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WHITE HOUSE OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET

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X-MEDIA	Dage (5)
H-INTERNAL	

Name of Document: BRIEFING PAPERS FOR PRESIDENT'S		Su	bject Codes:
SCHEDULED APPOINTMENTS FOR	JAN258	3 PR	0 0 7 - 0 1
Subject: Meeting with Mary	ors Margare	t LG	PHOEN
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Meeting with Massac	husells	PL	005-04
Reagan - Bush su	sporters	•	
V	VV		
ROUTE TO:	ACTION	DIS	POSITION

THE SCHEDULE OF PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN



9:00 am

5:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE Wednesday, January 26, 1983

(30 min)	(Baker, Meese, Deaver)	
9:30 am (10 min)	National Security Briefing (Clark) Beag Harp, Don Lautier	Oval Office
9:40 am (20 min)	Meeting with German Foreign Minister Genscher	Oval Office
(20 1111)	(Clark) (distributed sepa	rately)
10:00 am	Meeting with Mayors Hance and Israel (Williamson)	Oval Office
(15 min) 10 40 40 51 -10:15 am (75 min)	(Williamson) (TAB A) EM, Crace Julier Personal Staff Time	Oval Office
11:30 am	Depart for Boston	South Lawn

Staff Time

SUPPLEMENTARY BRIEFING MATERIALS

- TAB B Briefing Paper for Tour of OIC/IBM High Technology
 Training Center (Dole)
- TAB C Briefing Paper for Visit to Digital Equipment Corporation (Dole) -- (draft remarks attached)

Return to White House

- TAB D Briefing Paper for Massachusetts High Technology
 Council Briefing (Dole) -- (draft Q&As and remarks attached)
- TAB E Briefing Paper for Meeting with Reagan-Bush Supporters (Rollins)

UNP 1/25/83 4:00 pm

Oval Office

South Lawn

WASHIJGTON

January 25, 1983

MEETING WITH MAYOR MARGARET HANCE

(F - Phoenix, AZ) &

MAYO GEORGE ISRAEL

(R - Macon, GA)

DATE: Wednesday, January 26, 1983

LOCATION: Oval Office

TIME: 10:00 a.m.

FROM: Richard S. Williamson

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this meeting is to visit with Margaret Hance, immediate past president of the National Conference of Republican Mayors; and to meet with George Israel, current president of National Conference of Republican Mayors. This is an opportunity to receive a candid assessment of the state of American cities.

II. BACKGROUND

Both Margaret Hance and George Israel have been staunch supporters of the Administration, and have been extremely helpful in the development of the Federalism Initiative.

Over the last several months, these two mayors have defended the Administration from attacks by other mayors who charge that:

- (a) The Administration is not fair, and lacks compassion for the poor, the disadvantaged, and the minorities.
- (b) The President is not in charge.
- (c) The President is not in touch with the problems of America.

The concerns that these mayors will probably raise will center around:

- (a) Cuts in defense spending
- (b) Mixed feelings on the third installment of the tax rate reduction

- (c) The need to aggressively pursue the social security reforms
- (d) The need for the President to show continued strength of conviction regarding the economic well-being of the nation, coupled with flexibility.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Mayor Margaret Hance (R - Phoenix, AZ), immediate past president of National Conference of Republican Mayors

Mayor George Israel (R - Macon, GA), current president of National Conference of Republican Mayors

Richard S. Williamson

J. Steven Rhodes

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer

No press coverage

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

10:00. . . Richard S. Williamson and J. Steven Rhodes will escort Mayors Hance and Israel into Oval Office

President will welcome the mayors and ask Margaret and George to tell him what issues are of most concern to Republican Mayors.

10:15 . . . Meeting adjourns.

THE SCHEDULE OF PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN





THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE Wednesday, January 26, 1983

9:03 OVAL

9:00 am (30 min)	Staff Time 9:05 - (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (10 min)	National Security Briefing 9:24-9:48 (Clark) BUSH, Em. JB, MED, Jekk Kimp & Mcfael Meeting with German Foreign	Oval Office
9:40 am ((20 min)	Meeting with German Foreign Minister Genscher 9.47- (Clark) (distributed se	0.01 011100
10:00 am (15 min)	Meeting with Mayors Hance and Israel (Williamson) 10:14-10:37 (TAB A)	Oval Office
10:15 am (75 min)	Personal Staff Time 10:40-10:51 Em, CF	Oval Office
11:30 am	Depart for Boston	South Lawn

5:20 pm

Return to White House

South Lawn

6:15 Approx.

SUPPLEMENTARY BRIEFING MATERIALS

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 Training Center (Dole)
- TAB C Briefing Paper for Visit to Digital Equipment Corporation (Dole) -- (draft remarks attached)
- TAB D Briefing Paper for Massachusetts High Technology
 Council Briefing (Dole) -- (draft Q&As and remarks attached)
- TAB E Briefing Paper for Meeting with Reagan-Bush Supporters (Rollins)

UNP 1/25/83 4:00 pm



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9:30 am (10 min)	National Security Briefing (Clark)	Oval Office
9:40 am	Meeting with German Foreign	Oval Office
(20 min)	Minister Genscher (Clark) (distribu	ated separately)
10:00 am	Meeting with Mayors Hance and Israel	Oval Office
(15 min)	(Williamson) (TAB A)	
10:15 am (75 min)	Personal Staff Time	Oval Office
11:30 am	Depart for Boston (see detailed schedu	le) South Lawn
5:20 pm	Return to White House	South Lawn
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SUPPLEMENTARY BRIEFING MATERIALS

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 UNP 1/25/83
 4:00 pm

WASHINGTON

January 25, 1983

MEETING WITH MAYOR MARGARET HANCE

(R - Phoenix, AZ) &

MAYOR GEORGE ISRAEL

(R - Macon, GA)

DATE: Wednesday, January 26, 1983

LOCATION: Oval Office

TIME: 10:00 a.m.

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Mayor Margaret Hance (R - Phoenix, AZ), immediate past president of National Conference of Republican Mayors

Mayor George Israel (R - Macon, GA), current president of National Conference of Republican Mayors

Richard S. Williamson

J. Steven Rhodes

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer

No press coverage

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

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WASHINGTON
January 25, 1983

TOUR OF OIC/IBM HIGH TECHNOLOGY TRAINING CENTER

DATE: January 26, 1983

LOCATION: Boston, Massachusetts TIME: 1:15 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.

FROM: ELIZABETH H. DOLE

I. PURPOSE

To show support for private/public sector partnership in high-tech training for the disadvantaged.

II. BACKGROUND

The Boston OIC is one of over 100 chapters of the Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America (OIC) founded in 1966 by the Reverend Leon Sullivan and the Reverend Virgil Woods. The OIC is a community-based, self-help skills training program.

In 1982, the High-Tech project was founded at the Boston OIC through a joint venture with OIC and IBM. The Boston High-Tech project is one of four such projects sponsored by OIC. IBM, during 1982, expanded from 8 to 21 the number of major data and word processing training centers for the disadvantaged. In 1983, IBM will open 9 additional centers.

The OIC/IBM High-Tech Training centers are for economically disadvantaged persons who cannot afford commercially-available training. This project will train 192 trainees per year at a cost of less than \$100 per student -- actual training cost. No stipends are paid to the students. The job placement rate is estimated at 80%. IBM, through similar centers, has trained more than 6000 people since 1968.

Historically, OIC chapters have received federal funds, including participation in CETA as a sub-contractor to a prime sponsor. On this particular project, private industry provides 55% of the funding.

OIC does not expect significant dislocations as a result of the loss of CETA funding, rather has reoriented its focus to work with state governments under the Jobs Training Partnership Act of 1982. OIC was one of the prime supporters of this legislation.

II.& IV. PARTICIPANTS (SEE ATTACHED); PRESS PLAN (Press pool)

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS (SEE ATTACHED)

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WASHINGTON

January 24, 1983

VISIT TO DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORPORATION

DATE:

January 26, 1983

LOCATION:

Boston, Massachusetts

TIME:

1:35 - 2:00 p.m.

FROM:

ELIZABETH H. DOLI

I. PURPOSE

To demonstrate your interest in the high technology sector of American industry and observe a computer assembly line.

II. BACKGROUND

Digital Equipment Corporation was founded in 1957 by three engineers from Lincoln Laboratories, and one of its founders, Ken Olsen, remains its president today. He will accompany you on your visit to the plant.

In 25 years Digital has grown into a world-wide company operating in 40 countries, with sales reaching \$3.9 billion per year. It ranks 137 on the Fortune 500 list. It employs in excess of 30,000 people in more than 400 locations around the world.

Digital was founded on the idea that computers should be accessible to those who need them. At a time when computers were large and bulky, Digital offered one that was physically small, inexpensive for the time, and easy to use. The company currently offers one of the widest ranges of computer hardware in the industry.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See Schedule

IV. PRESS PLAN

See Schedule

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

See Schedule

(Parvin/AB) January 25, 1983 4:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DIGITAL CORPORATION DROPBY
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1983

Thank you for letting me poke around here today; it's been very interesting and enjoyable. And I can't tell you how good it is to see people on the job. You know I think everyone was shaken by what happened in Milwaukee the other week -- some 20,000 people applying for 200 jobs. Many Americans must have asked themselves, "What is happening in this country? What are we going through?"

There is serious unemployment. Yet the jobs challenge goes deeper than the recession alone. Our current economic troubles are part of a broader, deeper transition taking place in society. America is changing; the nature of work in the country is changing. We are moving from what used to be a smokestack economy to an international post-industrial economy. Those of you here today have already made that transition. You have been trained for today and tomorrow. Companies like this one are in the forefront of progress. They have dared to experiment. The Boston area is a leader in the industries of the future -- and it's no coincidence that it has an unemployment rate much below the national average.

But what about those people who have lost their jobs in the older industries? The hard reality is that some of them will never get their old jobs back -- because a new era needs new skills. It's happened many times before. Once the automobile came along, there wasn't much demand for the horse and buggy.

But, ultimately, the new field also meant new opportunity for more and more people.

America is moving forward into a new, post-industrial age, an age where there will be some dislocation but also great challenge. Many in our country are currently feeling the pain of that dislocation; many others, including companies like Digital, are opening new doors. The question is, how do we help those who are bearing the brunt of this transformation and at the same time encourage the change to new industries like electronics and information.

We must look to economic growth at home and free trade abroad. And we in government must join with the private sector to provide assistance, training and new skills so that all Americans are beneficiaries -- not victims -- of change. Everything I proposed last night is aimed at encouraging that kind of economic growth and expanded opportunity for our future.

What we're trying to do is get America through this transformation so that she will come out economically strong on the other side. People like you and companies like this are helping us do just that. Being here is like peeking into a part of America's future, and it looks mighty good. The high-tech revolution is going to lead America into the 21st century. I wanted to stop by here today and say thanks, and tell you we will do all we can to encourage your continued economic growth.

D

January 25, 1983

MASSACHUSETTS HIGH TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL BRIEFING

DATE:

January 26, 1983

LOCATION:

Bedford (Boston), Massachusetts

TIME:

2:20 - 3:20 p.m.

FROM:

ELIZABETH H. DOLE



I. PURPOSE

To receive a briefing from the Mass High Tech Council on their success in shifting their community employment from a dying industrial base to a growing high technology environment.

II. BACKGROUND

The Mass High Tech Council (MHTC) is an association of 125 high tech firms characterized as growth-oriented, high value-added, knowledge-intensive companies who spend proportionately large amounts of money on R&D. Formed in 1977, member companies employ about 200,000 worldwide, 115,000 in Massachusetts. MHTC has promoted economic policies which parallel the economic policies of the Administration. Dee d'Arbeloff, CEO of Millipore, has been the driving force behind MHTC.

MHTC delivered on a 1978 "Social Contract" promise to the governor to create 60,000 new jobs in exchange for his efforts to make the tax burden more competitive. Their next phase was the 1980 Proposition 2 1/2 with MHTC as one of only two organizations to support this tax reduction, which resulted in the level of government services remaining constant while balancing the state budget. The third phase of MHTC's commitment to building a stronger economy was the "Two Percent Solution." In February of 1982, MHTC members pledged to budget 2% of their R&D expenditures for contributions to high tech education in the state post-secondary school system.

Millipore, site of your briefing, has pionerred separations technology -- products and processes needed in the analysis and purification of fluids. Millipore's products protect patients on I.V. therapy from the risks of infection. Pharmaceutical manufacturers use Millipore's technologies to purify and sterilize antibiotics, vaccines, blood fractions and interferon. Food and beverage processors use Millipore technologies to control the quality of their products.

The Millipore Corporation, launched in 1954, has grown steadily and rapidly in employment from 500 to 4,000 in sales to \$270 million, and earnings to more than \$16 million. This record of growth results from a strong commitment to innovation, research and development, and a continuing stream of new products -- in an environment that stimulates employee involvement and creativity.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See Schedule

IV. PRESS PLAN

See Schedule

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

See Schedule

(Elliott)
January 25, 1983
3:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL Q & A'S: MASSACHUSETTS HIGH TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1983

Suggested Questions for the President to ask Panelists:

- 1. You created 60,000 jobs -- tell me more about them: what types, wage and salary scale, where, etc.
- 2. You've discussed quite a bit about what you're doing at the colleges and universities. Do you have any other plans involving, for example, secondary schools?
- 3. What impact did the reduction in your State's overall tax burden have on the attitude of your employees, elected officials, friends and neighbors?

PRESIDENTIAL Q & A'S: MASSACHUSETTS HIGH TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1983

Questions that the President may be Asked by Panelists:

- 1. Many of us are worried about the growing tendencies in the Congress and around the world towards protectionsim. What is your position on the subject?
- 2. All of us are concerned about the reluctance of the Congress to control the growth in Federal spending. Do you think the Congress will cooperate with your efforts to put a lid on the spending, so that we can control these deficits that are crowding out private investment?
- 3. We are not only businessmen, we are Americans who are concerned about the national security of the United States in this dangerous world. Do you anticipate that our technological base will remain sufficient to keep us one step ahead of our adversaries?
- 4. As you know Mr. President, one of the barriers to technological advance in the past has been the growth in Federal regulations. I know your Administration has undertaken a major initiative to reform and rationalize the Federal regulatory apparatus. What does your Administration plan to do to carry out that initiative?

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CONCLUDING STATEMENT

MASSACHUSETTS HIGH TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1983

I want to thank you and tell you how much this entire day has meant to me. Thanks to you, I've had the privilege of looking into America's future -- and it's looking better and better.

I guess you know that I've given a speech or two about the bedrock principles we must get back to in this country: reducing tax rates and the growth of Federal spending, reviving the magic of the market and bringing Government closer to the people.

Trouble is, sometimes those principles seem about as popular in Washington as mandating a 14 hour workday -- on Christmas.

I just wish more people would come here. It wasn't too long ago that your State was known as "Taxachusetts." But you had a vision, you took action, and now you've turned the situation around and created new hope, new jobs and new growth. This is a living laboratory of progress -- proof that the private sector can work with local governments to solve problems and move America forward.

I'm very impressed that your companies have trained or retrained so many people to produce high-tech products. You're changing people's lives and that's wonderful.

America was founded and built by people with great dreams and the courage to take great risks. The Pilgrims brought that spirit to your shores and we see you renewing it through the work

of your council. Others are catching the spirit too -- I understand a nearby radio station, WFMP and WFGL, has launched its own programs to encourage more permanent, private sector jobs, by offering free advertising to the companies that create them.

Two years ago, I asked our citizens to join together in a national crusade to make America great again. I know we face awesome problems, but we've also made real progress in bringing down those crippling interest rates, inflation and tax rates that were smothering growth.

Our crusade goes forward. We will take new steps to rebuild our country. We Americans are still the world's technological leader in most fields. We must not only keep that edge, we must increase it.

I intend to open a national dialogue on how our private sector can export more goods and create more jobs at home and abroad. To strengthen our firms to compete more effectively, we need to better mobilize the tools and resources of science and technology. So let me tell you today: We will soon create a nonpartisan Commission on Industrial Competitiveness. I will ask the Commission to make specific policy recommendations to me; and I am asking all of you to lend us your experience, your wisdom and every bit of energy you can spare.

Now, another piece of news for you: The budget that I'll be submitting to the Congress next week will reflect two key initiatives to spur research and development. We will propose unprecedented increases in fundamental research, because it

offers essential support for our industries and our defense needs. And we will channel this research into the most promising areas -- those most likely to extend the benefits of our American science expertise to industry. As you well know, research is the wellspring of ideas that lead to new technology, such as the transistor and the laser. It is also the key source for the highly trained scientists and engineers we need to lead American high technology into the 21st century.

I hope you won't mind if, during my travels, I become something of an apostle for your success story. I'm confident we can use your examples to train our workforce, create jobs for tomorrow, and do that in communities all across America. With your help, I know America's best days are still before her. So again, thank you all very much. You've been an inspiration.



WASHINGTON

January 25, 1983

MEETING WITH REAGAN-BUSH SUPPORTERS - PHOTO OPPORTUNITY January 26, 1983
Millipore Corporation - Conference Room B
2:50 p.m.

FROM:

EDWARD J. ROLLINS

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of the session is to give key Republican and Reagan leaders in Massachusetts an opportunity to have their photograph taken with the President.

II. BACKGROUND

This photo opportunity, being organized by Massachusetts State Chairman Andrew (Andy) Natsios, will include a number of Massachusetts party leaders, Republican elected officials, strong Reagan supporters (including some Democrats), key Republican fundraisers, and supporters of Department of Health and Human Services Secretary-designate Margaret Heckler.

A short briefing on the Massachusetts political situation is in order.

Last year's Massachusetts election results for the Republican Party were not good. Republicans lost the Senatorial and Gubernatorial races by large margins. Congresswoman Margaret Heckler (H.H.S. Secretary-designate) was defeated by Congressman Barney Frank after being redistricted into the same seat; that reduced the Republican congressional delegation to Representative Silvio Conte (MA 1).

Longtime Boston Mayor Kevin White will face opposition in his November 1983 re-election effort. The seriousness of his opposition will largely depend on whether or not City Councillor and former State Representative Ray Flynn decides to oppose him in the non-partisan election. One private survey in Boston actually has Flynn leading White. A group of eight additional candidates are announced, but none is expected to pose a serious threat to White.

Senator Paul Tsongas, who defeated Republican Senator Ed Brooke in 1978, is up for re-election next year. Senator Tsongas is not considered particularly vulnerable, and no serious Republican has stepped forward to make the challenge. Possible candidates include:

Ray Shamie--businessman, 1982 challenger to Senator Kennedy.

Gordon Nelson--present national committeeman and present state chairman.

Brooke's 1978 primary challenger, conservative Avi Nelson, is also considered a possible, though not likely, Tsongas opponent.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Deborah Cochran
George Kariotis
Michael Valerio
Paula Logan
Avi Nelson
Gordon Nelson
Andrew Natsios
Joseph Cunningham, Jr.
John Sears
Herbert Hoffman
David Locke
Frank Conway
Angelo Berlandi

Lloyd Waring
John Reed
John Parker
Martin Hoffman
William Morrissey
William Elfers
Gerald Abrams
Donald Conaway
Thomas Flatley
John G.L. Cabot
John O'Brien
John Fitzpatrick
Albert O'Neill

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- -- The President enters the room for photo opportunity
- -- Photographs are taken
- -- The session concludes and the President departs.