

3/20/00

Patrick -

Let's discuss

| Cal

I want
to see

cup & I
Curre

WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 14, 2000

The Honorable Andrew Young
Goodworks
303 Peachtree Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Dear ~~Andrew~~

It was great to be with you last month for the
National Summit on Africa. I appreciated your
kind introduction.

Thank you so much for the wonderful Bible -- I
will treasure it always.

Sincerely,

Bill

White House Gift Record

Presented: 02/17/2000
Arrival: 03/02/2000
Entered: 03/02/2000

Gift ID: 5020104/GIFTINT2

Donor Information

Ambassador Andrew Young
President
National Council of Churches
Room 880
475 Riverside Drive
New York, NY 10115

*Good works
303 Peachtree St
Atlanta, GA 30308*

Acknowledged By: Pending Bill Clinton personal response

Comments:

Forwarded to Gift Office by Kris Engskov. Presented to POTUS at National Summit on Africa. Address per WHO DB. Donor also attended radio address on 2/18 per WHO DB. Possible BC sig, donor is friends with POTUS. Eugenie to do TY per conversation with her.

Gift Information

Intended: President

Disposition: Archives

Description:

Paperback. "Holy Bible: The African American Jubilee Edition," inscribed by donors.

Location:

The gift is in Archives.

Total Gift Value is \$15

WHITE HOUSE GIFT REGISTER

GIFT INTENDED FOR

President ☒

Both/All ☐

First Lady ☐

Chelsea ☐

DONOR INFORMATION

Name: Anderson Andrew Young

Address: _____

Phone: _____

PRESENTATION

Date: 2/17/10 Event: Arrival Speech / DC Convention Center

Handed to President ☒ Other Method ☐

Gift Description: Bible

Send Gift and Register to OEOB, Room 457 x7133

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

FINANCIAL

S AFFAIRS

FEET

Betty Cur.

A. Powell

COMPANY:
Office of the PresidentDATE:
MARCH 14, 2000FAX NUMBER:
456-1210TOTAL NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER:
4

PHONE NUMBER:

SENDER'S TELEPHONE NUMBER:
202-273-5589

RE:

YOUR REFERENCE NUMBER:

☐ URGENT ☐ FOR REVIEW ☐ PLEASE COMMENT ☐ PLEASE REPLY ☐ PLEASE RECYCLE

NOTES/COMMENTS:

Thanks for your help.

Red

3/14/00

Send to Bushbyrd?
or reply Yes _____

No _____

aw.



DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON DC 20420

March 14, 2000

President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20050

Dear Mr. President,

Thought you would find the enclosed good news. We have worked very hard to get this done and it is a tribute to the fine quality of my staff.

This has been my highest priority since being confirmed and it is very gratifying to achieve an unqualified opinion for our financial statements. As I have said, I have and will continue to serve you to the best of my abilities.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "J. ...", written in a cursive style.



DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Office of Inspector General
Washington DC 20420

Memorandum To The Assistant Secretary For Financial Management (004)

Report Of Audit Of The Department Of Veterans Affairs Consolidated Financial Statements For Fiscal Years 1999 and 1998

1. The Office of Inspector General (OIG) conducted an audit of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Consolidated Financial Statements for the fiscal years (FYs) ended September 30, 1999 and 1998. This report contains our audit opinion and our assessments of VA's internal control and compliance with laws and regulations.
2. The objective of a financial statement audit is to determine whether the financial statements taken as a whole are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statements presentation.
3. Our audit was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the Office of Management and Budget's Bulletin No. 98-08, as amended. The audit includes obtaining an understanding of the internal control over financial reporting, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of the internal control. Due to the inherent limitations in any internal control, there is a risk of error or fraud may occur and not be detected.
4. Our audit opinion provides an unqualified opinion on the Department's Consolidated Financial Statements for FYs 1999 and 1998. This represents a major milestone in improving financial management and reporting in VA and provides sound baseline information for the future. Office of Financial Management staff and the Chief Financial Officer staffs of the Veterans Health Administration and the Veterans Benefits Administration made a significant effort to make this possible.
5. Our Report on Internal Control discusses three material weaknesses concerning (i) VA-wide information system security controls, (ii) Housing Credit Assistance (HCA) program accounting, and (iii) fund balance with Treasury reconciliations. The Department made significant improvement to address previously reported information system security controls and HCA program accounting issues. We encourage the Department to continue their efforts and to complete correction of the remaining open information security and HCA recommendations and the new recommendations concerning fund balance with Treasury reconciliations. These internal control weaknesses expose VA to significant risks and vulnerabilities. The Department reported the information systems security controls and the HCA program accounting issues as material weaknesses in their Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) reports for FYs 1999 and 1998. In this report we reaffirm our prior recommendations and have additional

recommendations addressing these weaknesses and the reportable conditions. We believe these three issues should be considered for inclusion as material weaknesses in the Department's FMFIA reporting.

6. Our Report on Compliance with Laws and Regulations discusses the Department's noncompliance with Federal Financial Management Improvement Act (FFMIA) requirements concerning HCA program financial management information systems, information system security, and cost accounting standards. Except for these noncompliances, the report concludes that for the items tested, VA complied with those laws and regulations materially affecting the financial statements. We also continued to identify noncompliance with one law that while not material to the financial statements, warrants disclosure: the requirement for charging interest and administrative costs on compensation and pension accounts receivable.

7. We will follow up on these issues and evaluate implementation actions during the audit of VA's FY 2000 Consolidated Financial Statements.



MICHAEL SLACHTA, JR.
Assistant Inspector General
for Auditing

00 MAR 14 AM 9:55

3/14/00

March 6, 2000

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes ✓

Yes ✓

BC SIB

CC: TRAMONIAO

RED DOT: COULD. W/ SPELLING;
NSC; ~~W/~~ BRAIN (C)

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

Dear Mr. President:

On August 5, 1999, when you announced your Steel Action Program you said: "We will continue a policy of zero tolerance of unfair trade." The steel industry companies and union welcomed this appropriate response to the steel import crisis. Unfortunately, the International Trade Commission, in a decision announced last Friday, rejected this approach. The ITC decided not to impose duties on massive amounts of unfairly traded cold-rolled steel from six countries. The results of this decision will be both negative and far-reaching.

The Department of Commerce correctly determined that massive unfair trade was coming into this country and found margins ranging from 16% to 80%. Although the grounds for the ITC's negative decision will not become clear until it issues its opinion, on its face, the decision indicates that it simply disregarded the commercial and economic realities of the marketplace. The evidence showed, overwhelmingly, that the domestic industry has suffered great harm from unfairly-traded imports. During the period covered by the investigation, the volume of these cold-rolled imports doubled - - from 1.1 million tons in 1996 to 2.2 million tons in 1998 -- as did their U.S. market share. These import increases were the result of steep declines in the prices of those imports. During this period, these imports were consistently sold at prices well below cold-rolled steel made domestically. In the wake of this surge of unfairly-traded imports, despite record demand in the U.S. market, the operating income of the industry dropped dramatically and at the time the cases were filed, in June 1999, the industry was actually operating in the red.

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
March 6, 2000
Page 2

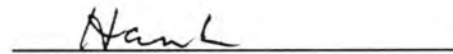
Indications are that in rejecting these cases the ITC and its staff may have relied upon a novel and unprecedented economic theory not prescribed by the statute. Under this strange approach one can purportedly prove that dumped imports lead to higher domestic prices during the investigation. Such clearly unsound economics has no place in the analysis of important trade cases that can determine whether thousands of Americans retain their jobs. We will, of course, take all appropriate action both in the courts and in legislation.

We urge you and the Administration to take all appropriate actions to address this rejection of your Steel Action Program and to stop this unfair trade in cold-rolled steel products. This failure by a majority of these Commissioners to enforce the trade laws clearly undermines your policy of "zero tolerance" of unfair trade. We ask you to support legislative initiatives to overcome this resistance and implement your program.

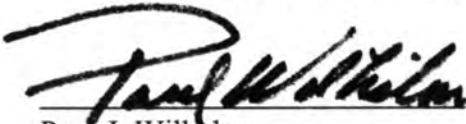
Sincerely yours,



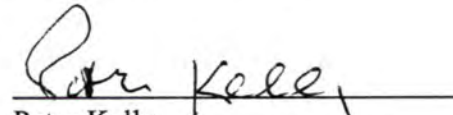
George Becker
United Steelworkers of America



Hank Barnette
Bethlehem Steel Corp.



Paul J. Wilhelm
U.S. Steel Group



Peter Kelly
LTV Steel Company, Inc.

SKADDEN, ARPS, SLATE, MEAGHER & FLOM LLP

1440 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W.

WASHINGTON, DC 20005-2111

TO:

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

HAND DELIVERY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date

3/14/00

To:

NEAL LANE

From:

The Staff Secretary

NEAL - NANCY THINKS POUS
MAY WANT TO SEE BEFORE
TODAYS ANNOUNCEMENT. GIVEN
THE ISSUES WITH VENTNER/CELERA,
THOUGHT YOU MIGHT WANT TO
HANDLE IN THE BRIEFING.

SEAN

CC: PODESTA

RESTRUCTURING ASSOCIATES INC.

Suite 350

1050 Seventeenth Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20036

(202) 775-8213

FAX: (202) 223-0346

EMAIL: raicentral@restructassoc.com

DATE: March 13, 2000

Time: 6:30pm

TO: President Bill Clinton

FAX NO: 202-456-6703

SUBJECT:

FROM: Thomas J. Schneider

TOTAL NO. OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET): 13

MESSAGE:

PLEASE NOTE: This facsimile message may contain privileged and confidential information. If this facsimile transmission is received by anyone other than the named addressee, you are requested immediately to notify us and return the original message to us.

PLEASE ADVISE BY FAX OR TELEPHONE
IF THIS FAX IS ILLEGIBLE OR INCOMPLETE

RESTRUCTURING ASSOCIATES INC.

SUITE 350

1050 SEVENTEENTH STREET, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

(202) 775-8213

FAX: (202) 223-0346

EMAIL: RAICENTRAL@RESTRUCTASSOC.COM

March 13, 2000

VIA FACSIMILE

President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

Dear President Clinton:

I am writing you about the Human Genome Project. Recently, you said in Miami that it would be completed in the near future, and that it would be that greatest accomplishment of your Presidency. You are correct on both counts. History will show this to be one of the greatest discoveries in the history, and the consequences will affect humans through the end of time.

The complete mapping of the human genome, however, will not first be completed by the Human Genome Project, despite what you have been told. It will be completed first by Craig Venter at Celera Genomics Inc.

You know Craig, and have listened to his analysis and advice. Throughout this process, he has been operating with integrity, professionalism, and in the interest of the public. Francis Collins, most notably, and other critics have maligned Craig and Celera, with the consequence that you and your administration are going to look badly when the truth plays out.

The article on page 7A of the March 13, 2000 issue of USA Today is the tip of the iceberg. (See attached). Professional jealousy has resulted in gross distortion of fact.

1. The approach that Craig initially proposed to map the human genome, according to Collins and others, would never work, was flawed, and would produce a map filled with gaps and errors. The recently published complete genome of the fruit fly, first presented at the AAAS conference in Washington, D.C., and to be published in written form in Science on March 24, is seen by objective scientists to be over 99.99% accurate.

The mapping took a total of 10 months from start to publication, and is the most complex organism ever sequenced. Clearly, Craig's approach works, and works with a high degree of scientific integrity. The method proposed by Craig has now been entirely adopted by the Human Genome Project to accelerate its effort, and to produce its "draft" which it hopes to have in the next two to three months. Its draft, however, will not be complete, nor will it be 99.99% accurate.

2. The human genome will not be owned by Craig Venter or Celera. Celera Genomics is an information company. It intends to sell information just like West Publishing sells court decisions. It will make money from the wide-spread diffusion of the information. It sells subscriptions on a totally non-exclusive basis, with no control over final uses. West Publishing does not get royalties from lawyers who use its publications; Celera will not either. The real value comes from the annotation systems. Celera gets its return from annotation, editing, and research of the genome. The customers are universities (Harvard is in the process of subscribing), pharmaceutical companies, and eventually doctors and individuals.
3. Craig and Celera, like you, believe in very rigorous standards for patenting genes; clear value-added knowledge is needed, not simply gene discovery. I do not think you would differ to any meaningful degree.
4. The Human Genome Project has not undertaken good faith negotiations with Celera about collaborating. What Francis Collins has said in the room is exactly the opposite of what he has said outside the room. And he has lied about what Celera has said. Please see the attached correspondence.
5. Celera intends to post on the internet for free, 100% of the complete genome when it is finished. This will be available to any and everyone without charge. It will sell subscriptions to an annotated and edited version, as West Publishing does for court cases. It will bar anyone other than Celera from subsequently selling the data.
6. The Human Genome Project will not have completed the genome in 2000. At best, it will have an incomplete, rough draft that scientists will ridicule. In contrast, scientists are praising the quality and integrity of the Celera fruit fly genomic map. Celera will not announce or publish the human genome until it meets or exceeds the Bermuda Agreement standards set for genome sequencing.

President Bill Clinton

March 13, 2000

Page 3

7. As you can see from the attached USA Today article, published today, March 13, 2000, Francis Collins will go to all lengths to try to defeat or upstage Craig Venter, all under the guise of public good. This is a charade, and you and your Administration will be made to look bad.

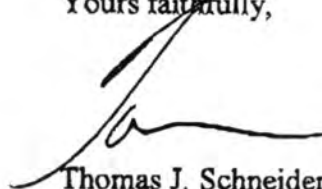
As you know, I know Craig well. He, despite what you may have heard, likes you enormously, is loyal to you despite the best efforts of Francis Collins, and personally identifies with your rise to success. He wants his completing the human genome to be your triumph. He is willing to have you publish it on the internet with him.

You know that I am totally and completely loyal and supportive of you. I am not misleading you on this one. I want you to succeed, and to be one of the great Presidents in history. If you do not believe me, talk to Craig directly, challenge him, then decide for yourself. I will arrange a meeting if you would like.

Sir Robert May, Tony Blair's science advisor, was recently in The Hague at the residence. I discussed the matter in detail with him, and he left with a different perspective on Craig and Celera. I would be more than happy to talk to you about it before you talk to Craig, if that would help. You know my loyalty is to you first.

You seem well. Hillary has a tough road in New York, but is solidly positioned at this time from all reports I am hearing from friends in New York. Let's play golf in the near future when the weather breaks.

Yours faithfully,



Thomas J. Schneider

Enclosures: a/s

My Home: (301) 570-4782
My Work: (202) 775-8213

WASHINGTON

TON

isel to
'BI files

Issue a final report
the House's handling

October, will submit
oversees his office.
the investigations of

insel, Bob Ray, can
estigation, has been
ay's spokeswoman,



Ray: Took over
from Ken Starr.

's role in the firings
employees in 1993. The
non-political career
They were cleared,
pay a settlement.
it that led to the first
investigate the Clin-

element still under
tried to intimidate
a Willey into recant-
d her in 1993.

he public has a right
the completion" of
in a public way dur-
— Judy Keen

e House said it will

Feds may have tried to bend law for gene map

Health agency denies
any 'conspiracy' to
recruit biotech company
in race to finish project

By Tim Friend
USA TODAY

Federal officials and a British charity secretly attempted to enlist biotechnology firm Incyte Pharmaceuticals in a race to complete the Human Genome Project and win a bitter two-year battle against another company, Celera Genomics of Rockville, Md.

Critics of the plan said that the National Institutes of Health (NIH), was attempting to bypass laws that require federal agencies to place contracts with private companies up for public bidding.

The \$3 billion, International Human Genome Project was begun 10 years ago to create the first genetic blueprint of a human being. The NIH funds it with the Wellcome Trust of Cambridge, England. The project has been losing ground against Celera since May 1998, when Celera executives announced intentions to conduct their own private genome project. A possible collaboration between NIH-Wellcome Trust and Celera was scuttled last week when they couldn't agree on terms.

At stake in the contentious battle is scientific glory and potential control over access to information about virtually all human diseases and possible cures. Scientists predict that the first group to complete the human genetic blueprint will win a Nobel Prize and a



1998 photo by St. Dart Bellier, USA TODAY

Competition: J. Craig Venter is president of Celera Genomics. The company is embroiled in a bitter race with the publicly funded Human Genome Project.

pedestal in the halls of history.

NIH's Francis Collins, director of the National Human Genome Research Institute, denied any "conspiracy" to enlist Incyte of Palo Alto, Calif., in a competition against Celera or to circumvent any laws.

Experts say that enlisting Incyte in the genome war would have given the Human Genome Project access to additional gene sequencing and genome as-

sembly technologies similar to those that Celera uses.

NIH officials asked a pharmaceutical company consortium three weeks ago to collaborate on the Incyte strategy. The consortium's leaders said it was inappropriate for the consortium to side with the government against a private company and refused initially to cooperate.

NIH's strategy called for Incyte to assemble a large volume of genetic data for the Human Genome Project over the next three months. Because NIH could not hire Incyte itself without competitive bidding, Collins and Michael Morgan of Wellcome Trust apparently sought out the SNP Consortium to hire Incyte for them, says Alan Roses of Glaxo Wellcome, a member of the consortium, which includes 10 leading drug companies.

Roses says a byproduct of the deal would be the generation of a "windfall" of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs, pronounced snips), which the consortium is spending millions of dollars to mine from the Human Genome Project's database. SNPs can lead drug companies to genes that cause disease or influence how people respond to drugs. The deal would double the SNPs available to the consortium and at the same time boost the capacity of the Human Genome Project to assemble its data by about 20%.

"Somebody at the National Institutes of Health thought up the idea," Roses says.

"I said I would not agree to go along with any proposal that picked out Incyte over others," Roses said in an interview, "because it potentially puts the SNP Consortium in the position of tak-

ing sides on this race to get the genome done."

Collins first declined to discuss the existence of the plan, then downplayed the role Incyte or any other company might play in accelerating progress of the Human Genome Project. He said the primary reason for approaching the SNP Consortium was to help it gather data beneficial to drug discovery.

Incyte CEO Randy Scott confirmed NIH's plan to enlist his company in the race.

"We had entered into a dialogue with them (NIH and the Wellcome Trust)," Scott says. "We've indicated over the last year that if there was any way we could help accelerate completion of the Human Genome Project we would."

After some debate, Collins and the SNP Consortium have agreed to put the contract out for bid and then work together. Scott says Incyte has made a bid and would do the job at a loss. If awarded the contract, he says, Incyte would probably pay "a few million dollars" of its own money to complete the work, which involves gene sequencing and assembly of the data into a useable form.

Arthur Holden, chief executive officer of the SNP Consortium, says requests for bids were sent to several companies last week and that a company, possibly Incyte, will be selected this week.

4
VIAGRA
KINDLY PROPOSED
1-800-435-2668





DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE

MARKING INITIALS: M DATE: 2/5/20
7019 0990-5

National Institutes of Health
National Human Genome
Research Institute
31 Center Drive MSC 2152
Building 31, Room 4B09
Bethesda, MD 20892-2152
(301) 495-0844
FAX (301) 402-0837

February 28, 2000

J. Craig Venter, Ph.D.
Mr. Tony White
Arnold Levine, Ph.D.
Mr. Paul Gilman
Celera Genomics Corporation
45 West Gude Drive
Rockville, Maryland 20850

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dear Dr. Venter, Mr. White, Dr. Levine and Mr. Gilman:

We appreciated the chance to meet with you on December 29, 1999, to discuss possible grounds for a collaboration between the public Human Genome Project (HGP) and Celera Genomics, on deriving the sequence of the human genome. Prior to the December 29 meeting, there had been numerous discussions about a possible model for collaboration, most notably those among Eric Lander, Craig Venter, Harold Varmus, and Arnie Levine. The five largest genome centers (Baylor, the JGI, Sanger, Washington University, and the Whitehead Institute, referred to as the G5) had been fully briefed on those discussions, and had asked the four of us to represent the public HGP in any negotiations. Other members of the international sequencing consortium were also briefed in general on these developments. We had prepared a proposed statement of "Shared Principles" (enclosed) which we thought accurately reflected the conclusions of the earlier conversations with Celera. From the previous contacts, we did not expect these to be particularly controversial, and were thus disappointed to learn the day before the meeting that some of those principles might not be shared by Celera. Nonetheless, we attempted to negotiate on December 29 in good faith.

A number of important points of agreement between ourselves and Celera were reached on December 29. These included the conclusion that an active collaboration to merge the two data sets could produce a substantially better product, since it would allow bilateral sharing of electrophoretic traces and a joint effort to resolve discrepancies. At a technical level, this kind of data sharing did not seem to present a substantial hurdle in the implementation of a joint effort.

However, several fundamental differences emerged. These are outlined below:

1) Since its inception, the public HGP has been committed to producing human genomic sequence for all to use without any barriers or restrictions, in the expectation that this policy would maximize the benefit to humankind. That policy was explicitly codified in 1996. If a collaboration were initiated, however, Celera indicated they would expect exclusive commercial rights of distribution of the merged product, most likely even beyond the current projected date of completion of the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Page two

human genome sequence by the public consortium in 2003 (2005 was mentioned). While we understand Celera's business imperatives, the extent of this claim seemed inappropriate to us. The product of a sequence data merge between the HGP and Celera in the summer of 2000 would reflect the collection of shotgun data at roughly 10x redundancy, and would not be of equivalent quality to the finished product expected from the HGP in 2003. Many sequence gaps and regions of ambiguity would be present in the proposed Celera/HGP merged product. By current plans, if no collaboration were initiated, the public HGP expects to have completed shotgun coverage on available genomic clones by no later than December 2000. This would argue that the period of exclusive rights to commercial distribution of the merged data set by Celera should be limited to no more than 6 - 12 months after the initiation of the collaboration.

2) In view of the public HGP's commitment to finishing the human sequence, it would be expected that ongoing efforts would be needed after the merge to close gaps and clear up ambiguities. The design of such finishing strategies would optimally make full use of the merged data set. On December 29, however, Celera argued that the output of any further improvements in the sequence that resulted from the use of the merged data set would also fall under their exclusive rights for commercial distribution. Such a restriction would put the public HGP in an ongoing position of producing data that was less than fully accessible, which would be inconsistent with the internationally agreed principle of open access. To avoid this, the public HGP might actually be forced to continue to collect additional independent and redundant shotgun data in parallel with the collaborative effort, although this position was apparently also unacceptable to Celera. Given Celera's stated plans to make their own version of the data available to the academic community, even in the absence of a joint effort, it is not clear why or how Celera would expect to prevent the public HGP from utilizing the complete merged data set in directing finishing efforts.

3) The public HGP was also concerned by Celera's stated desire to have their proposed commercial rights over the joint product extend beyond databases to experimental applications, such as the construction of genome chips, large primer sets, or applications to proteomics and analysis of regulatory sequences. We were not previously aware of the intention for those commercial rights to extend beyond databases. While establishing a monopoly on commercial uses of the human genome sequence may be in Celera's business interests, it is not in the best interests of science or the general public.

4) While both parties agreed that wide distribution via both a DVD and the internet was desirable to facilitate access to the sequence, there appeared to be substantial differences in how this might be implemented. The public HGP feels that the sequence, along with jointly derived annotation, must be available from one or more noncommercial sites, whereas Celera wishes any internet access to be exclusively through a Celera portal.

5) We were concerned about Celera's possible intention to publish the results of their merge of the public data and their own data, in the event that no agreement is reached. Although the public effort has explicitly made preliminary sequence available for all to use for both academic and commercial research purposes, the public consortium reasonably reserves the right to be the first to publish its own data in a peer-reviewed journal. Publication of other groups' primary data without consent is considered to be a breach of scientific ethics. In addition, it is counter to accepted scientific practice for authors to present results without having examined the primary data.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Page three

These are substantive issues. We left the December 29 meeting grateful that the exchange had been so open and wide-ranging, but uncertain whether Celera's stated positions were hardened or still open to negotiation. At the conclusion of the meeting, all parties agreed that a follow-up meeting would probably be needed.

One of us (FSC) attempted to reach Dr. Venter to set up a follow-up meeting, but was directed instead to Mr. White. In a phone call on January 22, Mr. White reiterated the points outlined above, and indicated that a follow-up meeting would only make sense if the public consortium agreed to grant Celera commercial protection for the sequence in their database well beyond the time it would have taken the public HGP to generate an equivalent product. Mr. White stated that he expected commercial protection for at least 3 to 4 years, and preferably longer. He also held fast to the demand that finishing efforts by the public consortium, carried out after the merge, would need to be under the same restrictions. When it was pointed out that this was particularly puzzling, since if there were no collaboration the HGP could presumably use Celera's proposed DVD to aid finishing and then place those additional new reads in public databases, Mr. White indicated that they were rethinking their DVD plans, and that the sequence data might only be available on their web site, perhaps with some restriction on this sort of finishing activity by others.

When asked about the extent to which Celera would see their restrictions applying to uses of the genome sequence other than commercial databases, Mr. White reiterated that Celera would expect chip companies to pay a license for this use. As to other genome-wide uses of the human sequence, he said that Celera has not yet defined which types of experiments would require a license, but left the door open to that being broader than just chips.

When asked whether there was some flexibility in the positions outlined by Celera on Dec. 29, Mr. White did not encourage that view.

Despite this discouraging interaction, one of us (FSC) has been attempting for more than two weeks to reach Dr. Venter to see whether there are any remaining grounds for pursuing the collaborative model. After several unanswered phone calls and e-mails outlining the reason for the attempted contact, Dr. Venter's assistant indicated that he is too busy with other matters right now to discuss this until some time after March 6.

A clear conclusion seems to arise from Celera's actions on and subsequent to December 29: that there is no real interest on the part of Celera in continuing to pursue this particular collaborative model. This is disappointing, since much work has gone into exploring such an option, and we had been hopeful in light of the success of the collaborative effort on the *Drosophila* sequence that something similar could be worked out for the human project.

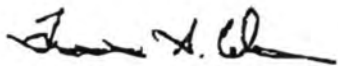
Continued ambiguity is not conducive to early completion of the human genome sequence. Therefore, unless Celera indicates in the next week (by March 6, 2000) that the conclusions of this letter are substantively incorrect, we will conclude that the initial proposal whereby the data from the public HGP and Celera are collaboratively merged is no longer workable.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

We stand ready and willing to engage in further conversations at any time.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,



Francis S. Collins, M.D., Ph.D.



Harold Varmus, M.D.



Martin Bobrow, CBE DSC FRCP



Robert H. Waterston, M.D., Ph.D.

MAR-13-2000 18:32 FROM RESTRUCTURING ASSOC.

TO

4566703

P.09

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

December 28, 1999

SHARED PRINCIPLES

There seems to be general agreement that:

- o The public HGP and Celera Genomics each have the capacity to generate substantial coverage of the sequence of the human genome.
- o Humankind will be better served if we can find a viable way to join forces to produce a better product in a more timely fashion.
- o The methods being used (clone-based and whole-genome shotgun) are, in fact, complementary. They provide much opportunity for cross-checking.
- o A collaboration would offer the opportunity for joint optimization of experimental strategy and analytical methods.
- o The current antagonism and excessive competition should be replaced with a more collaborative spirit.
- o The public HGP is committed to the complete sequence of the human genome being freely available in the public domain.
- o The public HGP understands that Celera Genomics will be making its consensus sequence of the human genome broadly available.
- o Celera Genomics is able to see assembled data generated by the public labs and is free to use it for its proprietary databases, but a scientific publication that combines substantial data from both sources should, according to accepted scientific practice, be a joint publication involving authors from both groups.

The outline of a collaborative effort might be as follows:

1. Joint Publication.

The two sides would agree to joint publication of a collaborative paper reporting joint analysis of both the public and Celera data, co-authored by appropriate scientists from both sides. An additional paper reporting analysis of the public data from the public HGP labs might also be simultaneously submitted.

The collaborative paper would necessarily involve that co-authors from the public side have sufficient access to the Celera data and any joint analysis during the preparation of a

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

paper to be able to comfortably sign their names to a paper.

There is some concern about the appearance of public HGP scientists having access to Celera's data before it is made public. The best solution might be to limit the period of access, perhaps to 90 days before submission of a paper.

The most realistic timeframe would be to aim for the paper(s) to appear near the end of 2000 (perhaps in Science), which would require submission in the late summer or fall and would involve collaboration beginning in the late spring or summer.

It is important that the public consortium's participation in this collaboration does not contribute directly to development of intellectual property for Celera, whether in terms of sequence or SNPs.

2. Data Release.

The public HGP will continue to release their data immediately.

Celera and other companies would continue to be free to use these data to create and sell databases.

Upon publication of the papers, the human sequence produced from the analysis of the public and Celera data will also be released in accessible "media". The ideal medium (because of its universal accessibility) would be an internet-accessible database. Access solely through Celera's database has substantial disadvantages from the public consortium's perspective.

3. Public Relations

Consideration will be given to preparing a brief statement indicating that the possibility of collaboration is being explored. During the negotiations no information will be provided to the press by either party.

If agreement is reached, the two sides will jointly prepare a document and press releases describing the rationale for and nature of the collaboration. Both sides will make all efforts to support this agreement. This includes honest and straightforward responses to scientific inquiries, but avoiding disparaging the other party, sowing discord or undermining the collaborative spirit. It will require a generosity of spirit in acknowledging the legitimate and important role of both parties.

Celera Genomics Corp.
45 West Gude Drive
Rockville, MD 20850

Tel: 240 453-3000
Fax: 240 453-4214

www.celera.com

March 7, 2000

Francis Collins, M.D., Ph.D.
Martin Bobrow
Robert H. Waterston, M.D., Ph.D.
Harold Varmus, M.D.
National Institutes of Health
National Human Genome Research Institute
31 Center Drive MSC 2152
Building 31, Room 4B09
Bethesda, MD 20892-2152



Dear Francis, Robert, Martin, and Harold:

I am responding to your letter of February 28, 2000. A preliminary question involves your current motivations. While I would like to believe that the purpose for your letter involves furthering good faith efforts toward collaboration, various aspects of the letter indicate the opposite. It presents a one-week ultimatum, reflecting an apparent disregard for the fact that, as my office informed you, I have been entirely unavailable travelling during the past few weeks (the exception being the one day I was in Washington during that period when you were unable to meet with me). While I do not understand the need for your deadline, Celera has no interest in obstructing or delaying the public effort.

I am also concerned by the implications of the release of your letter to the press prior to my return and response. This obviously conflicts with what I thought we both agreed would be important to reaching agreement in this complex area -- avoiding public posturing and contention. While Celera has no issue with publicly standing behind its position, I trust you anticipated the consequences of releasing to the press your selective perspectives on our discussions. If you disfavor collaboration, a simple "no thank you" will suffice.

Speaking for Celera, we continue to be interested in pursuing good faith discussions toward collaboration. Assuming that there is a reciprocal interest in good faith discussions and given the recent misinformation, let me reiterate Celera's consistent position.

As documented in the June 5, 1998 issue of *Science*, Celera's goal is to both discover and broadly disseminate the human genome sequence. Given the costs and value of this effort, we attempted to clarify a dissemination model that is fair and reasonable. Particularly for pure research applications, we foresee information being released at little or no cost to the end user. For those looking to use our information to their financial benefit, we are unapologetic in seeking a reasonable return for our efforts. At the same time, and as distinguished from the business models of many of our competitors, we anticipate broadly disseminating information without the inherent deterrent of requiring database users to pay onerous royalties on the discoveries they make with our data (often referred to as "reach-through" royalties). We have already entered into several third-

party agreements that bind us to this. We will continue to react unfavorably to claims that Celera's intends to withhold information and delay progress, particularly when our fundamental mission is to accelerate the dissemination of information.

As you know, our meeting with you on December 29, 1999 grew out of a series of discussions with Eric Lander of the Whitehead Institute. These discussions produced some reasonable goals and the potential basis of a sound agreement. Unfortunately, Dr. Lander was not a member of your negotiating team and the scope of the December 29 meeting changed dramatically. Much of the discussion was based on hypothetical scenarios that had little to do with the earlier discussions. As a result, a number of points in your letter dramatically misstated Celera's position. For example, your discussion of our needs for intellectual property protection is quite distorted. We stated a need for data protection in response to your assertion that your researchers should have total access to all of Celera's data at their laboratories, including our electrophoretic files. These data are of significant commercial importance and we naturally responded that we would need sufficient protection for them. You have now asserted that Celera's intellectual property protections made in response to your requirement are inhibitions to the collaboration.

Our collaboration with Dr. Gerald Rubin of Berkeley on the *Drosophila* genome has been a model that has been remarkably productive. The terms of that agreement were reviewed and approved by Dr. Collins, Dr. Varmus, and representatives of the Wellcome Trust. Despite your recent actions we remain hopeful that collaboration on similar terms can be achieved for the human genome.

Let me restate Celera's position on the terms of collaboration:

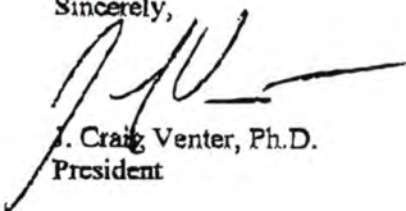
- As with the *Drosophila* genome, Celera will assemble the human genome with its own data. Public data will be used for comparative purposes. As demonstrated with *Drosophila*, excellent assembly was achieved without the public rough draft data. However, Celera is prepared to assemble a consensus human genome using its data and the data produced by the public human genome project. As with the *Drosophila* genome, scientists from the public sequencing labs would be welcome to come to Celera and verify these data and to analyze the resulting genome.
- As with the *Drosophila* genome, joint publications would be produced describing the finished human genome.
- The finished genome consensus sequence would be available to all researchers. We believe a web-based version at Celera's site is an appropriate balance between an open distribution and a protection of our commercial interests. We have also discussed a DVD version and we are open to that option.
- Researchers would be free to use the published data in their research at no cost.
- The only restriction that Celera has ever requested is that other database providers would be prohibited from providing or selling Celera's data as their own. We

certainly agree that if the public project wanted to publish a version of the genome that did not depend in any way on Celera data we would have no objection to your distribution of those data.

While it is not our preference to negotiate this collaboration through the media, we feel compelled to release this letter to the media in order to correct the misconceptions created by your released letter.

We believe that speed is essential for completing the genome. Its completion is the beginning of a new era in medicine that many lives depend on. The research that follows is far more important than squabbles over credit for its completion. Our consistent goal has been to pursue alternatives that will benefit science and the public while at the same time fulfilling our obligations to our shareholders and fairly rewarding them for their investment.

Sincerely,



J. Craig Venter, Ph.D.
President

cc: E. Lander
M. Hunkapillar
A. Levine
T. White

** TOTAL PAGE.10 **

TOTAL P.14

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 3/14/00

To: PODESTA, ECHAVESTE, B. REED

From: The Staff Secretary

COUNSEL HAS ASKED THAT
PODS GET THIS BEFORE
THE TRIP. ANY COMMENT?

- SR

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 13, 2000

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BETH NOLAN *BN*
COUNSEL
BILL MARSHALL *BM*
DEPUTY COUNSEL

CC: JOHN PODESTA
CHIEF OF STAFF
MARIA ECHAVESTE
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

SUBJECT: CARHART V. STENBERG

This is a follow-up to our previous memorandum to you regarding whether you should instruct the Solicitor General to file an amicus curiae brief in *Carhart v. Stenberg*, the case addressing the constitutionality of the Nebraska law proscribing dilation and extraction (D & X) abortions commonly known as "partial-birth" abortions. Our original memorandum to you recommended that we not file because the grounds of the lower court decision invalidating the Nebraska law were not the same as the grounds of our opposition to proposed parallel federal legislation. Recent developments, however, suggest that there may be some need to reassess our initial recommendation.

As our earlier memorandum indicated, the Eighth Circuit invalidated the Nebraska statute on the grounds that it imposed an undue burden on a woman's right to choose by prohibiting a procedure used in second trimester abortions. Our legislative position, on the other hand, has been that we would support a bill if it contained an exception for a serious threat to a woman's health. The implication of our legislative stance is that we would support restrictions on partial-birth (D & X) abortions even if performed in the second trimester.¹ We were, therefore, concerned that if we filed a brief supporting the Eighth Circuit's holding, we would undercut our legislative position. Conversely, if we filed a brief consistent with our legislative position, we would undercut the decision of the Eighth Circuit and the legal arguments of the groups opposing the statute.

¹ Because the D & X procedure is used in both second and third trimester operations, our legislative position, as currently maintained, is not properly described as an objection to only so-called "late-term" abortions.

Since the time of our original communication to you, HHS has submitted a memorandum to the Solicitor General recommending that a brief be filed, and we have been informed that Secretary Shalala is strongly committed to this action. At the same time, the groups have actively lobbied the White House, including the Offices of the Chief of Staff, Vice President, First Lady, Public Liaison, and Counsel, to become involved in the case. The groups have made clear that they would consider our not filing a serious breach of our commitment to freedom of choice. In this respect they note that the Reagan and Bush Justice Departments participated on the other side in every abortion case heard by the Supreme Court during their tenure.

HHS and the groups have also argued that participation in this case is important because of vagueness/overbreadth problems in the statutory language describing the partial-birth (D & X) restriction. Recent cases striking down partial-birth (D & X) restrictions (including *Carhart*) have found, in part, that the statutory language used to describe the procedure is vague and overbroad. Specifically, the cases hold that language aimed at prohibiting the D & X procedure may also cover certain dilation and evacuation (D & E) procedures— the procedures most widely used in second trimester abortions. On this basis, the groups argue that if the Court were to uphold the Nebraska statute, it would result in limiting the availability of a broad range of abortion services for pregnant women and would not merely prohibit one arguably objectionable procedure.²

In light of these developments, there has been a growing consensus among key staff that we should revisit the question of whether or not to file a brief in this case. We do not believe it advisable to file a brief that tracks our legislative position and argues only that the Nebraska statute is unconstitutional solely because it does not have a health exception. Submitting a brief along these lines would clearly weaken the legal case against the Nebraska statute and would not serve any other interest. Three other options, however, are available.

First, we could submit a brief that raises both the woman's health claim and the vagueness/overbreadth claim. This position has the advantage of allowing us to file without moving us from our legislative position (other than suggesting that, in light of intervening cases, we now believe that the language to which we initially ascribed is unconstitutionally overbroad).³ The advantage of not abandoning our legislative stance, however, is also potentially its weakness. If we suggest (either implicitly or explicitly) that a narrowly tailored restriction would be permissible, we risk weakening the broader legal case against the Nebraska statute by not adopting the obvious position that the law is unconstitutional simply because it intrudes into the second trimester. Raising the vagueness/overbreadth argument, however, may allow us to finesse this issue in a way that raising the health claim alone would not. A well-constructed argument that the law is unconstitutional because it would prohibit D & E procedures in the second trimester may not show our hand that we would find a second trimester restriction on a pure D & X procedure permissible. Whether a brief can be successfully crafted along these lines, however, is not clear. We may need to review a completed draft to determine whether threading the needle in this manner is possible.

² Some of the groups contend that drafting language distinguishing D & X from D & E procedures may not be possible. Under this theory, any ban on the D & X procedure would also limit the availability of the D & E method.

³ The language of the Nebraska statute was patterned after the federal bill.

Second, we could follow the Eighth Circuit and argue that the law is unconstitutional because any intrusion into the second trimester (including even a narrowly tailored restriction on the D & X procedure) would be impermissible.⁴ This is the strongest and probably soundest legal argument. Moreover, if D & X cannot be statutorily distinguished from D & E procedures,⁵ this approach may be the most necessary to protect the woman's right to choose. The problem is that this approach differs from the implicit position in our legislative stance. Again, however, there may be some room to maneuver. None of our veto messages actually stated that we would sign a law that restricted second trimester abortions. The statements stated only that we would not sign a law that did not have the woman's health exception.

Third, we could stay the course and not file a brief.

The viability of any of these options depends upon the interrelationship between a number of legal, policy and political factors. The option of submitting a brief that raises both health and vagueness/overbreadth arguments could provide some of the political benefits of participation and, if properly crafted, could also provide helpful legal guidance to the Court. It also, however, could be risky both legally and politically if not artfully crafted and the full evaluation of this option may not be possible until a draft is completed. The option of filing a brief arguing that the law is unconstitutional because it restricts second trimester abortions is, from a purely legal standpoint, clearly the best course because it advances the strongest and cleanest legal argument. This approach, however, suggests some movement from our legislative stance. The option of not filing a brief allows us to remain the most consistent with our previous position. It may, however, expose us to considerable criticism from our allies and would, of course, preclude our ability to influence what may become an important precedent.

DECISION:

_____ **Ask the Solicitor General to draft a brief raising only the health and vagueness arguments and postpone final decision until the draft is reviewed.**

_____ **File a brief, which argues the law is unconstitutional because it intrudes into the second trimester.**

_____ **Do not file a brief.**

_____ **Meet to discuss.**

⁴ This option, of course, does not preclude also raising the vagueness and woman's health claims.

⁵ There is conflicting medical opinion on this point.

~~File~~
Let me
see
3/11

Jack M. Mills – His friend **Jim Baugh**, President of Wilson Sporting Goods, has organized a group called "We Need P.E. Now" to promote P.E. in schools nationally. They are supporting the Stevens bill (S1159). An alliance with this group by the President's Council could benefit both groups, and he has spoken with Daniel Montoya and Sandy Perlmutter about this possibility. He and his grandson are to attend your radio address on March 11 and are excited about seeing you. (Original to Staff Secretary)

Bozell / Jennings
Sumner, Tenn

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

3-14-00

copied
Reed
Jennings
Podesta

BZ

MILLS communications, inc.

Handwritten:
To: [unclear]
From: [unclear]
Date: [unclear]

President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington D. C. 20500

Dear President Clinton,

Since our correspondence, recently regarding the Presidents Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, there is a development to share with you.

My friend who I mentioned in my letter, Jim Baugh, President of Wilson Sporting Goods has organized a group including most of the major sporting goods companies, this happend two weeks ago. The group is called "We Need P. E. Now".

Their goal is to promote P. E. in schools nationally, as well as offer their assistance where they can to promote physical activity. They are supporting the Stevens bill. (S1159) now being circulated in D. C.

An alliance with this group by the Presidents Council could benefit both groups. I have spoken with Daniel Montoya in the White House and Sandy Perlmutter at the Presidents Council about this possibility. With or without the S1159 bill I know we can benefit from this on behalf of Americas Youth.

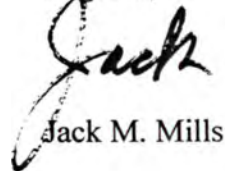
As of now we are scheduled with Nancy's office to attend your radio show this Saturday, March 11, I am bringing my grandson of coarse. We are all excited about seeing you then.

MILLS

communications, inc.

I will continue my efforts as a Presidents Council member to make some things happen in the year 2000.

Regards,



Jack M. Mills

The program can be obtained at www.weneedpe.com.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

3-14-00



Gerald Whitburn

President
Chief Operating Officer

3-12-00

Mr. President -

RE: Sunday
Davidson
Interview

Very exceptional job in your
articulate discussion of
appropriate "next steps" for
the 6 year old boy who killed
the little girl. Impressive.

Copied
Reed
Beckhardt
(for reply)

Respectfully,

Jenny Whitburn

In regards to Beckhardt.a Bless
Duty -

cc This letter,
Min to HRC

E WHITE H
WASHINGTON

Mr. President
Our office
just received
this

March 14, 2000

24

Anastasia Somoza
452 West 57th Street, #2E
New York, New York 10019

Dear Anastasia:

Thanks to you and your family for the holiday letter and photos. You all look wonderful. Please tell Alba I love her green hair.

Copied
HRC

Congratulations on winning the Paul Hearne National Leadership Award! This is a terrific honor, and I know you deserve it. I hope your trip to Washington was fun.

I can't believe you and Alba are already sixteen. I'm so proud of you both. Please stay in touch.

Sincerely,

Bill

For some reason, I just
got your letter - I am so
proud of you Alba, and all
your family - I hope you
will all visit me at the White
House once more before I go -
and we'll keep in touch in
New York!

Anastasia Somoza
452 West 57th Street, #2E
New York, N.Y. 10019
Tel: (212) 262-5517
Fax: (212) 307-9010

December 19, 1999

Dear President Clinton,

Alba and I are celebrating our sixteenth birthday to-day, and already seven years have gone by since we first met you. Our godmother Ingeborg called from Norway to-day and told us she had received a wonderful letter from you talking about our friendship. I think she met you when you visited her country. She was very proud, and I must tell you that she has been doing a lot to help children with cerebral palsy in Scandinavia.

I was in Washington early this month with my mom to accept the Paul Hearne leadership award, and I will go there again in February to attend the Junior Statesman Congressional workshop. With the award money, I want to start a club for teenagers with disabilities who want to get involved in advocacy and political participation. I already have many young people who want to sign up. I will also go back to Yale next summer to study Constitutional Law. I was so proud when I read that you signed a new law for people with disabilities to be able to work without losing their medical benefits. You signed it on my brother Oliver's birthday (Dec. 17) so I was not able to go and cheer. That law will help my sister Alba and I when we have finished school and need to look for a job.

I am very glad you will be coming to live in New York when you leave the White House. You will be living near us, and even though you will no longer be President, you will always be our friend. It is thanks to all your support over the years that my sister Alba and I have been so successful at school, you always believed we would succeed, and that really spurred us on.

I want to send you, Mrs. Clinton and Chelsea a big hug for Christmas, and our family will remember you in our prayers on Christmas day.

Love
Anastasia

December 3, 1999

Ms. Ingeborg Sorensen
Granum Gaard
3220 Sandefjord
NORWAY

Dear Ms. Sorensen:

Thank you very much for your kind letter. I'm glad to know that my notes help brighten Anastasia's days -- I certainly cherish the letters I get from her.

Through the years, I have come to learn what truly special girls Anastasia and Alba are. I was deeply touched by Anastasia's concern for her sister, and I continue to be inspired by her generous spirit. Knowing Anastasia and Alba has helped enhance my understanding of the needs of disabled children and their families, and I am committed to ensuring that every child in America is given the opportunity to learn and thrive.

I know that your love and support will help Anastasia and Alba reach their full potential, and I'm glad you took the time to write. God bless you.

Sincerely,

~~Caution:
Ms. Sorensen's godchild
wrote - see attached.
Can we do something
special for her? Nice
letter.~~

~~E - CAN ME IF YOU
DON'T KNOW WHO ANASTASIA
IS! Debra~~

~~- Christina
RM 94 x65456~~

EB received
March 10, 2000.

December, 1999

Dear Family, Friends & Godparents,

As we move towards the end of the century, it seems impossible that our children are growing so fast. Oliver is seventeen this month, Alba and Anastasia will be sixteen, and Gabriella is now twelve. Each one of them has made enormous progress in the last year, and are very excited about all the good things happening in their lives.

Gabriella is in the seventh grade at the Dwight school, and once again was chosen as the school's ambassador. She is a star athlete, excels in her Irish dancing class, and is receiving excellent grades in all subjects. She went to France in May with her class, stayed at an old farmhouse (with no television!!!) and it was a great opportunity to use the French they are learning at school.

Oliver started a new school, City as School and is doing an internship on the battleship **Intrepid** teaching young students the history of this famous aircraft carrier. He has been busy working at a part-time job for an internet company, taking driving lessons, and preparing for college. He is as tall as his father, and looks exactly like him - but with hair!

Alba has made extraordinary progress with her computers at school, she is presently being evaluated for a high tech, high speed computer to assist her with speech output. All of this progress is thanks to the wonderful support of her godfathers technology grant from the Republic National Bank of New York. Thank you once again Cyril Dwek and Walter Weiner. She also dyed her hair bright green. I at first protested, so Alba organized a petition in her school and convinced everyone to sign - supporting her right to free expression. I capitulated under this extreme pressure, and it just goes to prove that the political process is alive and well, and lobbying works!

* [Anastasia won the most outstanding student award in her school this year, and went on to attend Yale University summer school for political science. After a month of extensive study, she graduated with A's and in the top ten of two hundred of the brightest students in the nation. It is thanks to the extraordinary generosity of Lynn and Mark Hammerschlag and Diana and Charles Revson that Anastasia was able to attend the program. Anastasia was also a recipient of the Paul Hearne National Leadership Award for Persons with Disabilities, one of ten chosen nationwide, and at fifteen, the youngest awardee in the country. She will travel to Washington on December 2nd to receive her award.

Gerardo is also working non-stop, commercial contracts, photo-journalism, and of course in fashion. He has been published all over the world, and is putting together a photo exhibition (hopefully) for early next century. I am still at Fordham University, and almost finished my political science degree, and in May of this year I was reelected to Community School Board 2. Thanks to all of you who helped on my campaign, it was truly appreciated.

Keep in touch, come visit us, call, write or email, we love you all!

Mary, Gerardo, Oliver, Alba, Anastasia
& Gabriella Somoza

