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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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Withdrawer

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File Folder 09/21/1982 (CASEFILE 099531) [2]

FOIA

S07-0077/01

Box Number

113

DOC NO	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
1	LISTING	RE. AEROSPACE CEO'S	1	9/21/1982	B6

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

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B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

B

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 20, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ED ROLLINS *ER*

SUBJECT: PHOTOGRAPH SESSION WITH TOM FINK, REPUBLICAN
GUBERNATORIAL NOMINEE IN ALASKA
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1982
THE OVAL OFFICE

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of the photograph session is for Tom Fink, the Republican gubernatorial nominee in Alaska, to have his picture taken with the President for use in his campaign for governor.

II. BACKGROUND

Tom Fink, a former speaker of the Alaska state House of Representatives, is the Republican gubernatorial nominee in the race to succeed Alaska's incumbent Republican governor Tom Hammond, who is ineligible to seek a third term this year.

Fink, a hard-line conservative, won a stunning upset victory over Republican lieutenant governor Terry Miller in the August 24 primary.

Fink faces Democrat Bill Sheffield, an Anchorage-based hotel corporation executive in the General election.

III. PARTICIPANT

Tom Fink, Republican gubernatorial nominee in Alaska

VI. STAFF CONTACT

Ed Rollins

V. PRESS

White House Photographer

Video-tape camera

VI. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

11:25a.m. The President greets Tom Fink, Republican gubernatorial nominee in Alaska, as he enters the Oval Office

Photos are taken of the President and Fink

11:30a.m. The President wishes Fink good luck, and Fink departs

C

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 20, 1982

MEETING WITH AEROSPACE INDUSTRY CEOs

DATE: September 21, 1982
LOCATION: Cabinet Room
TIME: 1:00 p.m. - 1:15 p.m.

FROM: Elizabeth H. Dole 

I. PURPOSE

To exchange views with Chief Executive Officers of our Nation's leading aerospace firms.

II. BACKGROUND

Air Force Secretary Orr is hosting a one-day symposium with the CEOs of our Nation's twelve largest aerospace firms, in terms of dollar volume with the Air Force. The purpose of this symposium is twofold: (1) to allow the Air Force to present its long-range plans for force structure, development and weapons systems modernization to key industrial leaders; and (2) to review Air Force management initiatives to reduce costs and stimulate investment in the defense industrial base. During the symposium, the CEOs will be briefed by senior Air Force military and civilian leaders on the following topics: the nature of the Soviet military threat, Air Force programs and priorities, acquisitions, contracting process, and government/industry relations. The day will conclude with a dinner for the CEOs at the National Air and Space Museum with Secretary Weinberger as keynote speaker.

These CEOs have traditionally been very supportive of you, although they may mention a recent issue on which we were at odds. The Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 mandated changes in the completed contract method of accounting for the aerospace industry. This change in accounting procedures will cost the aerospace industry billions of dollars. Although the industry did not oppose final passage of the tax bill, they were (and some remain) unhappy over its passage. At present, the Treasury Department is writing regulations to implement the new law and the Aerospace Industries Association has requested a meeting with Don Regan on the subject.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See attached list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photo only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- 1:00 p.m. - You enter Cabinet Room, move around the table to greet each CEO, and offer brief remarks on being seated.
- 1:05 p.m. - Following your remarks, you may invite comments or questions.
- 1:15 p.m. - You thank your guests and depart.

Attachments: Participants list/Talking Points

Participants

Mr. Robert Anderson
Rockwell International Corporation

Mr. Roy A. Anderson
Lookheed Corporation

Mr. Harry Gray
United Technologies

Mr. Edward Hood
General Electric

Mr. Thomas Jones
Northrop Corporation

Mr. David Lewis
General Dynamics

Mr. Sanford McDonnell
McDonnell-Douglas

Mr. Thomas J. Murrin
Westinghouse

Mr. Thomas G. Pownall
Martin Marietta

Mr. Allen Puckett
Hughes Aircraft

Mr. Donald Rassier
Fairchild Republic

Mr. Thorton Wilson
Boeing Company

Administration Participants

Air Force Secretary Vern Orr, who will serve as Chair
Charles Tyson
Wayne Valis

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING WITH AEROSPACE INDUSTRY CEOs

- Since becoming President I have made a firm commitment to rebuilding this nation's defense posture. I have adhered to that commitment in the face of severe budgetary pressures and difficult economic conditions.
- We have increased real defense spending in the last two years by 8.1% over the Carter budget and Secretary Weinberger's five year defense plan calls for sustained growth of 7%.
- To succeed in this effort, however, and to broaden the national political support for a strong defense posture we need an all-out commitment from the defense industry to bring down weapons systems costs. We need help from all of you to find ways not only to exploit the newest technologies in our defense systems but also to produce and deliver these systems on schedule at a lower cost.
- Secretary Weinberger, Secretary Orr, and their staffs will be speaking with you during the course of this symposium about their initiatives to improve management and lower the cost of new technology.
- While I am speaking of new technology, let me voice a deep concern I have about the tremendous outflow of western technologies of all types to the Soviet Union.
- I do not have to tell you gentlemen how serious the threat to our technological leadership can be to our security. Because the U.S. will always operate from a position of some numerical inferiority, we must always retain a significant technological advantage over the Soviet Union. We need help from all of you in industry in regaining control over these dangerous technology losses.

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RE. AEROSPACE CEO'S

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D

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 20, 1982

MEETING WITH JAYCEES LEADERSHIP GROUP

DATE: September 21, 1982

LOCATION: Rose Garden

TIME: 1:15 - 1:30 p.m.

FROM: ELIZABETH H. DOLE 

I. PURPOSE:

To enable you to thank the U.S. Jaycees, during the course of their Washington Leadership Conference, for their outstanding contributions to community service and for their support of several of your key initiatives -- Balanced Budget Amendment, School Prayer Amendment and PSI.

II. BACKGROUND:

The group in attendance consists of the National Executive Committee of elected officers, the state presidents and staff of the U.S. Jaycees.

The Jaycees have 275,000 members between the ages of 18 and 35 and are committed to providing community leadership training for their members. The organization was founded in 1920 and now has an active women's auxiliary of 60,000 members.

The Jaycees Leadership is very supportive of you and has been very active in advancing your Balanced Budget and School Prayer Amendment initiatives. They have also launched a major program, "Community Foundations for Volunteers," to place foundations in cities and towns across America to work to help satisfy the social needs of those communities.

You addressed the 1981 Jaycee National Convention in San Antonio, Texas, in June of last year.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

Donald E. Jones, National President; Sam D. Willits, Executive Vice President and approximately 85 members of the National Executive Committee, the state presidents and national staff officers.

IV. PRESS PLAN:

White House Photographer.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

1:15 p.m - You move to the podium, where you will be greeted by Donald Jones and Sam Willits.

You offer brief remarks.

1:20 p.m. On conclusion of your remarks, you remain in the podium area to receive an etched history of the Jaycees and a commemorative crystal Jaycee creed pendant, which will be presented by Don Jones and Sam Willits.

After receiving the gifts, Don Jones will ask you to descend the steps to pose with the assembled guests for a group photo commemorating the visit.

1:25 p.m. -- You thank your guests and take your leave.

Attachment - Talking Points

TALKING POINTS

- I am delighted we were able to have the chance to get together today, Don, and I appreciate the extra work you and your staff undertook to bring your leadership group here to the White House. I am particularly pleased to see all of your state presidents.
- Although it was well over a year ago, I fondly recall my last visit with the Jaycees. It was at your 1981 National Convention in San Antonio, Texas, and I cannot recall a more warm and hospitable welcome. You sure know how to make a person feel at home.
- I feel I have a special relationship with the Jaycees because each of us shares a great deal in common -- a deep and abiding love of our country and a willingness to give back much of ourselves to help those less fortunate. The community-minded spirit of the Jaycees is legend, and I would like to add my voice to the chorus which sings your praises.
- When calling to mind the Jaycees, one thinks of leadership and, one of the truest tests of a leader is the willingness to stand up and be counted for a worthy cause. I am very grateful that the leadership of the U.S. Jaycees has chosen to stand side-by-side with me in promoting adoption of the Balanced Budget Amendment, the School prayer Amendment and increased volunteer efforts on behalf of our various communities.
- Again, it is my honor to salute each of you and your respective members.

E

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 21, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ED ROLLINS *ER*

SUBJECT: FUNDRAISING RECEPTION FOR CONGRESSMAN DAVE EMERY,
REPUBLICAN U.S. SENATE NOMINEE IN MAINE
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1982
WASHINGTON, D.C.

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this event is to generate financial support for Republican U.S. Congressman Dave Emery's U.S. Senate campaign against incumbent Democrat U.S. Senator George Mitchell.

II. BACKGROUND

U.S. Congressman Dave Emery is the Republican U.S. Senate nominee in Maine. A year ago, when he announced his candidacy, Emery held a commanding 30%-point lead in the polls over incumbent Democrat U.S. Senator George Mitchell. Mitchell was appointed to the U.S. Senate in April 1980, when Edmund Muskie left the U.S. Senate to become U.S. Secretary of State.

Emery, 34, was elected to the U.S. House in 1974. He represents Maine's 1st District, which takes in the southern, more densely populated half of the state. Emery has won successive re-elections with little difficulty. In 1980, he defeated his Democrat challenger by a 68% to 32% margin. In the House, Emery serves on the Armed Services Committee and the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. When Emery announced

BACKGROUND CONTINUED

his U.S. Senate candidacy in 1981, Republican party leaders in Maine convinced U.S. Congresswoman Olympia Snowe, Emery's junior colleague in the House, not to seek the nomination. Subsequently, Emery was unopposed for the Republican U.S. Senate nomination in the June 8 primary, and he appeared to be in a strong position to defeat Mitchell.

However, Emery's campaign has been plagued with numerous campaign difficulties. By late this summer his campaign was \$100,000 in debt, the press was concentrating on major campaign gaffs committed by overzealous staffers, and Emery had actually fallen behind Mitchell in the polls.

In recent weeks a major effort has been underway to arrest the problems besieging the Emery campaign, and to turn the race around. The Emery campaign has undergone a major shake-up. Republican U.S. Senator Bill Cohen has sent his top Senate staffers to Maine to take charge of the Emery effort. The campaign's immediate priority is fundraising. The feeling among Emery's people is that substantial funding is needed quickly for Emery to regain his momentum and defeat Mitchell.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Invitations have been sent to the following:

The President's Cabinet

Republican U.S. Senators

The Republican House Leadership

500-600 guests at \$500 per person

IV. STAFF CONTACT

Ed Rollins

V. PRESS

Open Press

VI. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

3:30p.m. The President enters fundraising reception for
Congressman Dave Emery, Republican U.S. Senate
nominee in Maine (already in progress)

Regency Room A
The Hyatt Regency
Washington, D.C.

The President is introduced by Congressman Dave Emery

The President makes brief remarks

3:50p.m. The President concludes remarks and departs

(Elliott/AB)
September 20, 1982
6:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: RECEPTION FOR CONGRESSMAN DAVID EMERY
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1982

Well, thank you very much. It's great to see you all and to be here with Dave Emery. I would like to be with Dave in Maine, but I know that when he goes home, he has this habit of walking across the State. And I've got to save my energy to deal with the big spenders in the Congress.

Now Dave Emery is in a tight race, but let me remind you what he himself has proved so well in the last 8 years. Dave Emery is a winner. Dave Emery is a man who is right for Maine. And with your full support, I am convinced Dave Emery will be a winner again, putting all his judgement and experience to work as the next Senator elected from Maine.

We need Dave's wisdom and we need his courage. He trusts the people because he knows America's strength is in the hearts of our people, not the bureaucracy in Washington, D.C. And Dave has the courage to stand up to special interests and say: "No, we will not go back to more big spending and big taxing, they are not the answers to our problems, they are the problem."

The greatest challenge we face is to get unemployed Americans back to work. With Dave's support, we've made solid progress against the two biggest barriers to a growing economy: I'm talking about double-digit inflation and high interest rates. Make no mistake, it was those twin evils we inherited which brought our economy to its knees and threw so many people out of work.

In 2 years, by reducing the growth of spending and taxes, we have cut the rate of price increases from 12.4 percent to 5.4 so far this year, and we're not finished yet. We've also beaten down interest rates from 21.5 percent to 13.5, and we can bring those rates down more and keep them down.

We've made a good beginning, but we're still not home yet. Today, America is like that runner who was chronically out of shape, but finally goes into training, expends great effort, completes most of his race and sees the finishing line in sight. To win, he knows he must redouble his efforts down that closing stretch. Inside of him, he hears two voices:

The first says, "You have done so well, you have come so far, don't quit now." But the second says, "It's too hard, it's impossible, you're never going to make it."

I believe with all my heart that our program on inflation and interest rates has brought us much closer than we were 2 years ago to a stronger, more prosperous economy, without inflation, for all our citizens.

But this is an election year. The air is filled with liberal voices, talking big talk about fairness and compassion, urging the American people to turn their backs on everything we've accomplished together. To listen to their horror stories about budget cuts, you might think Edgar Allen Poe is making a come-back -- he wrote fiction too, you know.

But when they talk about fairness, I just have to ask those critics: Where have you been? It was less than 2 years ago, when they controlled the Government, that the average family and

this Administration were left to cope with the worst combination of high inflation, interest rates and taxation in more than 100 years -- but I don't remember hearing one word about fairness then.

My other question is: Where would these critics take us? And the answer is, right back into the swamp of tax and tax, spend and spend that got us into this mess. They're not promoting fairness, they're peddling flim-flam.

What our critics really want is a blank check to spend more money. So they resist a constitutional amendment against red-ink spending, even though 80 percent of the American public think it's a good idea. And they want to take away the third year of the tax cut and indexing -- two provisions which benefit low and middle-income families the most. On each of these issues, Dave Emery comes down for fairness -- fairness to the people who pay the Government's bills, while they struggle to pay their own. But his opponent would tax the family budget, and the Federal budget would continue to grow and grow.

Well, we're not going to let ourselves be dragged back down into the swamp. With Dave Emery's help -- and yours -- we're going to make it to the high ground.

Thank you very much, and God bless you.

MEETING WITH AMBASSADORS ROWNY, NITZE, and STAAR

Tuesday, September 21, 1982 -- 1:30 p.m. -- Oval Office

The President
Secretary George Shultz
Secretary Weinberger
William P. Clark
Robert C. McFarlane

Ambassador Edward Rowny
Ambassador Paul Nitze
Ambassador Richard Staar

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTONACTION

September 20, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK *WPC*SUBJECT: Meeting with Ambassadors Ed Rowny, Paul Nitze,
and Dick Staar Tuesday, September 21 - 1:30 p.m.,
The Oval OfficeIssue

You will be meeting with the three Ambassadors who have been in Washington recently during scheduled recesses in the START, INF, and MBFR talks.

Discussion

All three Ambassadors resume negotiations in Geneva and Vienna between now and early October. The purpose of your meeting with them is to demonstrate your commitment to arms control and to renew the mandate you have given the negotiators. At the beginning of the meeting, there will be a photo opportunity. We expect the private meeting between you and the three Ambassadors to be informal and to stay clear of substantive issues, which have already been addressed in the Interagency process. The sole substantial issue to be addressed in the meeting is the Presidential statement on arms control to be issued at the time of the meeting.

Following the meeting with you, the three Ambassadors will answer questions from the White House press corps in conjunction with release of the written Presidential statement, a draft of which is at Tab A.

Participants

The President, Secretary George Shultz, Secretary Caspar Weinberger, William P. Clark, Ambassador Edward Rowny, Ambassador Paul Nitze, Ambassador Richard Staar, Robert C. McFarlane, Eugene Rostow.

RecommendationOK No

___ ___ That you approve the attached statement for public release.

Attachment

Tab A Presidential Statement

DRAFT PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT

In our efforts to help build a more stable and peaceful world there is no more essential objective than to shape defense and arms control policies which will guarantee the safety of our nation and of our Allies. Shortly after assuming office I called for a comprehensive evaluation of our arms control policies and proposals for new initiatives. In doing so, I outlined the general principles which should guide formulation of our arms control policies:

-- Arms control must be an instrument of, and not a substitute for, a coherent security policy. We will work for agreements that truly enhance security by reinforcing peace through deterrence.

-- We must seek agreements which involve substantial and militarily significant reductions on both sides.

-- Agreements must be based on the principle of equality of rights and limits.

-- Arms control agreements must include effective means of verification. They cannot be based on trust alone.

-- Our efforts will be guided by seriousness of purpose, reflected in our willingness to seek reduction to significantly lower levels of nuclear forces based on equal, balanced levels of comparable systems.

These principles are in full accord with the basic purpose for both U.S. and NATO security policy -- ensuring the peace through deterrence of aggression. Deterring nuclear or conventional

attack against ourselves or our Allies must guide our approach to defense and arms control. These principles also lie at the heart of the comprehensive and innovative arms control approaches which this Administration has adopted. In each of the three most important areas of arms control -- strategic nuclear arms, intermediate range nuclear forces, and conventional forces in Europe -- we have presented to the Soviet Union bold and equitable proposals, proposals which are in our mutual interest, and which provide the opportunity to enhance world security and peace by significantly reducing the arsenals of both sides.

Because strategic nuclear weapons threaten all mankind, they present the foremost arms control challenge. We have fashioned a comprehensive and ambitious proposal which would cut deeply into existing nuclear arsenals. In the first phase, our START proposal would reduce the number of warheads on the deployed ballistic missiles of each side to a maximum of 5,000. No more than half of these warheads could be on intercontinental ballistic missiles, and the total number of deployed ballistic missiles could not exceed 850 on each side -- a reduction of almost 50% for the U.S. This proposal directly addresses the most pressing strategic problem -- reducing the most threatening elements of nuclear arsenals and thus enhancing nuclear stability.

For the first time, we are proposing direct limits on ballistic missile warheads and their destructive power, rather than on missile launchers alone. The total number of warheads and their

destructive power are much more relevant measures of strategic capability. Additionally, our proposal stresses reductions of the most threatening systems -- fast, accurate ballistic missiles, especially ICBMs. This emphasis on strategic stability is fundamental; the United States' proposal points the way to a more stable strategic environment at reduced and equal levels.

In the second phase, we will seek further reductions to equal ceilings on other elements of strategic forces, including a mutual ceiling on ballistic missile throw-weight below the current U.S. level.

Our proposal is fair and equitable, and its reductions are in the interest of both East and West.

A second important focus of our arms control policy is intermediate range nuclear forces. We have tabled in Geneva a proposal to forego planned deployments of Pershing II and ground-launched cruise missiles in exchange for elimination of the modern, mobile, three-warhead SS-20 missiles already deployed by the Soviet Union, as well as their older arsenal of SS-4 and SS-5 missiles. These threatening Soviet systems go well beyond any legitimate defensive need; NATO has no comparable systems. The Soviet Union has posed an unacceptable threat to the security of our NATO Allies and therefore to the United States -- in the absence of any offsetting capability against the Soviet Union. It would be far better if both sides could agree to eliminate the threat.

The reduction of conventional military forces has also been of paramount concern. Negotiations have been conducted in Vienna since the early 1970s, but without result. The United States and its NATO Allies have now tabled a treaty on the reduction and limitation of conventional forces in Europe. We are hopeful that this initiative in the negotiations on mutual and balanced force reductions in Vienna will provide new momentum in our efforts to reduce the conventional forces of East and West. Our treaty calls for reductions in existing manpower levels to equal ceilings on both sides. We believe that such an equalization of forces in Europe would introduce a new element of stability in the East-West military balance.

In each of these three negotiations the United States has presented considered and equitable proposals which seek to establish a military equilibrium at reduced levels, eliminate the most destabilizing factors in the existing military balance, and enhance the security of both sides. When our national security, and that of our Allies, is at stake we must approach arms control realistically. We do not seek agreements for their own sake, we seek them to build international security and stability. This Administration's reductions proposals for strategic and intermediate range nuclear forces, and for conventional forces reflect this approach. We are encouraged by the serious and businesslike conduct of these negotiations thus far. Although much hard bargaining lies ahead, I am determined to bargain in good faith until our objectives can be realized. We urge on our Soviet negotiating partners equal

seriousness of purpose.

Our arms control policies will continue to receive my close personal attention. Ambassadors Rowny, Nitze, and Staar have been in Washington recently during scheduled recesses in the negotiations. In each area we have carefully assessed the status of negotiations and our positions. In each case the negotiations remain on course, and our three negotiators will return shortly with a renewed mandate to pursue our objectives. Prior to their departure Ambassadors Rowny and Nitze will brief the Congress on the negotiations. Such regular consultations are also an essential part of our approach. This Administration can have no higher purpose than to achieve progress toward meaningful arms control which promotes international peace and security.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 20, 1982

MEETING WITH FRANCES CARTER SNODGRASS

DATE: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1982

LOCATION: OVAL OFFICE

TIME: ~~11:30 a.m.~~ 4:00 P.M. DIPLOMATIC ROOM

FROM: WILLIAM K. *WKS* SADLEIR

I. PURPOSE

Photo opportunity with Fan Snodgrass prior to her departure.

II. BACKGROUND

Fan Snodgrass has been with your Scheduling staff since you came into office. During that time her work has been devoted to creative events planning for trips outside the Washington area. Before the White House, Fan worked on the Transition Team with James Brady and during the general election, Fan was Mrs. Reagan's Assistant Press Secretary.

Fan is now going to Los Angeles, California to plan social and fundraising events for the George Deukmejian campaign.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Fan Snodgrass

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

11:30 a.m. Fan Snodgrass enters the Oval Office.
Photo is taken and you visit briefly.

11:35 a.m. Ms. Snodgrass departs.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 20, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ED ROLLINS *ER*

SUBJECT: PHOTOGRAPH SESSION WITH TOM FINK, REPUBLICAN
GUBERNATORIAL NOMINEE IN ALASKA
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1982
THE OVAL OFFICE

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of the photograph session is for Tom Fink, the Republican gubernatorial nominee in Alaska, to have his picture taken with the President for use in his campaign for governor.

II. BACKGROUND

Tom Fink, a former speaker of the Alaska state House of Representatives, is the Republican gubernatorial nominee in the race to succeed Alaska's incumbent Republican governor Tom Hammond, who is ineligible to seek a third term this year.

Fink, a hard-line conservative, won a stunning upset victory over Republican lieutenant governor Terry Miller in the August 24 primary.

Fink faces Democrat Bill Sheffield, an Anchorage-based hotel corporation executive in the General election.

III. PARTICIPANT

Tom Fink, Republican gubernatorial nominee in Alaska

VI. STAFF CONTACT

Ed Rollins

V. PRESS

White House Photographer

Video-tape camera

VI. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

11:25a.m. The President greets Tom Fink, Republican gubernatorial nominee in Alaska, as he enters the Oval Office

Photos are taken of the President and Fink

11:30a.m. The President wishes Fink good luck, and Fink departs