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DOCUMENT NO.	FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
001	Report	Candidate Report: William J. Martini [15 PAGES RELEASED IN WHOLE ON PRA RE-REVIEW 09/15/2025 JLS]	15	N.D.	

COLLECTION TITLE:

Counsel's Office, White House

SERIES:

Kavanaugh, Brett - Subject Files

FOLDER TITLE:

Judges - [Martini, William J.]

FRC ID:

9631

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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SUPERSEDED

DOCUMENT NO.	FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
001	Report	Candidate Report: William J. Martini	15	N.D.	P5;

COLLECTION TITLE:

Counsel's Office, White House

SERIES:

Kavanaugh, Brett - Subject Files

FOLDER TITLE:

Judges - [Martini, William J.]

FRC ID:

9631

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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PRIVILEGED/DELIBERATIVE

CANDIDATE REPORT: WILLIAM J. MARTINI

Prepared for the White House pursuant to the White House's
Request for views on the Candidate

Summary: William J. Martini has vast experience in both criminal and civil matters. He has served at both the state and federal levels as a prosecutor, worked as a criminal defense attorney as a sole practitioner in his own firm, handled personal injury and commercial disputes, and currently specializes in government related legal matters.

Mr. Martini received his bachelor of arts from Villanova University in 1968 and his juris doctor from Rutgers Law School in 1972. He became a member of the New Jersey Bar that same year and clerked from September 1972 to August of 1973 for the Honorable Joseph P. Hanrahan on the Superior Court of New Jersey, Hudson County. From 1973 through 1974, he served as an assistant prosecutor for the Hudson County Prosecutor's office and then in 1974, became an Assistant U.S. Attorney in Newark, New Jersey. He remained with the U.S. Attorney's Office until 1977, when he left to open his own law offices.

Throughout Mr. Martini's career, he has held various political offices both at the local and national level. From 1990 through 1994, he served as an elected Councilman for the City of Clifton in New Jersey. In 1993, he was elected to the position of Freeholder for the County of Passaic. In 1995, he campaigned as a Republican and won a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives, representing the 8th District of New Jersey. Although he ran for reelection after his first term, he lost in a very close and extremely contested election. By virtue of having served as an elected official, Mr. Martini is on the record on many controversial issues and a review of news databases has produced numerous articles detailing his stances. These press accounts have included criticisms of some of his political positions, most notably on his treatment of immigration related issues.

Since leaving the House, he has been a partner in one of New Jersey's largest law firms, Sills Cummis Radin Tischman Epstein and Gross, where he specializes in government affairs/regulatory law and general litigation. In addition, he has been active in political campaigns and has served as a member of the finance committee for the Whitman for Governor 1997 Campaign and President Bush's 2000 Presidential Campaign. In 1999, he was appointed by then Governor Whitman to serve on the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, a position he presently holds.

In addition to Mr. Martini's involvement with his community by virtue of having held elected office, he has also amassed a significant record of public service. During most of his career in private practice, he provided pro bono services to indigent defendants in criminal matters, estimating that between 5 to 10% of his time was devoted to such matters. In addition, he was a Trustee of the United Way of Passaic Valley from 1991 through 1995; a Trustee of the Italian-American Cultural Center from 1995 to the present; and a Trustee of the Nicholas Martini

Foundation from 1991 through the present. The Nicholas Martini Foundation is a Not-For Profit Charitable Family Foundation founded by his uncle in 1986. After his uncle's death in 1991, he has served as the only family member on the board.

Mr. Martini enjoys a good reputation among the bar in his community. Former and current colleagues, as well as attorneys who have served as opposing counsels, all indicated that he would make a good federal judge and said that he is known for his pleasant demeanor and as a bright and balanced attorney. However, Mr. Martini is not well known by the federal bench in his district. Many of the current judges contacted said that they did not know him professionally, nor did they particularly recall him having appeared before them, but all indicated that they had not heard anything negative about him. Furthermore, of those current judges that did indeed know Mr. Martini, all indicated their belief that he would make a good federal judge. Although many parties contacted indicated that because he was so political there may be a possibility of some contentious issues, not one individual could point to a particular person or group likely to oppose Mr. Martini's nomination.

I. General Background/Legal Career

Mr. Martini attended Villanova University in Pennsylvania from 1964 through 1968, receiving his bachelor of arts in 1968. For a year following graduation, he worked as a claims adjuster for Travelers Insurance Company in New York, New York. In September of 1969, he went to Rutgers Law School and graduated in 1972 with his juris doctor. He became a member of the New Jersey State Bar in 1972.

From 1972 through 1973, he clerked for the Honorable Joseph P. Hanrahan on the Superior Court of New Jersey, Hudson County. He then became an assistant state prosecutor in September of 1973 for the Hudson County Prosecutor's Office in Jersey City, New Jersey, where he was assigned to the trial division and tried approximately fifteen jury trials to verdict.

In 1974, Mr. Martini joined the U.S. Attorney's Office in Newark, New Jersey, as an Assistant U.S. Attorney, where he served until 1977. He was a member of the criminal trial division and tried approximately twelve jury trials to verdict. In 1977, Mr. Martini left the U.S. Attorney's office and opened his own law firm, The Law Offices of William J. Martini, in his hometown of Passaic, New Jersey. As a sole practitioner, most of his practice for the first several years was devoted to criminal defense work. By the mid-1980's, the practice expanded and he began to handle civil litigation, including plaintiff's personal injury actions and commercial contract disputes.

While running his own law practice, Mr. Martini was elected a Councilman for the City of Clifton and served in that position from 1990 through 1994. In 1993, he was elected as a Freeholder for the County of Passaic, a position he remained in until 1995.

In 1995, Mr. Martini ran as a Republican for election as a U.S. Congressman for the 8th District of New Jersey. When he was elected to Congress, he closed his law practice. He served in the House for one term and lost his reelection bid in a very close, often contentious election. After taking a few months off while looking for employment, he became a partner in one of New Jersey's largest law firms, Sills Cummis Radin Tischman Epstein and Gross. His practice focus is now on government affairs/regulatory law and general litigation. Additionally, he has served as a Commissioner on the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey since 1999, a position he was appointed to by former-Governor Christie Todd Whitman.

II. Noteworthy Litigation as an Attorney

Although Mr. Martini does indeed have experience in civil matters, the dominant focus of his practice has been in criminal law. As a state and federal prosecutor, he has represented both the State of New Jersey and the United States. In private practice, most of his clients have been targets of government investigations and criminal defendants charged with white collar crimes.

In State of New Jersey v. William Fitzpatrick (1982), Mr. Martini represented a defendant charged with the murder of his wife. The case garnered a good deal of publicity because at the time of the offense, the New Jersey Death Penalty Statute had just been reinstated and Fitzpatrick was the first defendant in Passaic County exposed to the death penalty. Mr. Martini's trial preparation included a thorough investigation of the crime scene and cause of death, and a dispute over blood analysis and identification. Although the case was completely prepared for trial, the defendant accepted a guilty plea to aggravated manslaughter before a jury was impaneled and he was sentenced to ten years in prison.

In State of New Jersey v. John Peters (1983), Martini represented a defendant who was charged with murdering his girlfriend. Peters was interviewed on numerous occasions before being charged and a lengthy pre-trial hearing was held challenging the admissibility of the statements and evidence seized from the crime scene. After plea negotiations, the defendant agreed to plead guilty to manslaughter and he was sentenced to 7 ½ years in prison.

In U.S. v. Howard Slatkin and Company, Inc., a case that began in 1997, Mr. Martini represented the defendant, a corporation of the State of New York, with regard to a criminal tax investigation conducted by the U.S. Attorney's Office of the Southern District of New York. The government alleged that the company had unlawfully deducted personal items as business expenses in the amount of \$400,000, thus evading \$200,000 worth of taxes. After a four year investigation, including a grand jury investigation into business records, the company went through a complete reconstruction of its business conduct and the matter was disposed of without criminal charges.

In U.S. v. John V. Goephfert, Mr. Martini represented a co-defendant, Richard Mameralla, where he was charged with conspiracy and fraudulent diversion of premiums owed to

Lloyds of London to the extent of \$9 million. After lengthy pre-trial hearings and negotiations, Mameralla plead guilty to perjury pursuant to a plea agreement with the United States. In 1983, Mr. Martini again represented Mameralla, in U.S. v. Mameralla, who was indicted for conspiracy and extortion arising out of an \$18 million insurance premium refinancing fraud. After a seven day trial in United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the jury returned a guilty verdict in August of 1983. The verdict was appealed and affirmed by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals.

In U.S. Rossmeier (1986), Mr. Martini represented William Zimmerman, one of five co-defendants charged with conspiracy to distribute a controlled dangerous substance and other charges. A 10 week jury trial in U.S. District Court in Newark resulted in a hung jury.

U.S. v. Acceturo (1986) involved the indictment of 21 co-defendants charging RICO, conspiracy, and other criminal infractions. Mr. Martini's client, Thomas Cataldo, was principally charged with violations of the New Jersey gambling laws. After a jury trial lasting approximately 18 months, the longest at the time in New Jersey history, a not guilty verdict was returned for all defendants.

In U.S. Pedula (early 1990's), Mr. Martini represented a defendant charged in a federal indictment with stock fraud and manipulation of penny stocks arising out of the investigation of First Jersey Investors. Prior to trial, the defendant pled guilty to the charges pursuant to a plea agreement.

In a recent civil matter of note, Lebano v. Bergen County Vocational Tech. (1998), Mr. Martini defended Bergen County CoTech in a personal injury claim arising out of a serious injury sustained by a student on the property of the Bergen County School. The plaintiff's claim was based on failure to supervise, which resulted in permanent mental and physical injuries to the plaintiff. Subsequent to extensive discovery including numerous depositions, the matter was concluded by a structured settlement prior to trial.

III. Published Writings/Speeches

As a member of Congress from 1995 through 1997, Mr. Martini gave numerous speeches, including on the floor of the House, and issued many press releases. All of these pertained to political issues pending before Congress. However, Mr. Martini does not have copies of these speeches or press releases but he has indicated, both in his questionnaire and during the candidate interview, that he does not believe that any of his statements or positions taken would be characterized as extreme or insensitive nor is he aware of any controversy precipitated by them other than the normal political discourse.

A review of databases revealed a few editorials written by Mr. Martini. Many of these concerned issues before the Congress while he was a representative, including his support of

raising the minimum wage¹, preservation of the Sterling Forest, located in New Jersey and New York²; and the streamlining of the regulatory process to benefit small businesses³. In addition, Mr. Martini authored two editorials regarding the need to make English the official language of the United States. In an article entitled *In Union There is Strength: English Should be America's Official Language*, THE ITALIAN VOICE (September 5, 1996, available in 1996 WL 15721498), Mr. Martini advocated the position that the Federal government should conduct all of its "official business" in English. In the article, he claimed that "[o]ur future as one nation depends on the foundation of one common language." Additionally, in an editorial in THE STAR-LEDGER on October 16, 1996, (available in 1996 WL 11883356) entitled *Preserve Unity: Make English the Official Language*, he reiterated his belief in the need to make English the official language and stated that it was an issue of national importance. Finally, in a 1999 editorial, he advocated preserving the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey as one entity rather than an alternate proposal to split the Authority into separate entities.⁴

Mr. Martini has also testified before Congress on three separate occasions. In September of 1995, he testified before the House Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Lands, in support of bills introduced by Representatives Marge Roukema and Robert Torricelli regarding the preservation and protection of Sterling Forest. In approximately 1996, he testified before the House Appropriations Subcommittee in support of funding for flood prevention projects in his district. Finally, in May of 1996, he testified before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary regarding the Supreme Court decision in U.S. v. Hubbard, which held that individuals who issued false statements to the Legislative or Judicial branches of government could no longer be prosecuted under then section 1001 of Title 18 of the U.S. Code. In his testimony, Mr. Martini discusses a piece of legislation he introduced in the House, which subsequently became law, entitled The False Statements Accountability Act of 1996. The law had the effect of expanding prosecutions under the Code to include false statements made to the Legislative and Judicial branches.

IV. Campaign Issues & Positions Taken While in Public Office

By virtue of having served in the U.S. House of Representatives for two years, Mr. Martini's positions on a number of controversial issues have been reported in the popular media. Below is a brief summary of some of these issues, and the positions he has taken on them, as reported in news accounts. For many of the issues, a search revealed multiple news accounts regarding the same matters; however, in most instances only one illustrative article is cited. Mr. Martini was not questioned about any specific position nor did we obtain his complete voting record.

First Campaign for the U.S. House of Representatives: Mr. Martini, in his challenge of Democrat Representative Herb Klein, was involved in an extremely acrimonious race for the seat. Both candidates exchanged negative rhetoric and ads and both were criticized in the media for the way they conducted themselves during the campaign. Most notably, a number of articles

focused on Martini's portrayal of immigration issues and one journalist accused him of running a campaign of "immigrant bashing."⁵ The criticisms stemmed from campaign literature and radio ads discussing welfare payments to illegal immigrants. In the fliers, Martini assailed his opponent's record on immigration and the literature depicted 10 Hispanic men climbing a tall metal fence with a sign in the corner that said: "U.S. Property, No Trespassing." On the other side was a picture of Martini surrounded by smiling Hispanic factory workers. Both Republicans and Democrats came out against the literature. Below is a sampling of quotes contained in one article⁶:

"People want to know why it is only Hispanics that are portrayed to be in that situation. It's absolutely the wrong picture. The sad part is that Mr. Martini is a great guy. I would like to think that he had nothing to do with it." Maria Vega Perry, a Passaic activist and unsuccessful Democrat Mayoral candidate.

"I support Bill Martini 100 percent, but I don't agree with the advertisement. Why are we not talking about the Chinese, Koreans, or whatever? Why are we talking only about the Hispanics? . . . Whoever told Martini to do this is not a good adviser." Osvaldo Aguirre, Vice President of the Republican Hispanic Committee in Paterson.

"I didn't expect this kind of campaign material from Mr. Martini at all. It's a little beneath him. As an elected official, you need to go after an opponent with everything you can, but you shouldn't do it on the backs of immigrants." Sonia Rosado, Democrat Paterson Councilwoman.

Further, Jose Morales, a Paterson resident and member of the school district advisory board, was quoted as saying that he found the ad "xenophobic" and "very disturbing."⁷

A separate article dealt with the person responsible for organizing the picture at the factory, a former illegal immigrant and Martini supporter, Angel Rodriguez. He had agreed to organize the picture at the request of Mr. Martini's office. According to the article, the workers had no idea their picture would be used in the ad which showed "Rodriguez and the others as good immigrants, the kind who are here legally and aren't on welfare. It contrasts them with immigrants who arrive illegally and go on welfare."⁸ The article goes on to quote Mr. Rodriguez as saying, "I feel betrayed by the use of the picture. We're all smiling and it makes it seem as if we're condoning his view, when we really had no idea." Mr. Martini defended his position in the media by stating that "[w]e have a national policy now that allows people to break the law and enter this country where they get welfare benefits. I can't pick the picture to demonstrate who is violating the law."⁹ Mr. Martini was asked about the controversy during a second interview conducted to follow-up on a few questions and he stated that the situation had been politicized because of the nature of the campaign, and that when he was elected nothing ever came of it.

After Martini was defeated in his second bid for Congress, Miguel Perez, a journalist who had been critical of Martini's stance on immigration, wrote in an article: "But we don't have to

go the West Coast to see how Latino voters punished the anti-immigrant bullies. Ask Rep. Bill Martini, the North Jersey toy soldier in Newt Gingrich's army of radical freshman, who was booted from Congress with the help of many Latino voters"¹⁰

Contract with America: As a freshman Congressman, Martini was a signatory of Newt Gingrich's "Contract With America." As a result, there are a number of stories dealing with the Contract and issues contained therein that Mr. Martini supported, including budget and tax cuts¹¹ and welfare reform.¹² In addition, one editorial entitled *Breach of 'Contract' on Security*, was critical of a group of Republicans, including Martini, for voting in favor of an amendment to the "National Security Revitalization Act." The amendment took out a pronouncement contained in the original bill calling for the U.S. to defend against ballistic missiles launched at the U.S. and providing for the U.S. to begin to develop a missile defense system.¹³

Abortion: In his 1994 bid for Congress, the National Abortion and Reproductive Rights Action League (NARAL) launched a phone campaign in Martini's district to encourage voters to vote for his opponent, incumbent Democrat Herb Klein. According to one article, NARAL viewed Martini as "hostile to abortion rights," even though he had said he was pro-choice.¹⁴ The article goes on to quote Martini saying that he favors "allowing any woman to make that very personal and emotional decision" and that he favored the Freedom of Choice Act, which would have enacted into federal law a woman's constitutional right to an abortion as recognized by Roe v. Wade. Another New Jersey state group, Right to Choose, opposed Martini because of his opposition to government funding of abortion.¹⁵ Two articles which appeared after Mr. Martini lost his reelection bid blamed the loss on the fact that he was a pro-choice Republican.¹⁶

In another article, which appeared during his second campaign, Mr. Martini is quoted regarding his belief that the party would not be hurt by the fact that the party's platform included an entry in the appendix acknowledging that some Republicans support abortion rights instead of including a "tolerance plank" within the main body of the platform.¹⁷ The article went on to say that Martini is pro-choice but opposed to government funding of abortion and in favor of a 24-hour waiting period before minors can have abortions. Finally, one article dealt with Mr. Martini's vote in favor of legislation, which passed Congress, imposing a ban on certain late-term abortions.¹⁸

Issues Affecting the Elderly: A number of articles dealt with Mr. Martini's record regarding Medicare. Many articles were critical of his vote in favor of the Republican backed budget which proposed to stop Medicare growth and increase Medicare premiums. A sample of such an article that dealt with criticism of Martini on this issue was a 1995 article dealing with the New Jersey Citizen Action group attacking Martini for voting on budget cuts that the group claimed would cut deeply into Medicare and Medicaid.¹⁹ In the article, Martini is quoted in support of his vote on the Gingrich sponsored budget bill. Additionally, his opponent during his second bid pointed out during the campaign that Martini had received a failing grade from the Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare.²⁰

Environment: By many accounts, Mr. Martini is considered pro-environment and while serving in Congress, he received the highest marks for any Republican from environmentalist groups. A number of articles dealt with his stances on environmental issues including his co-sponsorship of a bill to authorize millions of dollars for the acquisition of the Sterling Forest.²¹

Criminal Issues: Mr. Martini sponsored an amendment to the 1996 anti-terrorism bill which made a defendant charged with multiple killings eligible for the death penalty. One article that appeared in THE ITALIAN VOICE, entitled *Martini Death Penalty Amendment Is Now Law: Anti-Terrorism Bill Makes Montclair Post Office-Style Killings Eligible for Death Penalty*, states that he spoke at an event sponsored by the New Jersey Citizens Against Gun Violence to commemorate the one year anniversary of a post office killing that left four dead (May 2, 1996, available in 1996 WL 15721639). The article indicates that his speech "called for tougher gun control measures and tougher criminal sentencing." Additionally, Mr. Martini voted against repealing the assault weapons ban and is quoted in one article, in response to the repeal passed by the House, as saying: "What we are doing here is wrong. The movement to repeal the ban on assault weapons was not brought forth because the American people have demanded it."²²

Labor Relations: Many news articles label Mr. Martini as pro-labor and indeed in his reelection bid, he received endorsements from 10 local union groups. Some of his positions that indicate his pro-labor record include: support for a measure in 1996 to increase the national minimum wage by 90 cents an hour²³ and his taking a lead in a letter to Speaker Gingrich, signed by more than 15 Republicans, urging him to take out of the reconciliation package a provision intended to repeal the Service Contract Act, which protected federal service contract workers by establishing a minimum wage and benefits standards.²⁴

Budget: Mr. Martini, along with a few other freshman Republicans, was behind pushing for a compromise in the Republican tax cut bill, and threatened to block the passage unless it contained some assurances for deficit reduction.²⁵ Additionally, he supported the Republican proposal, which failed to pass, for a constitutional amendment that would have required a two-thirds majority of Congress to raise taxes.²⁶

Immigration: Mr. Martini voted in favor of numerous measures to curtail illegal immigration. In addition to the editorials he has written regarding making English the official language (discussed in the above section), he voted in favor of a bill which provided for more stringent standards to control illegal immigration and to allow states to bar illegal aliens from going to public schools.²⁷ Because of these stances, he has received some criticisms in editorials as being anti-immigrant. In one article, entitled *Bottom Line on Martini*, which ran in the June 19, 1996, edition of THE RECORD, Miguel Perez assailed Martini's record: "As a soldier in the army of reactionary Republican freshman, he has stood with those who would cut student loans, Medicare spending, benefits for legal immigrants, and schooling for undocumented children while attempting to make deep tax cuts for high-income Americans. On welfare and immigration reform, in his zest for getting tough with adults, he seems not to care for the children he would be hurting."²⁸ Martini responded with an editorial of his own, supporting his positions and

emphasizing that his positions on illegal immigration were intended to help those legally in this country.²⁹

Defense of Marriage Act: Martini voted in favor of the Defense of Marriage Act.³⁰ He is quoted in one article as stating: "Frankly, we need to support traditional family values and reinforce traditional marriage."³¹

Voting Record: Although during his campaign to win a second term Martini was criticized by his opponent for always voting with Newt Gingrich, a number of articles focused on a study conducted in 1995 that rated the voting records of Republicans. One article states that Martini was fifth (out of the 236 GOP House members) in voting most often with President Clinton in 1995.³² In the article, Martini pointed to his positions on the environment, defense spending, and some human services programs as the areas in which he strayed from the Republican majority and hence the reason for his rating. Another article stated that Martini was the most "dissident of the Republican freshman," only voting with GOP leaders 84% of the time.³³ However, another article published in the midst of the reelection campaign, pointed to the fact that Martini was voting not to approve the previous day's minutes in order to distance himself from the Speaker in an election year.³⁴

Second Campaign for the U.S. House of Representatives: During his campaign for reelection, Mr. Martini was embroiled in a very contentious, often mean spirited, battle with the Mayor of Patterson, New Jersey, William Pascrell. Both men were accused in the media of running negative ads; Mr. Martini accusing Pascrell of ruining the city of which he was mayor, and Pascrell focusing on Martini's voting record during his term, stating that he voted with Newt Gingrich 91% of the time. Many of his opponent's ads depicted Martini as a marionette on strings operated by Gingrich and another showed him as a wind-up doll.³⁵

In addition, even though Mr. Martini gained the endorsement of 10 local unions during his reelection campaign, the AFL-CIO came out against his nomination, supporting Pascrell instead, and sponsored a number of advertisements against Mr. Martini. Although Mr. Martini does not have any specific recollection of groups taking out ads against him, many news articles deal with the negative ads put out by AFL-CIO. Some of the ads sponsored by the labor group were critical of GOP measures to cut the growth of Medicare benefits³⁶, and attacked Martini saying he "voted to cut student loans by \$10 billion, undermine the security of pension funds, and provide tax cuts for the wealthy"³⁷ As a result of these ads, the National Republican Campaign Committee filed a lawsuit with the Federal Election Committee alleging that the AFL-CIO was violating FEC guidelines by "expressly advocating one candidate."³⁸

A few negative press accounts also focused on allegations made against Mr. Martini's staffers, who were accused of ripping down "Pascrell for Congress" lawn signs.³⁹ In addition, a couple of stories dealt with a visit by then U.S. Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary who visited a thorium site in New Jersey to push Clinton's environmental policy. Although Martini had been very active on environmental issues, he was not invited to the press conference. O'Leary claimed

that Martini had threatened to release a new report on her controversial trips abroad if she neglected to share credit with the Republicans.⁴⁰

In another matter of note, when his challenger appeared in a press conference with then-Representative Charles Schumer, who stated that he had introduced a bill in the House to combat food-stamp fraud, Martini called it a "sham press conference" because Schumer had not actually introduced the bill.⁴¹ Schumer's legislative director went on to say that it had been "an honest mistake."

Some endorsements of note received by Martini during his second bid for Congress: the Sierra Club⁴²; the American Trial Lawyers Association⁴³; National Jewish Coalition⁴⁴; Ross Perot's organization.⁴⁵

V. Public Record/Media Reports

In addition to media accounts of Mr. Martini's specific positions on the issues, a search of news databases resulted in numerous articles regarding Mr. Martini. Below is a quick summary of a few noteworthy press stories.

One article that appeared in October of 1996 dealt with The Black Ministers Council of New Jersey, a group made up of about 20 African-American ministers. They issued a "report card" grading how the state's elected officials had voted on minority-related legislation while in office and the article states that Mr. Martini received an "F", along with six other Republican members of Congress.⁴⁶

A couple of articles dealt with Martini's involvement in two Clinton-era investigations. One article, dealing with the investigation into the White House travel office, quotes Martini as stating that as a member of the committee holding oversight hearings on the matter, they were considering calling Hillary Clinton to testify.⁴⁷ A second article, dealing with the House committee investigating the White House's use of FBI background reports on former Administration employees, quotes Martini as saying: "This thing continues to unravel by the day or by the hour There has been a pattern of hiding the truth from the White House, so we'll just have to let the hearings go forward to find out if there's more to it."⁴⁸

Finally, a few articles mentioned a campaign contribution received by Martini during his reelection bid. The \$500 contribution came from an Essex County businessman, Yung Soo Yoo, who was convicted of bank fraud 13 years prior. Mr. Yoo had also contributed heavily to the state Republican party, which ultimately returned the money.⁴⁹

VI. Other Considerations

Mr. Martini has had a few bar complaints lodged against him. He stated that two of the complaints involved fee disputes, which he believes were resolved by making minor adjustments to the amounts. A third complaint was the result of a check he had issued from an account that did not contain sufficient funds. He stated he was not sanctioned and he and his CPA made some bookkeeping changes.

Because his views on many controversial topics are well known, the likelihood of political opposition is greater with this candidate than with others. In addition, the controversy surrounding his campaign ads regarding immigration may prove contentious in a possible confirmation hearing if Hispanic groups decide to oppose his nomination. However, Mr. Martini appears to have bi-partisan support. A December 10, 2001, article in the NEW JERSEY LAW JOURNAL, entitled *Inadmissible*, states that he has the support of both of his hometown senators, Democrats Robert Torricelli and Jon Corzine. In the article, Sen. Torricelli's spokeswoman is quoted as saying, "Senator Torricelli feels the former congressman is an excellent choice. [Martini] fits with his objective to bring a balance of people with different backgrounds to the bench."

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