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**WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
WORKSHEET**

☐ X - MEDIA☐ H - INTERNAL

Name of Document: BRIEFING PAPERS FOR
PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULED
APPOINTMENTS FOR

MAR 23 82**Subject Codes:**PR 007.01EG 010.02LETA 005.TA 004.SP 282.08BE 004.04FI 010.02PLST 032.

1) **Subject:** Meeting with The Cabinet Council on
Commerce and Trade to discuss
reciprocity legislation

2) Signing Ceremony of message to Congress
on Enterprise Zone Legislation

3) Political Briefing memorandum
on New York

ROUTE TO:**ACTION****DISPOSITION**

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>RMMATT</u>	<u>RSZ</u>	<u>1 / 1</u>			<u>1 / 1</u>

Referral Note: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

UNPUBLISHED
March 22, 1982
5:00 pmTHE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Tuesday, March 23, 1982

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (William P. Clark)	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:00 am (30 min)	<u>Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade</u> (Craig Fuller) (TAB A)	Cabinet Room
10:30 am (30 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:00 am (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Selected Cabinet Members, Senators and Congressmen to Sign Message Accompanying Enterprise Zone Legislative Proposal</u> (Kenneth Duberstein) (TAB B) (draft remarks attached)	Rose Garden or Roosevelt Room
11:30 am (2 hours)	<u>Personal Staff Time and Lunch</u>	Oval Office
2:00 pm	<u>Depart for New York City</u> (Stephen M. Studdert) (detailed trip schedule available in a.m.)	
4:00 pm (20 min)	<u>New York Post Interview</u> (Larry Speakes) (distributed separately)	New York Hilto
7:00 pm	N <u>Cocktail Reception</u>	New York Hilto
7:25 pm	N <u>Dinner of National Conference of Christians and Jews - BLACK TIE</u>	New York Hilto
12:00 midnight	<u>Arrive South Grounds</u>	

TAB C -- New York Political Overview (Rollins)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

UNPUBLISHED
March 22, 1982
5:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Tuesday, March 23, 1982

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:20 - 9:30 am	<i>9:20 - Tom R. - 9:30 M. F. - 9:30 M. F. - 9:30 M. F.</i>	
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (William P. Clark)	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:00 am (30 min)	<u>Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade</u> (Craig Fuller) (TAB A)	Cabinet Room
10:30 am (30 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:55	<i>10:55</i>	
11:00 am (15 min)	Meeting with Selected Cabinet Members, Senators and Congressmen to Sign Message Accompanying Enterprise Zone Legislative Proposal (Kenneth Duberstein) (TAB B) (draft remarks attached)	Rose Garden or Roosevelt Room
11:30 am (2 hours)	<u>Personal Staff Time and Lunch</u>	Oval Office
12:27 - 1:52	<i>12:27 - 1:52</i>	
2:00 pm	<u>Depart for New York City</u> (Stephen M. Studdert) (detailed trip schedule available in a.m.)	
4:00 pm (20 min)	<u>New York Post Interview</u> (Larry Speakes) (distributed separately)	New York Hilton
7:00 pm	N <u>Cocktail Reception</u>	New York Hilton
7:25 pm	N <u>Dinner of National Conference of Christians and Jews - BLACK TIE</u>	New York Hilton
12:00 midnight	<u>Arrive South Grounds</u>	

TAB C -- New York Political Overview (Rollins)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 23, 1982

MEETING WITH THE CABINET COUNCIL ON LEGAL POLICY

DATE: MARCH 23, 1982
TIME: 12:00 NOON (75 MINUTES)
LOCATION: CABINET ROOM
FROM: CRAIG L. FULLER 

I. PURPOSE

This is the first meeting of the Cabinet Council on Legal Policy. The meeting has been scheduled to discuss the issues to be reviewed by the Cabinet Council over the next several weeks. In addition to discussing specific issues, Ed Meese also wants to discuss the need to develop specific working groups.

The Attorney General will make a presentation on Drug Enforcement. He will provide you and members of the Cabinet with a binder on the presentation at the meeting. The purpose of the presentation is to introduce you and members of the Cabinet to the nature of the problems.

II. PARTICIPATION

This is a principals only working lunch.

III. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only.

IV. SEQUENCE

Call the meeting to order and recognize Ed Meese to discuss the issues currently assigned to the Cabinet Council on Legal Policy for review. Bill Smith will then make the presentation on drug enforcement.

A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 22, 1982

MEETING WITH THE CABINET COUNCIL
ON COMMERCE AND TRADE

DATE: MARCH 23, 1982
TIME: 10:00 A.M. (30 MINUTES)
LOCATION: CABINET ROOM
FROM: CRAIG L. FULLER *CF*

I. PURPOSE

This meeting of the Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade has been scheduled to discuss reciprocity legislation which has been under review by Bill Brock at USTR as well as State and Commerce.

II. BACKGROUND

Bill Brock has provided you with the attached briefing on reciprocity legislation. As it indicates, testimony will be heard this Wednesday in the Senate Finance Committee on legislation that would authorize the President to restrict imports or investments from any country that fails to provide reciprocal access for U.S. exporters or investors. Mac Baldrige and Bill Brock have been asked to present the administration's position at the hearing.

You will recall that the reciprocity issue has been discussed several times in the context of trade with the Japanese. Congressional sentiment is growing stronger with regard to the adverse trade practices of Japan which are directed at the U.S. and passage of legislation granting greater authority with regard to reciprocity is considered a likely possibility this year by congressional leaders.

Three options are presented in the paper:

1. Oppose any new legislation on reciprocity.
2. Accept a bill by Senator Danforth despite deficiencies.
3. Take a position on "acceptable elements" of a bill that would have the backing of the administration.

III. PARTICIPANTS

A list will be attached to the agenda for the meeting.

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only.

V. SEQUENCE

After you call the meeting to order, Secretary Baldrige will lead-off and will be followed by Bill Brock. Their presentation and discussion is scheduled for only 30 minutes.

THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
WASHINGTON
20506

March 22, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: William E. Brock 

SUBJECT: Administration's Position on Reciprocity Legislation

The Senate Finance Committee will hold hearings on Wednesday, March 24 on legislation that would authorize the President to restrict imports or investments from any country that fails to provide reciprocal access for U.S. exporters or investors. Secretary Baldrige and I have been asked to present the Administration's views on such legislation. The Administration needs to take a position in order to influence Congressional actions in this area. Congressional leaders have indicated that it is likely that some type of reciprocity legislation will pass this year.

Congressional Concerns

The Congress has been expressing an increasing frustration over a lack of sufficient reciprocity in our trade and investment relations with other countries.

Since the Second Session of Congress was convened on January 25, 1982, there have been 33 bills introduced which mandated protection for U.S. industries or contained "reciprocity" or equal market access provisions. More than half of these legislative proposals are considered "reciprocity" type bills, and they are sponsored or co-sponsored by over 200 members of Congress representing 36 states.

In addition, recent speeches and statements by members of Congress indicate a growing impatience with the closed markets of Japan, and the unfair use of subsidies by the European Community. For example, during one five day period in February 1982 there were 12 statements printed in the Congressional Record which were critical of Japanese trade practices alone. On the average, there has been more than one protectionist statement or call for reciprocity printed in the Congressional Record every second day Congress has been in session this year. As we get closer to the Congressional elections, the pressures for legislative action are likely to increase.

The Debate Over Reciprocity

The debate over reciprocity is somewhat confused because the term means many different things to different people. All U.S. trade legislation and the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) are based on a concept of reciprocity, which has meant that trade agreements involve an exchange of trade concessions or commitments of equivalent value. An extension of this concept is that other countries should live up to the commitments they made in past agreements, and that if they don't, we have the right to even the score. Used in this sense, reciprocity is consistent with our international obligations. Moreover, existing U.S. trade laws and international trade agreements give us sufficient tools to pursue our interests with respect to market access in goods.

Some bills before the Congress would call for equal market access in every industry and every country, even though that may not be required by our past agreements. Since every country started off with different barriers and since every country's interests are different, even the best agreements can leave in place differences in market access in individual industries. To require retaliation whenever such differences remain would violate our obligations under the GATT.

The reciprocity issue is somewhat different with respect to trade in services. There are only a limited number of international agreements to protect the interests of U.S. exporters of services. Also, the Administration does not currently have adequate authority to deny access to foreign countries who do not treat our exporters of services fairly. Some expanded authority to restrict access to the U.S. market in services could help improve our negotiating leverage.

The reciprocity issue is also somewhat different for foreign investment. As in the case of exports of services, there are few international agreements to protect the interests of U.S. investors abroad. Some clarification of the President's authority to retaliate against foreign investment restrictions would be useful, though mandatory retaliation would not be in our interest since foreign investment in the U.S. can be of major benefit to the U.S. economy.

In summary, reciprocity covers some longstanding concepts that are widely accepted, some narrow sectoral interpretations that are highly controversial and not in our interests, and some new applications to services and investment that we could find useful if framed in the right way.

Negotiating Authority

New legislation could help support current efforts by the United States to pursue negotiations in areas such as high-technology trade, trade in services, and foreign investment. New legislation is needed to establish a clear negotiating mandate in these areas. A fundamental goal of U.S. policy is to get other countries to open up their markets. New provisions expanding and clarifying the Administration's authorities to take compensating action against unfair foreign barriers in services and investment could strengthen the hands of our negotiators in these areas, but would be used only if we do not succeed in negotiating a reduction of barriers. New legislation could thus provide a useful opportunity for communicating to other countries a U.S. determination to pursue negotiations in these areas, for clarifying Presidential negotiating authority and strengthening the hands of our negotiators.

Domestic Reaction

The reaction of the U.S. business and labor community to the various reciprocity bills has been divided. Some individual industrial and labor groups are pushing for such legislation. Organized labor as a whole does not see the need for new legislation, since they believe that existing authorities could be used more vigorously to the same end. General business organizations have tended to oppose such legislation.

International Reaction

Our trading partners have expressed considerable concern over the passage of reciprocity legislation. They fear that passage of some of the draft bills before Congress would result in a policy shift by the United States toward protectionism, and that it could trigger trade and investment restrictions in the rest of the world.

The Options

In deciding on a response by the Administration to the Congressional initiatives on reciprocity, we should evaluate three options.

- The first option would be to oppose any new legislation on reciprocity.
- The second option would be to accept a bill drafted by Senator Danforth which is one of the least objectionable of all the reciprocity bills, but includes some features we don't like and does not include other provisions we might find useful.

- The third option would be to take a position on elements of a bill that would have the backing of the Administration. Such legislation could reinforce some widely accepted concepts of reciprocity, clarify and expand the President's authority to retaliate against unfair foreign barriers on services and investment, and clarify and expand the President's authority to negotiate reduction of barriers to trade in services and high technology goods and to international investment flows. A more detailed summary of the major provisions of such an Administration-backed bill is attached as Appendix B.

A review of the pros and cons of each of these three options is attached as Appendix A.

OPTIONS PAPER

The following options are the ones essentially available to us in considering a reaction to the pending trade bills:

Option 1: Oppose the adoption of any bill

Pro:

(a) Any bill under the banner of "reciprocity" could give other countries the wrong signal that the United States was weakening its support for free trade. Our trading partners are in a pessimistic mood and could react by giving in to domestic protectionist pressures.

(b) A number of important members of Congress and the business community are concerned that any reciprocity legislation could get out of hand, and thus could damage the international trading system.

Con:

(a) It may be politically less costly to manage Congressional pressures for reciprocity legislation by proposing an acceptable bill, than by opposing any bill at all. Congress could pass undesirable reciprocity legislation over Administration opposition, requiring a Presidential veto.

(b) We would lose an opportunity to obtain new negotiating authorities that would help the United States to better address issues in services, high technology and investment.

Option 2: Support only the Danforth Bill

Pro:

- (a) Of all the reciprocity bills, the Danforth Bill contains the fewest objectionable provisions.
- (b) It would satisfy the multitude of pressures in Congress for reciprocity legislation, yet center around a bill that recognizes our international obligations in trade.
- (c) It may be easier to resist undesirable amendments to a bill that already has wide support in the Congress than to an Administration-backed bill.

Con:

- (a) It fails to include new initiatives that we want for future negotiations in areas such as services, investment, and high-technology.
- (b) It contains reporting requirements on foreign trade barriers that could place unreasonable burdens on the Executive Branch and that could provide the basis for future Congressional pressures for protectionist responses.
- (c) It gives committees of Congress the right to self-initiate unfair trade cases, making it more difficult for the control of trade policy to rest in the President's hand.

Option 3: An Administration-backed BillPro:

(a) It would enable the Administration to take a position on a bill that would avoid the objectionable features of bills now before Congress. It would also enable the Administration to better assure the compatibility of any new legislation with the GATT.

(b) It would give the Administration an opportunity to obtain new negotiating authorities that will facilitate our ability to address the key trade issues of the 1980s such as trade in services, trade in high technology products and foreign investments.

(c) Inclusion of provisions expanding the range of remedies to unfair foreign trade actions in services and investment could strengthen the hand of the U.S. in negotiating international rules in these areas.

Con:

(a) The Administration might not be able to dissuade Congress from adding objectionable provisions to a bill that covers a broad range of issues.

(b) Any action to strengthen the Administration's hand in offsetting unfair foreign trade actions could be interpreted by other countries as a shift in U.S. support for the open trading system.

APPENDIX B

Possible Provisions of an Administration-backed Bill

Reciprocal Trade Relations

Statement of reciprocity as defined in past U.S. trade legislation and the GATT, including negotiation of agreements resulting in exchange of equivalent commitments and full enforcement of international agreements. Such language should cover trade in goods as well as services. Where no international agreements exist, Presidential discretion to deal with foreign barriers in manner consistent with overall U.S. interest.

Services

Clarification of Presidential authority to negotiate international agreements for services. This provision would also establish a process of consultation with the states in areas where they have administrative responsibilities.

Clarification of Presidential authority to take compensating actions against unfair foreign trade barriers in services by denying services from such countries access to the U.S. market. This provision would address the relative responsibilities of the President and Federal regulatory agencies in denying foreigners access to the U.S. market in international service industries, assuring Presidential control over trade policy while respecting the independence of regulatory agencies in domestic regulatory matters.

Investment

Presidential authority to negotiate the reduction of investment barriers, including investment incentives and disincentives, and performance requirements.

Clarification of Presidential authority under Section 301 of the Trade Act to take compensating actions against foreign barriers to investment, as well as foreign investment incentives and performance requirements.

High Technology

Presidential authority to negotiate the reduction of barriers to trade in high technology goods, including the reduction of tariffs. This provision would give the President specific authority to reduce U.S. tariffs on high technology products in exchange for equivalent concessions.

Recognition that U.S. Government needs to do more to foster high technology competitiveness including continued elimination of disincentives to exports of high technology products and greater tolerance of appropriate joint industry research and development projects.

Residual Tariff Authority

Extension of authority in Section 124 of the 1974 Trade Act to make limited reductions in U.S. tariffs.

Presentation to the Congress

Most of these ideas are included in draft bills pending before the Congress. We would therefore support an Administration-backed Bill largely in terms of support for provisions in existing draft bills that we like and opposition to provisions we don't like.

B

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

CEREMONY TO FORWARD TO THE CONGRESS
ENTERPRISE ZONE LEGISLATION
AND THE ACCOMPANYING
PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

DATE: Tuesday, March 23, 1982
LOCATION: Rose Garden (Roosevelt Room if
inclement weather)
TIME: 11:00 a.m. (15 minutes)
FROM: Kenneth M. Duberstein *KMD*

I. PURPOSE

To mark formal transmittal of the Administration's enterprise zone legislation and accompanying Presidential message, and to recognize the key Administration officials, Senators and Congressmen who are involved in this effort.

II. BACKGROUND

The President's longstanding support for the enterprise zone concept was most recently referenced in his January 26, 1982, State of the Union Address. Just prior to that, on January 21, 1982, the President hosted a White House briefing and luncheon on enterprise zones for selected Senators, Congressmen, local officials and private sector representatives. Senators Chafee (R-R.I.) and Heinz (R-Pa.) and Representatives Conable (R-N.Y.) and Garcia (D-N.Y.) attended the morning briefing in the Cabinet Room. Senators Mathias (R-Md.) and Sarbanes (D-Md.) and Representatives Long (D-Md.), Mikulski (D-Md.) and Conable (R-N.Y.) attended the President's luncheon in the Blue Room.

Since these events took place, the detailed legislative language necessary to implement the Administration's enterprise zone proposal has been finalized and the bill is ready for official transmittal to the Congress. In addition, extensive consultation and briefing sessions have been held with Members of the House and Senate who are anticipated to be primary sponsors of the measure on Capitol Hill.

This ceremony will accomplish these objectives: (1) reiterate the President's involvement and leadership on the enterprise zone proposal; (2) thank key Congressional supporters for their help and anticipated leadership on the Hill; and (3) re-establish a public focus on enterprise zones which is anticipated to facilitate the legislative process.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See Attachment 1

IV. PRESS PLAN

Press Pool, White House Photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Administration officials and Congressional participants
stand behind the President

11:00 - 11:10 Presidential Remarks

11:10 - 11:15 Formal signing of Presidential
message and individual expressions
of appreciation to Congressional
participants

Attachments: Participants
 Presidential Remarks

ATTACHMENT 1

PARTICIPANTS

The President
The Vice President

HUD Secretary Sam Pierce
Treasury UnderSecretary Norman Ture

Congressional Participants

Senator Bob Dole (R-Kansas)
Senator Rudy Boschwitz (R-Minnesota)
Senator John Heinz (R-Pennsylvania)
Senator John Chafee (R-Rhode Island)
Congressman Jack Kemp (R-New York)
Congressman Bob Garcia (D-New York)
Congressman Barber Conable (R-New York)
Congressman Bill Stanton (R-Ohio)
Congressman Bill Gray (D-Pennsylvania)
Congressman Dick Schulze (R-Pennsylvania)

Staff

James A. Baker, III
Edwin Meese, III
Kenneth M. Duberstein
Richard Darman
David Gergen
Edwin Harper
Bob Carleson
Richard Williamson
M. B. Oglesby, Jr.
Pamela J. Turner
David Wright
Sherrie Cooksey

(Rohrabacher/AB)
March 22, 1982
5:00 p.m.

SIGNING OF MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS ON ENTERPRISE ZONES
MARCH 23, 1982

In my January 26 State of the Union Address, I indicated a new effort would be made to revitalize decaying areas that have been left out of America's economic mainstream. These areas -- whose citizens have often lost hope for a better tomorrow -- have failed to respond to decades of massive Federal aid programs. Clearly, a new approach is needed to bring hope and opportunity to these troubled areas.

Today, we propose an experimental program that will test just such an approach. Enterprise Zones offer a bold, new means of invigorating economically-crippled communities and improving the life of some of our most disadvantaged citizens. Rather than bureaucratic controls and regulations -- a method that has failed -- we seek to focus the vigor and innovation of the marketplace on these enclaves of despair. By reducing taxes, by eliminating unnecessary regulation that does not affect the health, safety or civil rights of our citizens, by improving local services and by involving neighborhood organizations, we will begin to improve areas formerly written off as hopelessly depressed and provide jobs for those who need them the most.

In keeping with our firm belief in the principles of federalism, and our confidence in the ability and integrity of government at the grassroots level, the legislation I am proposing today maximizes the options of the State and local governments. Working with these other levels of government as

partners and unleashing new economic incentives for the private sector, I am confident that we can make Enterprise Zones a valuable tool for spurring economic and social revival where they are most needed.

The people who live in these oppressively poor areas have been offered too many broken promises in the past. We promise no miracles, but we do believe change for the better is possible; the legislation we propose is designed to determine if the Enterprise Zone concept will, indeed, work. Clearly, decades of spending programs have done little more than subsidize the status quo and make wards-of-the-Government out of citizens who would rather have a job than a handout. It is time for us to find out if two of the most dynamic and constructive forces known to man -- free enterprise and the profit motive -- can be brought to play where Government bureaucracy and social programs have failed.

Obviously, concern for America's most economically deprived communities crosses party lines. We have received a broad range of bipartisan support for the Enterprise Zone concept. I would especially like to thank these distinguished Senators and Representatives standing with me here today for their special contributions and leadership on the Enterprise Zone proposal.

Now without further ado, I will sign this message to the Congress detailing the proposal.

C

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 22, 1982

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ED ROLLINS *P.R. for E.R.*
SUBJECT: NEW YORK - POLITICAL BRIEFING

I. SUMMARY

The departure of State Comptroller Ned Regan from the Republican primary race for governor has considerably lessened GOP prospects for capturing New York's Governorship. Incumbent Democrat Governor Hugh Carey is not seeking re-election to a third term. Democrat Mayor Ed Koch is currently favored to win the Democrat nomination for governor, and it appears likely that he will be the winner in November.

Republican Bruce Caputo's withdrawal from the U.S. Senate race has virtually destroyed Republican chances of defeating incumbent Democrat Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan.

New York will lose five U.S. House seats because of reapportionment; the greatest loss for any state in the nation. Two redistricting plans are currently before the court. If the court leans toward the Republican plan, the GOP could do modestly well in New York's Congressional races this year. Adoption of the Democrat plan, in its present form, would be disastrous for Republicans.

The Reagan-Bush ticket carried New York in 1980 by a 47%-44% margin over Carter-Mondale.

II. ELECTED OFFICIALS

GOVERNOR - Hugh L. Carey - Democrat - Elected in 1974

SENATOR - Daniel Patrick Moynihan - Democrat - Elected in 1976

SENATOR - Alfonse M. D'Amato - Republican - Elected in 1980

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES - 17 Republicans 22 Democrats

III. REPUBLICAN STATE PARTY OFFICIALS

REPUBLICAN STATE CHAIRMAN - George Clark, Jr.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN - Richard Rosenbaum

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEWOMAN - Eunice Whittlesey

IV. THE STATE LEGISLATURE

UPPER HOUSE - 35 Republicans 25 Democrats

LOWER HOUSE - 64 Republicans 86 Democrats

V. DISCUSSION

A. THE GUBERNATORIAL RACE - 1982

Democrat incumbent Governor Hugh Carey is not seeking re-election to a third term this year.

Republican Ned Regan's withdrawal from the GOP Gubernatorial primary race has dampened Republican prospects for capturing the Governorship of New York in 1982. Regan, the State Comptroller, had the endorsement of New York's Republican State Chairman, George Clark. State GOP leaders cite three major reasons behind Regan's unexpected departure from the race: 1) Regan had expected the public endorsement of at least 60% of New York's Republican county chairmen. This did not materialize. 2) Regan had counted on substantial contributions from certain sources which decided to support

other candidates. 3) Regan determined that he could not gain the Conservative Party's endorsement, and concluded that he could not win the general election running on just the Republican slate. Regan will now seek re-election to his position as State Comptroller.

Regan's departure from the race leaves three major candidates vying for the Republican nomination; businessman Lewis Lehrman, State House Minority Leader Jim Emery, and Republican National Committeeman Richard Rosenbaum.

Lehrman, Chairman of the Board of the Rite-Aid Corporation, has already sunk a substantial amount of money into his campaign - most of it his own. Lehrman has purchased numerous slots on television and radio in an effort to attract broad recognition and popular support. The press has recently reported that Lehrman failed to pay state income taxes to New York for a period of 8 years. These reports indicate that Lehrman, who became a New York resident in 1969, did not pay income taxes to New York until 1977. This situation could develop into a major problem for Lehrman.

Emery, who still lacks substantial monetary resources, has concentrated his efforts on wooing Republican county chairmen and district committeemen.

Rosenbaum, a former New York Republican state chairman, has maintained some connections with the state party machinery.

In June, New York's 403 committeemen will meet to determine which Republican candidates will have their names placed on the ballot for the September 14 primary. All three major candidates are expected to win a

place on the primary ballot.

The race for the Democrat Gubernatorial nomination is between New York City Mayor Ed Koch and Lieutenant Governor Mario Cuomo. Koch, assisted by his high popularity in the City and his natural tie to Jewish voters, is considered the favorite to win the Democrat nomination. Cuomo, however, who lost the mayoral primary race to Koch in 1977, cannot be totally disregarded. If Cuomo is able to capitalize on Koch's apparent weakness in Upstate New York, he could still have a shot at the nomination.

Republican observers agree that GOP chances for capturing the governorship are currently less than 50-50. However, if the right sequence of events falls into place, this race could still be winnable. If the eventual Republican nominee is also able to win the nominations of both the Conservative and Right-to-Life parties and the Democrat nominee fails to win the Liberal party's endorsement, the possibility of a Republican victory in November would become more favorable.

B. THE U.S. SENATE RACE - 1982

Incumbent U.S. Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan is running for re-election to a second term.

Republican Bruce Caputo's recent withdrawal from the Senate race has considerably diminished whatever chance the GOP might have had to unseat Moynihan. Caputo, a former U.S. Congressman, dropped out of the race after it was disclosed that he had lied about his serving in the military.

Caputo subsequently admitted that he had, in fact, never served in the military. The press also found other, more minor inaccuracies in his resume. Prior to his departure from the race, Caputo had been the only candidate in the Republican U.S. Senate race. Caputo's withdrawal left a vacuum which is just now beginning to be filled.

Republican Whitney Seymour, a former U.S. Attorney for Southern New York, has announced his intention to enter the race. Many of Seymour's advisers were once aides to former Mayor John Lindsey. New York Republican State Chairman George Clark considers Seymour too liberal for the nomination.

Three U.S. Congressmen: Greg Carman, Hamilton Fish, and Gary Lee, have been mentioned as possible Senate contenders. Their decisions will probably be based, in part, on the final outcome of redistricting in their respective districts. Republican observers in the State doubt that any of these three Congressmen would be strong enough to win in November.

At this late date, it appears that time has all but run out for the Republicans to wage a viable race against Senator Moynihan.

C. THE U.S. HOUSE RACES - 1982

Reapportionment will cut New York's U.S. Congressional delegation from 39 down to 34 members.

Two redistricting plans are currently before the court: 1) The plan passed by the Republican-controlled State Senate which would force Democrat incumbents to absorb most of the lost seats; and, 2) The Democrat-controlled State House plan which would pair-off Republican incumbents into primaries

all over the State. The most dreaded example of the Democrat plan would throw Jack Kemp and Barber Conable into the same suburban Buffalo district. However, most GOP observers agree that a compromise is likely to be reached which would split-up retiring Republican George Mitchell's upstate district, eliminate Republican Greg Carman's Long Island district, and remove three Democrat districts from New York City. In the remaining 34 districts, about the same number of Republican and Democrat incumbents would be made vulnerable. Under this projected compromise, the final results in New York's Congressional elections would probably see neither party making substantial gains, or suffering major losses.

D. NEW YORK - ISSUE ORIENTATION

Unemployment is the greatest issue of concern to the vast majority of New Yorkers, according to political observers. Additionally, fear of losing social security benefits still seems to worry much of the elderly population; and, our political sources in New York indicate that support from the Jewish community is eroding because of their concern over our policies which affect Israel.

VI. NEW YORK - MISCELLANEOUS

POPULATION - 17, 748,000
NICKNAME - The Empire State
MOTTO - Ever Upward

WHITE HOUSE OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT: Subject File

FILE TRANSFER
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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 22, 1982

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ED ROLLINS *P.R. for E.R.*
SUBJECT: NEW YORK - POLITICAL BRIEFING

I. SUMMARY

The departure of State Comptroller Ned Regan from the Republican primary race for governor has considerably lessened GOP prospects for capturing New York's Governorship. Incumbent Democrat Governor Hugh Carey is not seeking re-election to a third term. Democrat Mayor Ed Koch is currently favored to win the Democrat nomination for governor, and it appears likely that he will be the winner in November.

Republican Bruce Caputo's withdrawal from the U.S. Senate race has virtually destroyed Republican chances of defeating incumbent Democrat Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan.

New York will lose five U.S. House seats because of reapportionment; the greatest loss for any state in the nation. Two redistricting plans are currently before the court. If the court leans toward the Republican plan, the GOP could do modestly well in New York's Congressional races this year. Adoption of the Democrat plan, in its present form, would be disastrous for Republicans.

The Reagan-Bush ticket carried New York in 1980 by a 47%-44% margin over Carter-Mondale.

II. ELECTED OFFICIALS

GOVERNOR - Hugh L. Carey - Democrat - Elected in 1974

SENATOR - Daniel Patrick Moynihan - Democrat - Elected in 1976

SENATOR - Alfonse M. D'Amato - Republican - Elected in 1980

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES - 17 Republicans 22 Democrats

III. REPUBLICAN STATE PARTY OFFICIALS

REPUBLICAN STATE CHAIRMAN - George Clark, Jr.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN - Richard Rosenbaum

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEWOMAN - Eunice Whittlesey

IV. THE STATE LEGISLATURE

UPPER HOUSE - 35 Republicans 25 Democrats

LOWER HOUSE - 64 Republicans 86 Democrats

V. DISCUSSION

A. THE GUBERNATORIAL RACE - 1982

Democrat incumbent Governor Hugh Carey is not seeking re-election to a third term this year.

Republican Ned Regan's withdrawal from the GOP Gubernatorial primary race has dampened Republican prospects for capturing the Governorship of New York in 1982. Regan, the State Comptroller, had the endorsement of New York's Republican State Chairman, George Clark. State GOP leaders cite three major reasons behind Regan's unexpected departure from the race: 1) Regan had expected the public endorsement of at least 60% of New York's Republican county chairmen. This did not materialize. 2) Regan had counted on substantial contributions from certain sources which decided to support

other candidates. 3) Regan determined that he could not gain the Conservative Party's endorsement, and concluded that he could not win the general election running on just the Republican slate. Regan will now seek re-election to his position as State Comptroller.

Regan's departure from the race leaves three major candidates vying for the Republican nomination; businessman Lewis Lehrman, State House Minority Leader Jim Emery, and Republican National Committeeman Richard Rosenbaum.

Lehrman, Chairman of the Board of the Rite-Aid Corporation, has already sunk a substantial amount of money into his campaign - most of it his own. Lehrman has purchased numerous slots on television and radio in an effort to attract broad recognition and popular support. The press has recently reported that Lehrman failed to pay state income taxes to New York for a period of 8 years. These reports indicate that Lehrman, who became a New York resident in 1969, did not pay income taxes to New York until 1977. This situation could develop into a major problem for Lehrman.

Emery, who still lacks substantial monetary resources, has concentrated his efforts on wooing Republican county chairmen and district committeemen.

Rosenbaum, a former New York Republican state chairman, has maintained some connections with the state party machinery.

In June, New York's 403 committeemen will meet to determine which Republican candidates will have their names placed on the ballot for the September 14 primary. All three major candidates are expected to win a

, place on the primary ballot.

The race for the Democrat Gubernatorial nomination is between New York City Mayor Ed Koch and Lieutenant Governor Mario Cuomo. Koch, assisted by his high popularity in the City and his natural tie to Jewish voters, is considered the favorite to win the Democrat nomination. Cuomo, however, who lost the mayoral primary race to Koch in 1977, cannot be totally disregarded. If Cuomo is able to capitalize on Koch's apparent weakness in Upstate New York, he could still have a shot at the nomination.

Republican observers agree that GOP chances for capturing the governorship are currently less than 50-50. However, if the right sequence of events falls into place, this race could still be winnable. If the eventual Republican nominee is also able to win the nominations of both the Conservative and Right-to-Life parties and the Democrat nominee fails to win the Liberal party's endorsement, the possibility of a Republican victory in November would become more favorable.

B. THE U.S. SENATE RACE - 1982

Incumbent U.S. Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan is running for re-election to a second term.

Republican Bruce Caputo's recent withdrawal from the Senate race has considerably diminished whatever chance the GOP might have had to unseat Moynihan. Caputo, a former U.S. Congressman, dropped out of the race after it was disclosed that he had lied about his serving in the military.

Caputo subsequently admitted that he had, in fact, never served in the military. The press also found other, more minor inaccuracies in his resume. Prior to his departure from the race, Caputo had been the only candidate in the Republican U.S. Senate race. Caputo's withdrawal left a vacuum which is just now beginning to be filled.

Republican Whitney Seymour, a former U.S. Attorney for Southern New York, has announced his intention to enter the race. Many of Seymour's advisers were once aides to former Mayor John Lindsey. New York Republican State Chairman George Clark considers Seymour too liberal for the nomination.

Three U.S. Congressmen: Greg Carman, Hamilton Fish, and Gary Lee, have been mentioned as possible Senate contenders. Their decisions will probably be based, in part, on the final outcome of redistricting in their respective districts. Republican observers in the State doubt that any of these three Congressmen would be strong enough to win in November.

At this late date, it appears that time has all but run out for the Republicans to wage a viable race against Senator Moynihan.

C. THE U.S. HOUSE RACES - 1982

Reapportionment will cut New York's U.S. Congressional delegation from 39 down to 34 members.

Two redistricting plans are currently before the court: 1) The plan passed by the Republican-controlled State Senate which would force Democrat incumbents to absorb most of the lost seats; and, 2) The Democrat-controlled State House plan which would pair-off Republican incumbents into primaries

, all over the State. The most dreaded example of the Democrat plan would throw Jack Kemp and Barber Conable into the same suburban Buffalo district. However, most GOP observers agree that a compromise is likely to be reached which would split-up retiring Republican George Mitchell's upstate district, eliminate Republican Greg Carman's Long Island district, and remove three Democrat districts from New York City. In the remaining 34 districts, about the same number of Republican and Democrat incumbents would be made vulnerable. Under this projected compromise, the final results in New York's Congressional elections would probably see neither party making substantial gains, or suffering major losses.

D. NEW YORK - ISSUE ORIENTATION

Unemployment is the greatest issue of concern to the vast majority of New Yorkers, according to political observers. Additionally, fear of losing social security benefits still seems to worry much of the elderly population; and, our political sources in New York indicate that support from the Jewish community is eroding because of their concern over our policies which affect Israel.

VI. NEW YORK - MISCELLANEOUS

POPULATION - 17, 748,000
NICKNAME - The Empire State
MOTTO - Ever Upward

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT
TO
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1982

Events: 1) New York Post Editorial Board
2) National Conference of Christians and Jews

Dress: 1) Men's Business Suit
2) Black Tie Attire

Weather: Mostly Sunny; Upper 40's-Day; Mid 30's-Evening

2:00 p.m. Marine One departs White House. - Photo Coverage

2:15 p.m. Air Force One departs Andrews AFB. - Open Press

Flight Time: 45 mins.

Time Change: None

Food Service: Snacks

Guests Aboard: Charles Wick, Director, ICA
Gerald Carmen, Admin., GSA
Cong. Guy Molinari (R-NY)
Cong. William Green (R-NY)
Cong. Norman Lent (R-NY)

NOTE: Today is Cong. Lent's birthday.

3:00 p.m. Air Force One arrives Newark Int'l Airport.- Open Press

3:05 p.m. Marine One departs Newark Int'l Airport.

Flight Time: 15 mins.

3:20 p.m. Marine One arrives 30th Street Heliport. - Open Press

3:25 p.m. Depart 30th Street Heliport en route New York Hilton
Hotel. Drive Time: 15 mins.

3:40 p.m. Arrive hotel. Proceed to suite. - Closed Press

3:45 p.m. Arrive suite.

Met in hall by: Mr. Jorgen Hansen, Gen'l
Mgr, New York Hilton
Mr. Uwe (oo-vay) Holtorf,
Resident Mgr, NY Hilton

Private Time: 15 mins.

4:00 p.m. ~ Proceed to Empire Suite for Editorial Board meeting
with the New York Post. - Official Photographer

Participants:

Michael K. Deaver
Larry Speakes
Roger Wood, Executive Editor
Bruce Rothwell, Editorial Page Editor
Steve Dunlavy, Metropolitan Editor
Niles Lathem, Washington Bureau Chief
George Arzt, City Hall Bureau Chief
Joey Adams, Columnist
Louis Liotta, Photographer

4:20 p.m. Conclude Editorial Board and return to suite.

Private Time: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

7:00 p.m. Depart suite en route Trianon Ballroom.

7:05 p.m. Arrive Trianon Ballroom for Dais Guests Reception.
Attendees: 75 - Official Photographer

(Refer to Tab A for list of participants)

Met by:

Mr. Irving Mitchell Felt, National
Chairman, Exec. Board, N.C.C.J.
Mrs. Serene Felt

Form receiving line with Mr. and Mrs. Felt.

7:20 p.m. Accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Felt, proceed to Green
Room for holding. - Official Photographer

7:28 p.m. Proceed to off-stage announcement area adjacent to
Grand Ballroom for National Conference of Christians
and Jews dinner. Attendees: 1000 - Open Press

Enter ballroom and proceed to seat on dais.

(Refer to Tab A for dais diagram.)

Pre-program begins:

Invocation

Star-Spangled Banner sung by Roberta
Peters.

Dinner is served.

9:15 p.m. Program begins:

Introduction of Dr. David Hyatt,
President, N.C.C.J., by Mr. Felt.

Dr. Hyatt makes remarks.

Mr. Felt presents citation to Mrs. Reagan.

Mr. Felt introduces Dr. Henry Kissinger.

9:30 p.m. Dr. Kissinger makes remarks.

NOTE: At conclusion of Dr. Kissinger's
remarks, he will make presentation of The
Charles Evans Hughes Gold Medal, "For
Courageous Leadership in Government, Civic
and Humanitarian Affairs."

9:45 p.m. Proceed to podium to accept Medal and make remarks.
- Full Press

10:05 p.m. Conclude remarks.

10:10 p.m. Depart Ballroom en route motorcade for boarding.
- Closed Press

10:15 p.m. Depart New York Hilton. Drive Time: 15 mins.

10:30 p.m. Arrive 30th Street Heliport. Proceed to board Marine
One. - Open Press

10:35 p.m. Marine One departs 30th Street Heliport.

Flight Time: 15 mins.

10:50 p.m. Marine One arrives Newark Int'l Airport. - Open Press

10:55 p.m. Air Force One departs Newark Int'l Airport.

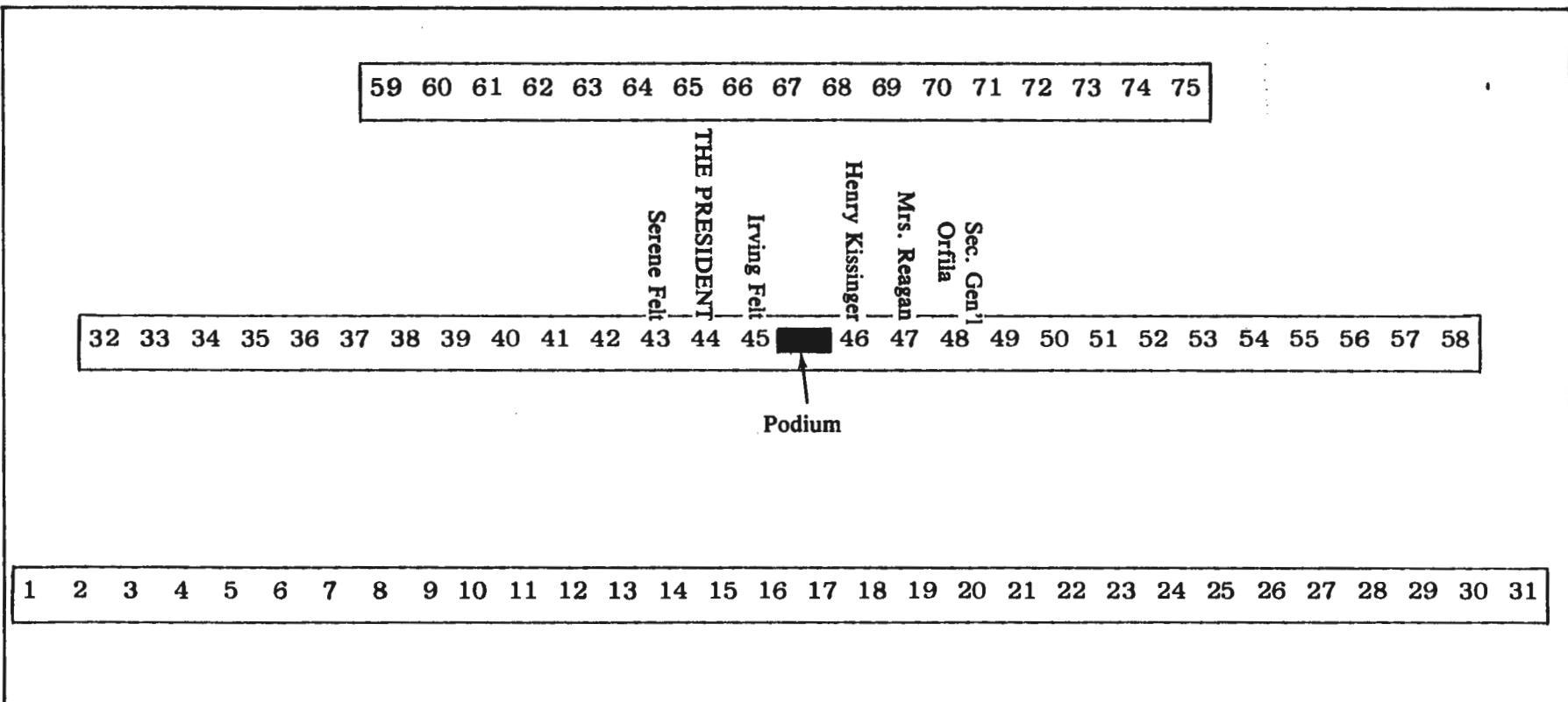
Flight Time: 50 mins.
Time Change: None
Food Service: Snacks
Guests Aboard: Charles Wick
Gerald Carmen
Sen. Al D'Amato (R-NY)
Cong. Molinari
Cong. Green
Cong. Lent

11:45 p.m. Air Force One arrives Andrews AFB. - Open Press

11:50 p.m. Marine One departs Andrews AFB.

12:00 Mdnt Marine One arrives The White House. - Photo Coverage

TAB A
THE TRIP OF
THE PRESIDENT TO
NEW YORK, N.Y.
March 23, 1982
Dais Diagram



1. Bertram Fields, Real Estate Investor
2. Ms. Roberta Peters, Metropolitan Opera
3. Mr. Marlo Lewis, Author & Television Producer
4. Arnold H. Aronson, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer,
Saks Fifth Avenue
5. J. Peter Grace, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, W. R.
Grace & Co.
6. Thomas L. Pulling, Vice-President, Shearson/American Express
7. Mrs. Aileen Mehle, Syndicated Columnist
8. Richard H. Evans, President, Radio City Music Hall
9. Joey Adams, Columnist
10. Hal B. Wallis, Producer
11. Leonard H. Goldenson, Chairman & Chief Exec. Officer, ABC, Inc.
12. Howard P. Allen, President, Southern California Edison Company
13. Mrs. Lyn Revson, Author
14. Michel C. Bergerac, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, Revlon
15. Thornton F. Bradshaw, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, RCA
Corporation
16. Clifton C. Garvin, Jr., Chairman & Chief Executive Officer,
Exxon Corporation
17. Elton H. Rule, President, American Broadcasting Companies, Inc.
18. Donald M. Kendall, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, PepsiCo
19. Rand Araskog, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, I.T. & T. Co.
20. Grant Tinker, Chairman of the Board, NBC, Inc.
21. Roger B. Smith, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, General
Motors Corporation
22. David Hartman, Host, Good Morning America, ABC
23. Mrs. Cindy Adams, Columnist
24. Eugene J. Sullivan, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, Borden
25. Henry T. Kramer, President, Lee-Mar of California, Inc.
26. Vincent J. Peters, President, Society of Founders, N.C.C.J.,
and Chairman of the Board, Cushman & Wakefield, Inc.
27. Walter N. Marks, National Vice Chairman, N.C.C.J., President,
Walter N. Marks Realty
28. Theodore W. Kheel, Partner, Battle, Fowler, Lidstone, Jaffin,
Pierce & Kheel
29. Earl Wilson, Columnist, New York Post
30. Arthur Rubloff, National Vice-Chairman, N.C.C.J., and Chairman
of the Board, Rubloff Development Corporation
31. Hon. Chris Victor Semos, National Vice-Chairman, N.C.C.J.,
Texas House of Representatives
32. Dr. Ronald B. Sobel, Senior Rabbi, Congregation Emanu-El of New
York
33. John W. Mazzola, Pres., Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts
34. Mrs. Marajen Stevick Chinigo, Owner & Publisher, Champaign
Urbana News Gazette
35. Ambassador George J. Feldman
36. Nicholas V. Petrou, National Co-Chairman, N.C.C.J. and
President, Petrou Associates
37. Lewis Rudin, President, Rudin Management Company, Inc.
38. Hon. Edward I. Koch, Mayor of New York City
39. Dr. Jacqueline G. Wexler, Vice Chairwoman and Secretary,
N.C.C.J. and former President, Hunter College

40. V. J. Skutt, National Co-Chairman, N.C.C.J. & Chairman of the Board, Mutual of Omaha Insurance Co.
41. Hon. Linwood A. Holton, 1975 Gold Medal Recipient
42. Hon. Charles Z. Wick, Director, U.S. International Communications Agency
43. Mrs. Irving Mitchell Felt (Serene)
44. THE PRESIDENT
45. Mr. Irving Mitchell Felt, National Chairman, Executive Board, N.C.C.J. and Chairman of the Board, Madison Square Garden Corporation
P O D I U M
46. Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, Former Secretary of State, 1973 Gold Medal Recipient
47. Mrs. Reagan
48. Hon. Alejandro Orfila, Secretary General, Organization of American States
49. Ambassador Jerome H. Holland, National Vice Chairman, N.C.C.J.; former Ambassador to Sweden; and 1972 Gold Medal Recipient
50. Dr. David Hyatt, President, N.C.C.J.
51. Mrs. David Hyatt
52. Hon. Alfonse M. D'Amato, United States Senator (R-NY)
53. Dr. William F. May, National Co-Chairman, N.C.C.J., and Dean, N.Y.U. Graduate School of Business Administration
54. Walter W. Craigie, National Finance Chairman, N.C.C.J., and Chairman of the Board, Craigie Inc.
55. William F. Buckley, Editor-in-Chief, National Review
56. John Luongo, National Treasurer, N.C.C.J., and Vice President & Chief Financial Officer, Saxon Industries, Inc.
57. Bernard J. Lasker, National Co-Chairman, N.C.C.J., Senior Partner, Lasker, Stone & Stern
58. His Eminence Archbishop Iakovos, Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North & South America
59. Dr. James R. Cowan, President, United Hospitals Medical Center
60. Mrs. Miguel Elias, Civic & Humanitarian Leader
61. Hon. S. William Green, United States Congressman (R-N.Y.)
62. Mr. Jean Barrier
63. Hon. Roy M. Goodman, State Senator (R-N.Y.)
64. Jay Spectre, President, Jay Spectre, Inc.
65. James I. Spiegel, President & Chief Executive Officer, Kayser-Roth Corporation
66. Murray Harris, Vice President, J. Schoenenman
67. Geneva Johnson, Senior Vice President, United Way of America
68. Saul I. Kamin
69. Charles "Buddy" Rogers
70. Harold M. Lane, Sr., Chairman Emeritus, Lerner Stores Corp.
71. Carl Pearl
72. Oscar Kolin, Honorary Chairman, Helena Rubenstein, Inc.
73. Lt. General Willard Pearson, Superintendent, Valley Forge Military Academy & Junior College
74. Nelson Peltz, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, Trafalgar Industries, Inc.
75. Robert Green, Pres., International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 1783, AFL-CIO

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 22, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Kenneth M. Duberstein *KMD.*
SUBJECT: New York Trip - March 23, 1982

Attached are biographical sketches on the members who will accompany you to New York on Tuesday.

Attachment

(Since this information was prepared, Congressman Gilman has regretted and Congressman Norman Lent has been invited.)



Senator Alfonse (Al) D'Amato (R-New York)

Born in Brooklyn on August 1, 1937, Senator D'Amato was raised in Island Park, Long Island. His parents were from Italy, and he did not speak English until he started grammar school.

D'Amato worked his way through Syracuse University, earning his B.A. in Business Administration and then worked his way through Syracuse Law School. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1962.

D'Amato entered public life in 1965 as Public Administrator of Nassau County in Long Island. From that position, he moved up to Town Supervisor of West Hempstead Township and was elected Senior Town Supervisor in 1979. He was elected to the U.S. Senate in November 1980.

In the Senate, D'Amato serves on the Appropriations Committee, the Banking Committee, and the Select Committee on Small Business.

D'Amato married the former Penny Collenburg in 1960, and they have four children. He is a Roman Catholic. He enjoys playing the piano and is a sailing enthusiast.

Senator D'Amato is a member of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the group that is hosting your dinner tonight. Also, Senator and Mrs. D'Amato will be attending the White House State Dinner in honor of President Pertini of Italy on Thursday, March 25. Senator D'Amato's parents have been invited to attend the after-dinner entertainment for the Pertini State Dinner. You should mention that you look forward to seeing all of the D'Amatos on Thursday.

Congressman S. William (Bill) Green (R-NY) Congressman Bill Green was first elected in a special election in 1978 to the House seat vacated by the election of Ed Koch as Mayor of New York City. Mr. Green attended Harvard College as an undergraduate and Harvard Law School. He served in the New York State Assembly from 1965 to 1970 and as New York Regional Administrator for HUD from 1970 to 1977. He is currently a member of the Appropriations Committee and serves as the Ranking Minority Member of the HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee. Member, also, National Conference Christians & Jews.

Congressman Benjamin A. (Ben) Gilman (R-NY) Congressman Ben Gilman was first elected in 1972. Mr. Gilman served in the Army Air Corps during World War II and after the war attended New York Law School. He served in the New York State Assembly from 1967 to 1972. He is currently a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, and the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control.

Congressman Guy V. Molinari (R-NY) Congressman Guy Molinari is a freshman Member of Congress representing Staten Island. Mr. Molinari narrowly defeated the former Chairman of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, John Murphy, who was indicted in the Abscam scandal. Mr. Molinari served in the Marine Corps from 1951 to 1953 and in the New York State Assembly from 1974 to 1980. He is currently a member of the Public Works and Transportation and Small Business Committees.

Congressman Molinari has been very concerned about two issues of particular importance to his district. The first matter involves the Congressman's opposition to the construction of a coal-burning power plant on Staten Island. Although EPA granted the permit necessary to allow construction, this approval was granted only after a number of additional environmental safeguards were made mandatory.

The other issue involves EPA proposals on the landfill disposal of hazardous wastes. EPA Administrator Anne Gorsuch has taken action to restrict the disposal of containerized liquids in hazardous waste landfills. These actions were taken after numerous conversations between Congressman Molinari and EPA.

Congressman Norman (Norm) F. Lent: Congressman Norm Lent was first elected to Congress in 1970. Mr. Lent served in the Navy and is a veteran of the Korean conflict. He received his law degree from Cornell University and was a member of the New York State Senate from 1962 to 1970. He is currently a member of the Energy and Commerce and Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committees.

Mr. Lent will be 51 years old on Tuesday, March 23. A birthday cake will be aboard Air Force One.

Congressman S. William (Bill) Green (R-NY) Congressman Bill Green was first elected in a special election in 1978 to the House seat vacated by the election of Ed Koch as Mayor of New York City. Mr. Green attended Harvard College as an undergraduate and Harvard Law School. He served in the New York State Assembly from 1965 to 1970 and as New York Regional Administrator for HUD from 1970 to 1977. He is currently a member of the Appropriations Committee and serves as the Ranking Minority Member of the HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee. Member, also, National Conference Christians & Jews.

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