to the charge that as mayor, William's father raided Chicago's cemeteries for J.F.K. votes in 1960. Daley usually gets along with the opposing party. Rich Williamson, the Illinois G.O.P. chair, says his former law partner so impressed Senate Republicans that they have removed Commerce from their demolition list.

Taking on the toughest tasks in the darkest moments, seeking no credit and little reward, Daley is a type rare in Washington: hardworking, discreet, modest and loyal. **Gore** has dialed the right number. Now he had better listen.

GRAPHIC: COLOR PHOTO: TOMAS MUSCIONICO--CONTACT FOR TIME, Al **Gore** presenting his new Mr. 911, Bill Daley

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June 20, 2000, Tuesday THIRD EDITION

SECTION: VIEWPOINTS; Pg. 11A; DAVID NYHAN**LENGTH:** 759 words**HEADLINE:** Reviving a Campaign;
Selection of Bill **Daley** should put spark back into **Gore's** effort**BYLINE:** David Nyhan**BODY:**

Presidential campaigns are won in the fall but lost in the summer. The desuetude that has overtaken Al **Gore's** effort since he clinched the Democrats' nomination three months ago enabled George W. Bush to plow on ahead in the elemental categories of money, momentum and morale.

The unexpected resignation of Tony Coelho from the Nashville-based **Gore** effort makes room for the Democratic Party's best organization man, Bill Daley of Chicago. As commerce secretary, Mr. Daley masterminded some of the Clinton administration's most successful congressional battles over foreign trade.

In a number of important ways, he may be the closest thing the Democrats have to Jim Baker, the lanky Texas operative who served in the Bush and Reagan presidencies. Mr. Baker showed how much could be accomplished by a shrewd, tough player with extensive political and business contacts, so long as he was willing to play second banana to the boss.

Jesuit-educated and bearing the DNA of America's second-most famous Democratic family, the ascension of "Billy" to the manager's portfolio is a welcome development to Democratic candidates arrayed on the ticket behind Mr. **Gore**. He elected his brother Rich to the mayor's job in Chicago, and he helped President Clinton first in Illinois and then in Washington.

Mr. Coelho cited health problems in resigning, which are undeniable. "Tony's sick," said a Democratic insider. But so is Mr. **Gore's** campaign, which hasn't been as smooth running as the hierarchical and tightly buttoned Bush campaign structure.

The **Gore** effort ran into a slough of despond after the Tennessean dispatched Bill Bradley in the early round of primaries. After turning back Mr. Bradley by a bare 4 percent in New Hampshire, Mr. **Gore** cruised and then snoozed. Mr. **Gore** ran out of money, energy and ideas, it seemed, while Mr. Bush did a better job of wiggling his way out of Hurricane McCain.

To Democrats still unconvinced that Mr. **Gore** has the talent to replicate the twin Clinton triumphs, the **Gore** effort this spring has reminded them of nothing so much as the Dukakis campaign of

1988. On the first day of the GOP convention in 1988, Michael Dukakis was 16 points ahead of George Bush, a foundering No. 2 man around whom vast doubts had coalesced within his own party.

But a leisurely summer, a lackadaisical campaign structure and confusion in his advertising message and campaign themes frittered away Mr. Dukakis' early lead. Without the ferocity and rapaciousness necessary to counter Mr. Bush's negative strategy, Mr. Dukakis lost by 40 states to 10. Mr. Daley was around for that experience and hasn't forgotten it.

Despite the fact that Mr. Bush is the more pro-business candidate, as most Republicans are, Mr. Daley has good relations with business lobbyists. And despite the fact that Mr. Daley defeated the unions over a number of trade issues, Mr. Daley has excellent and longstanding ties to Big Labor. Mr. **Gore** lucked out by obtaining the services of a politico who understands you win by addition, not by subtraction.

From his father, the prototypical big-city mayor of the machine era, Mr. Daley learned what you can do and no longer can do in ward politics. From running his brother's campaigns, he learned the significance of the Democats' essential ethnic coalitions and how to bridge the gaps between various tribes and clans.

As a lawyer, a banker and then a top-level federal official, Mr. Daley honed his style and kept raising his game to higher levels. At 51, he is poised to become the man to see if Mr. **Gore** wins in November. Presidents develop an understandable fondness for the associate who installs them in the Oval Office. It isn't much of a stretch to envision Mr. Daley as a chief of staff or installed on a higher Cabinet rung than the Commerce Department. But there is a huge task that intervenes: bringing Mr. **Gore** from behind.

Mr. Daley's appointment will reassure Democratic captains and colonels who didn't warm to Mr. Coelho's California style. Coming out of the Chicago school, Mr. Daley understands that politics isn't pattycake. His immediate tasks are to realign the campaign, sort out a running mate, manage a convention that could get fractious and install competent coordinators in the key states of Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Mr. **Gore** may need three of those five to win.

Mr. **Gore** still is the horse who must run the race. But in Mr. Daley, he now is under the best jockey the Democrats have.

David Nyhan writes for the Boston Globe.

GRAPHIC: ILLUSTRATION(S): A couple watching the **Gore** campaign to TV.

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June 27, 2000

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Clinton:

On behalf of the board and members of the Asian Pacific American Labor Alliance, AFL-CIO, we are writing to express our strong support for Honorable Norman Mineta as Secretary of Commerce. Mr. Mineta is extremely qualified for this position. He has excelled and provided strong leadership in every position he has served throughout his distinguished career.

In 1972, Mr. Mineta was elected to become the first Asian Pacific American mayor of a major American city. During his career at the House of Representatives to which he was elected to in 1974, Mr. Mineta was one of the founding members of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, Deputy Whip for the House Democratic Leadership, and chair and member of several committees including Budget, Post Office and Civil Service, Intelligence, and Science, Space and Technology. In the 103rd Congress, he was the first Asian Pacific American to be chair of a major Congressional Committee when he was elected Chairman of House Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

During his 21 years in Congress, Mr. Mineta was instrumental in the passage of key pieces of legislation such as the Voting Rights Act reauthorization bills, the American with Disabilities Act, the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, and the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 which provided reparations and an official apology to the 120,000 Japanese Americans who were unjustly interned during World War II.

Honorable Bill Clinton
June 27, 2000
Page 2

Upon leaving public office, Mr. Mineta became Senior vice-president and Managing Director of Lockheed Martin. He also serves in a number of board and commissions. Recently, he was appointed Chairman of your Advisory Commission on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders.

Through his career, Mr. Mineta has been successful in building coalitions amongst a diverse group of organizations and communities. He has gained the respect and support of many individuals and organizations across the country both within and outside the Asian Pacific American community.

Once again we would like to express our strong support for the appointment of the Honorable Norman Mineta as Secretary of Commerce. If appointed, he would become the first Asian Pacific American Cabinet Officer in American history. This is only fitting for a highly qualified individual such as Norman Mineta who has paved the way for many Americans.

Sincerely,

Guy K. Fujimura
Guy K. Fujimura
National President

Gloria T. Caoile
Gloria T. Caoile
National 1st Vice-President

Luisa Blue
Luisa Blue
National 2nd Vice-President

Susan Minato
Susan Minato
National Secretary

Marian Thom
Marian Thom
National Treasurer

cc: John Podesta



June 23, 2000

The Honorable William J. Clinton
 President of the United States
 White House
 1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
 Washington, D.C. 20500

RE: Support for Norman Mineta as Commerce Secretary

Dear President Clinton:

You have demonstrated your serious commitment to the Asian Pacific American community by establishing the Advisory Commission on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders. We also applaud your past appointment of Bill Lann Lee as Acting Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights. On behalf of the National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium, we ask that you continue your record of commitment and respectfully urge you to appoint Mr. Norman Y. Mineta as Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. Mineta has exceptional qualifications for this position. As you know, he is an internationally recognized expert in many fields of transportation, and other economic policies. Prior to joining Lockheed Corporation as Vice President of Special Business Initiatives, Mr. Mineta served as Congressman for California's Silicon Valley from 1975 to 1995. In 1992, Mr. Mineta became Chair of the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation - the first Asian American to chair a major committee of the House of Representatives. He served on the Committee for more than 20 years, including eight years as Chair of its Aviation Subcommittee. Some of Mr. Mineta's major accomplishments include oversight of airline deregulation during the 1980's and his co-authorship of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA).

Mr. Mineta is well known locally and nationally for his leadership in the Asian Pacific American community. While serving in Congress, Mr. Mineta founded the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus and served as its first Chair. Also, during the 100th Congress, Mr. Mineta was the driving force behind passage of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, which officially apologized for and redressed the injustices endured by Japanese Americans during the War. Currently, he serves as Chair of the Advisory Commission on Asian American and Pacific Islanders.

Furthermore, Mr. Mineta's appointment would have a historical significance. You would be forever remembered as the first President to appoint an Asian American to his cabinet.

Mr. Mineta's distinguished record demonstrates his intellect and leadership skills. For all these reasons, we urge you to appoint Norman Y. Mineta as Secretary of Commerce.

Sincerely,

K. K. Narasaki
 Karen K. Narasaki
 Executive Director

/mp

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PAST PRESIDENT

Michael C. Lin Ph.D.

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OVERSEAS CHAPTER

HONG KONG



ORGANIZATION OF CHINESE AMERICANS, INC.

EMBRACING THE HOPES AND ASPIRATIONS OF CHINESE AND ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICANS IN THE UNITED STATES

1001 Connecticut Ave., N.W. • Suite 601 • Washington, D.C. 20036 • (202) 223-5300 • FAX (202) 296-0540

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協美
會華

June 23, 2000

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

The Organization of Chinese Americans (OCA) strongly supports the Honorable Norman Mineta for the position of Secretary of Commerce. There is no doubt in our mind that Mr. Mineta is supremely qualified. The name "Norman Mineta" and the title "Cabinet Secretary" have become synonymous in the Asian Pacific American (APA) community.

If Mr. Mineta becomes the Secretary of Commerce, then he would be the first APA Cabinet Officer in the history of our nation. That honor, however, would be only one of many in Mr. Mineta's distinguished career. In 1971, he became the first APA mayor of a major American city when he was elected to the position in San Jose. Later in his career, he became the first APA to chair a major Congressional Committee when he chaired the Committee on Public Works and Transportation. He has also been instrumental in the passage of the Voting Rights Act reauthorization bills, the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, and many other important pieces of legislation. Last month Mr. Mineta became the chairman of your Commission on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders.

Over the years, Mr. Mineta has built a strong, diverse group of supporters nationwide. He has been and still is a loyal public servant for whom we all have the highest regards. He has been honored and feted by OCA as well as hundreds of APA community organizations nationwide.

OCA fervently supports Mr. Mineta for the position of Secretary of Commerce to the utmost. Your appointment of the Honorable Norman Mineta to be Secretary of Commerce is the next logical step in the career of Norman Mineta, a true American pioneer.

Sincerely,

George M. Ong
National President

CC: John Podesta, Chief of Staff

OCA National Convention
July 27-30, 2000 • Atlanta, Georgia

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

June 27, 2000

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As members of the Congressional Asian Pacific Caucus, we strongly urge your nomination of former Congressman Norman Mineta for the position of Secretary of the Department of Commerce.

With over 30 years of experience in public policy, government service, and business, including 20 years as a member of the House of Representatives, Mr. Mineta brings all of the necessary qualities and skills that make him an excellent candidate for this important post within your administration.

Mr. Mineta currently serves as the Vice President for Special Initiatives at Lockheed Martin Corporation, a position in which he manages a broad portfolio of corporate business development and management initiatives that cuts across all company lines of business, including energy, aeronautics, and information systems. Prior to that, he was Vice President for Transportation Business Development and Senior Vice President and Managing Director for Transportation Systems at Lockheed.

Although Mr. Mineta has been in private industry in recent years, he has continued to be actively involved in public policy issues at the national level, including his current Chairmanship of the White House Commission on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders and his past Chairmanship of the National Civil Aviation Review Commission.

Mr. Mineta's distinguished career in the House of Representatives from 1975-1995 included his Chairmanship of the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation and his membership on the Budget Committee, the Science, Space, and Technology Committee, the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. Apart from being Deputy Whip for the House Democratic Leadership, Mr. Mineta was the founding Chair of the Congressional Asian Pacific Caucus, the Democratic Co-Chair of the Congressional Space Caucus, and was actively involved in the GATT Task Force. His expertise in the fields of public works and transportation, science, space and technology, trade, the budgetary process, intelligence, aviation, civil rights, Census issues, and his general understanding of the interworkings between the Executive Branch, the Congress, state and local leaders, the business community, and community organizations, would be valuable in his capacity as Secretary of Commerce.

The Honorable William J. Clinton
 June 27, 2000
 Page 2

During his tenure in Congress, Mr. Mineta was instrumental in the introduction and passage of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Voting Rights Language Assistance Act, the oversight of airline deregulation during the 1980s, and the authorship of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA). Having represented California's 15th District of Silicon Valley, including Santa Clara and Santa Cruz counties, a key area in the development of new technologies for our nation, Mr. Mineta's understanding of the business and technology industry will be helpful in his position.


Mr. Mineta's policy and leadership skills, his commitment to community service, and his knowledge of the business community qualify him as an outstanding candidate for this position. As members of the Congressional Asian Pacific Caucus, we fully support Mr. Norman Mineta for the position of Secretary of Commerce.

Sincerely,

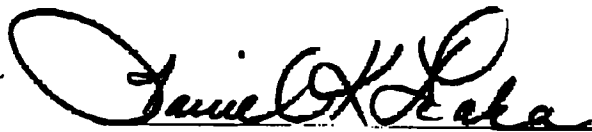


Congressman Robert A. Underwood
 Chairman

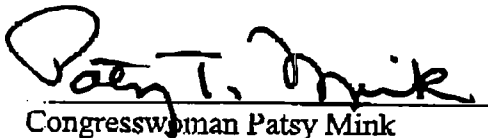
Congressman David Wu
 Vice Chairman



Congressman Eddie Bernice Johnson



Senator Daniel K. Akaka



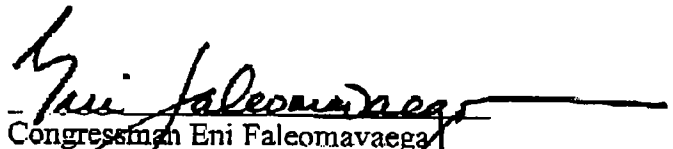
Congresswoman Patsy Mink



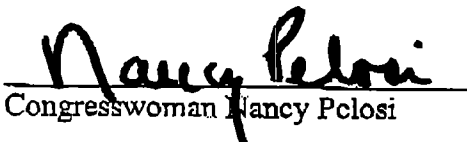
Congressman Robert Matsui



Congressman Neil Abercrombie



Congressman Eni Faleomavaega



Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi



Congressman Tom Lantos



June 26, 2000

President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

The National Korean American Service and Education Consortium (NAKASEC) strongly supports the Honorable Norman Mineta for the position of Secretary of Commerce. NAKASEC is a national organization that seeks to empower Korean American's through education, advocacy, and organizing. We believe that Mr. Mineta is supremely qualified. The name "Norman Mineta" and the title "Cabinet Secretary" have become synonymous in the Asian Pacific American community.

If Mr. Mineta becomes the Secretary of Commerce, he would be the first Asian Pacific American Cabinet Officer in the history of our nation. That honor, however, would be only one of many in Mr. Mineta's distinguished career. In 1971, he became the first Asian Pacific American mayor of a major American city when he was elected to the position in San Jose. Later in his career, he became the first Asian Pacific American to chair a major Congressional Committee when he chaired the Committee on Public Works and Transportation. He has also been instrumental in the passage of the Voting Rights Act reauthorization bills, the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, and many other important pieces of legislation. Last month Mr. Mineta became the Chairman of your Commission on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders.

Mr. Mineta is truly a man of great stature. With the vast increase in population among Asian Pacific Americans, the need for a fitting role model is very important to our community. Many more of our youth are seeking to find role models in which they can identify with. We believe Mr. Mineta is truly it. He has the intelligence, the integrity, and all the qualities that young Asian Pacific American youth today can and want to emulate.

Over the years Mr. Mineta has built a strong, diverse group of supporters nationwide. He has been and still is a loyal public servant for whom we all have the highest regard. He has been honored and feted by NAKASEC as well as hundreds of Asian Pacific American community organizations nationwide. NAKASEC strongly supports Mr. Mineta for the position of Secretary of Commerce to the utmost. Your appointment of the Honorable Norman Mineta to

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Tel. (718) 445-3939 / Fax. (718) 445-0032
E-mail: nakasec@sprynet.com / www.nakasec.org


West Coast Office:

900 S. Crenshaw Blvd. Suite 101, Los Angeles, CA 90019
Tel. (323) 954-9811 / Fax. (323) 937-3526
E-mail: sun@nakasec.org

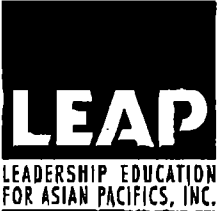
be Secretary of Commerce is the next logical step in the career of Norman Mineta, a true "American Pioneer."

Sincerely,


Chung-Wah Hong
Executive Director


Eun Sook Lee
West Coast Director

cc: John Podesta, Chief of Staff



June 26, 2000

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

On behalf of Leadership Education for Asian Pacifics, Inc. (LEAP), a national, nonprofit, non-partisan organization with a mission to achieve full participation and equality for Asian Pacific Americans, I am writing to convey our strong support of the Honorable Norman Mineta for the position of Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. Mineta is extraordinarily qualified for this position. Along with his more than 20 years experience serving in the House of Representatives, he is an irrefutable leader and role model in the Asian Pacific American community.

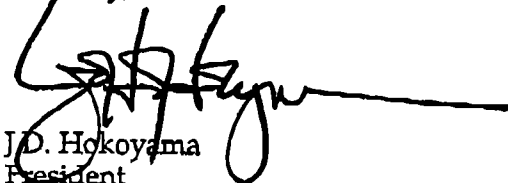
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Over the years, Mr. Mineta has built a strong, diverse group of supporters nationwide. He remains a loyal public servant for whom we all have the highest regard. He has been honored by LEAP for his many contributions to the advancement of the Asian Pacific American community, as well as hundreds of APA organizations nationwide.

LEAP emphatically supports Mr. Mineta for the position of Secretary of Commerce. His appointment to Secretary of Commerce is the next logical step in the career of the Honorable Norman Mineta, a true American pioneer.

Sincerely,



J.D. Hokoyama
President