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6:30 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 11, 1980

DINNER AND DEFENSE BRIEFING FOR HOUSE MEMBERS

Monday, February 11, 1980

6:30 p.m.

The State Floor

From: Frank Moore *F.M./BR*

SCENARIO

The Members of the House have been invited for 6:30 p.m. The President should arrive at the State Dining Room about 6:45 p.m. and eat dinner at a table of his choice.

After dinner, the Members will proceed from the State Dining Room to the East Room. We would like to get photographs taken of each Member with the President and suggest that the President stand just outside the East Room door for the photographs.

The President will lead the briefing and be followed by Secretary Harold Brown and Chairman, JCS, David Jones. Jim McIntyre, Zbigniew Brzezinski and possibly Warren Christopher will attend to provide any necessary backup. Brown and Jones will have maps and charts for their presentations.

ATTENDEES

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| Dan Akaka | John Burton |
| Jerry Ambro | Bill Carney |
| Lud Ashley | Cardiss Collins |
| Les AuCoin | Silvio Conte |
| Mike Barnes | Norman D'Amours |
| Bob Bauman | Bob Davis |
| Mario Biaggi | Joel Deckard |
| Lindy Boggs | Ed Derwinski |
| Dave Bonior | John Dingell |
| Don Bonker | Robert Dornan |
| David Bowen | Jack Edwards |
| John Breaux | David Emery |
| Bill Brodhead | Glenn English |
| Clarence Brown | Dave Evans |
| Jim Broyhill | Dante Fascell |
| Bill Burlison | Millicent Fenwick |

Hamilton Fish	Gerry Studds
Ronnie Flippo	Bob Traxler
L.H. Fountain	Paul Tribble
Bill Frenzel	Wes Watkins
Don Fuqua	Ted Weiss
Bob Giaimo	William Whitehurst
Ben Gilman	Jamie Whitten
Dan Glickman	Lyle Williams
Wayne Grisham	Bob Wilson
Tennyson Guyer	Charles Wilson (Texas)
Tony Hall	Larry Winn
Lee Hamilton	Tim Wirth
Kent Hance	Lester Wolff
Harold Hollenbeck	Howard Wolpe
Marjorie Holt	John Wydler
Carroll Hubbard	Bill Young
Bill Hughes	
Earl Hutto	
Andy Ireland	
Jim Jones	
John LaFalce	
Robert Lagomarsino	
Del Latta	
Elliott Levitas	
Jim Lloyd	
Stan Lundine	
Andy Maguire	
Nick Mavroules	
Romano Mazzoli	
Paul McCloskey	
Bob Michel	
Norm Mineta	
Toby Moffett	
Jack Murphy	
Bill Nelson	
Jim Oberstar	
Dave Obey	
Leon Panetta	
Rich Preyer	
Mel Price	
Dan Quayle	
Ralph Regula	
Charlie Rose	
Ben Rosenthal	
Bill Royer	
Martin Sabo	
Jim Scheuer	
John Seiberling	
Steve Solarz	
Ed Stack	
Jack Stempler	
Bennett Stewart	
Lou Stokes	

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 9, 1980

2:30 pm

Mr. President -

Charlie Schultz called asking for
a read-out on your meeting with
Lane Kirkland - on the pay com.
Charlie's unaware of your giving
this to anyone else and he says he
needs it.

fran

fran

4:15 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 11, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LOUIS MARTIN

SUBJECT: MEETING WITH MUHAMMAD ALI
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1980 4:15 CABINET ROOM

I. PURPOSE

To receive a report on Muhammad Ali's trip to five African countries as special envoy for the Olympic Boycott

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS

A. BACKGROUND

I visited five African countries (Tanzania, Kenya, Nigeria, Liberia, and Senegal) with Muhammad Ali from February 3 through February 10, 1980. In each country, Muhammad Ali was greeted by cheering crowds all yelling "ALI, ALI, ALI." The welcome was phenomenal.

Some elements in the press and some government officials in Tanzania and Nigeria were annoyed and highly critical of the mission. They were in the minority. In Nigeria, where Andy Young had stopped on his way to Algeria, the newspapers assailed both Andy and Ali.

In the beginning of the mission, Ali was stunned and hurt by the refusal of President Nyerere of Tanzania to meet with him. Shortly before while in India, he had met with Mrs. Gandhi and the Russian Ambassador had visited his room in New Delhi to persuade him to cancel the mission.

Ali felt that he was being snubbed by Nyerere for being a puppet of the U.S. or an Uncle Tom. Ali began to talk about jumping ship. Some Afro-American agitators in Tanzania got to him with anti-American propaganda.

The tide was turned at the first official meeting with government ministers in Tanzania. In a very emotional speech, Ali asked them to tell how they regarded him. The Tanzanian ministers stated clearly that they thought President Carter had been wise in choosing Ali, that Ali was a proper envoy as a former Gold Medal Olympic winner

and a world champion, and that Ali had all the credentials to speak out on the Moscow Olympic issue.

At the next stop in Kenya, Ali's wounded pride was greatly relieved by the visit with President Moi at the State House and by the public acclaim of other government officials.

Ali took pains to explain that he personally withdrew the 36 athletes of his club from the Moscow competition on January 23. This was a week before he got the call from the White House. He acted on his own views and he was not brainwashed by anybody.

On the plane, three Blacks in government, Art Lewis and Mal Whitfield of the International Communications Agency and Bryant Salter of the State Department, reported that they were the ones who conceived the mission for Ali and sold it to Richard Moose.

At the third stop in Nigeria, Ali was prepared for difficulties with the press and was properly briefed on what to expect from Nigeria officials. He took President Shagari's refusal to see him in stride. The roaring welcome Ali received from the crowds in the streets of Lagos was enough to sustain him.

In Liberia the meeting with President Tolbert was a high point, especially since the day before the government had announced support for the boycott.

The warmest official meeting came from President Senghor of Senegal who invited the delegation to his country home. Senghor was especially gracious, inviting Ali to meet his family and exchange views over champagne. Although Senghor said he did not agree with the U.S. position on the boycott, he was an admirer of President Carter and felt friendship for America.

In meeting with government officials in each country, Ali said that he wanted to take back to President Carter any grievances or complaints that Africans have against the U.S. Criticism of America fell into two broad categories:

1. Not enough U.S. support has been given to the liberation movements in Southern Africa.
2. Not enough U.S. help, especially economic assistance, has been given to the developing countries in Africa.

Ali pledged that he would bring these messages back and would devote his energies to promoting the assistance being sought.

Finally, one concrete suggestion in the Ali report calls for the establishment of a Sports Corps. This would be comparable in some ways to the Peace Corps. The Sports Corps could make a significant contribution to athletic programs in the developing countries.

B. PARTICIPANTS

In addition to Muhammad Ali, the following will participate:

Richard Moose - Assistant Secretary for African Affairs
State Department

Nelson Ledsky - Deputy Assistant for Congressional
Relations, State Department

Arthur Lewis - Director, Office of African Affairs,
International Communication Agency

Bryant Salter - Vice Consul, American Consulate, Douala

Howard Bingham - Assistant to Muhammad Ali

Malvin Whitfield - Regional Youth and Sports Officer,
International Communication Agency

Donald Bandler - Bureau of African Affairs, State Department

White House Staff: Louis Martin, Lloyd Cutler, and
Jerry Funk, NSC

C. PRESS

White House Photographer and brief photo opportunity.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

February 11, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Charlie Schultze ^{CLS}
Subject: Retail Sales in January

This afternoon (Monday, February 11) at 3:30 p.m., the Census Bureau will release the preliminary estimate of retail sales in January. Sales were quite strong.

Total retail sales rose 2.3 percent over the December level, led by a 5 percent increase in auto sales. Outside of autos, sales advanced 1.7 percent; both durables and nondurable goods advanced substantially.

Unseasonably mild winter weather may account for some of the strong January performance of retail sales. More fundamentally, the consumer is continuing to spend an incredibly high fraction of his after-tax income. The Commerce Department estimates that the personal saving rate in December was only 2.6 percent; these January retail sales figures suggest that it dropped even lower last month.

Weekly Insured Unemployment

This statistic is issued every week by the Labor Department. It does not always predict what the monthly unemployment survey will show, but it is impossible to have a major spurt in unemployment without it showing up in these data. The insured unemployment total, and the number of new claims, did jump in the early part of January, but have been slowly declining since then.

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MEETING WITH SENATOR JIM SASSER (D-TN)

Monday, February 11, 1980
5:00 PM (5 minutes)
The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore *F.M. / BR*

I. PURPOSE

Senator Sasser has requested this photo opportunity to publicly endorse you.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

Background

Senator Sasser will be joining Bob Strauss in Tennessee tomorrow to attend a fundraiser.

Participants

The President, Senator Sasser and Dan Tate

Press Plan

Brief photo opportunity for White House press.

6:45 PM



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

February 11, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

Jim McIntyre *Jim*

SUBJECT:

Defense Spending Trends

We have updated the figures on actual defense spending over the last ten years (see attached tables).

Should you plan to discuss this issue at your briefing tonight, these are the numbers I would suggest that you use. As you know, there has been some confusion *recently about your defense budget and how it compares to those of previous Administrations. Tonight's briefing offers a good opportunity for you to clarify the matter.

Attachments

* In part due to some people citing TOA or budget authority instead of outlays. You and I have consistently used outlays -- I have given you both charts, but urge you to continue to use OUTLAYS.

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TOA
MILITARY PROGRAMS, 1950-1983*
(fiscal years; in billions of dollars)

	Current Dollars	Constant 1981 Dollars	% Real Growth
1950.....	14.3	67.0	
1951.....	45.2	179.4	167.8
1952.....	57.2	231.5	29.1
1953.....	44.3	181.7	-21.5
1954.....	30.4	130.9	-28.0
1955.....	33.8	137.3	4.9
1956.....	38.1	145.0	5.6
1957.....	39.7	148.1	2.1
1958.....	41.1	146.3	-1.2
1959.....	42.2	145.1	-.8
1960.....	40.3	136.6	-5.9
1961.....	44.6	147.8	8.2
1962.....	48.4	158.6	7.3
1963.....	49.4	159.4	.5
1964.....	49.5	153.6	-3.6
1965.....	49.6	149.1	-2.9
1966.....	64.5	182.7	22.5
1967.....	71.6	194.0	6.2
1968.....	75.0	194.1	.1
1969.....	77.8	191.7	-1.2
1970.....	75.5	173.5	-9.5
1971.....	72.8	156.6	-9.7
1972.....	76.5	151.9	-3.0
1973.....	78.9	145.5	-4.2
1974.....	81.7	138.7	-4.7
1975.....	86.2	133.8	-3.5
1976.....	95.8	139.5	4.3
1977.....	108.0	146.6	5.1
1978.....	116.5	147.0	.3
1979.....	124.8	146.4	-0.4
1980 estimate.....	139.3	150.7	2.9
1981 estimate.....	158.7	158.7	5.4
1982 estimate.....	180.0	166.4	4.8
1983 estimate.....	201.5	173.7	4.4
1984 estimate.....	224.2	181.0	4.2
1985 estimate.....	248.9	188.6	4.2

* Total obligational authority.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mem to Congress 2-11-80

US/SU - EQU - DETER - ALLIES - NAVY

W Europe

Japan - Aust - NZ - S Korea

PRC

Moslem

Is/Es

Energy - vulnerability

US leadership

Foreign assistance

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For asset
5% GNP

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