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SOUTH AFRICA

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ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SOUTH AFRICA

NOTICE OF OPEN MEETINGS

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
AMB. C. WILLIAM KONTOS

The Advisory Committee on South Africa will hold open meetings on June 2 and 3, 1986 from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. The meetings will be held in Room 1105, Department of State, 2201 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. at 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

The purpose of the meetings will be to discuss how the United States can be most effective in encouraging the elimination of apartheid and its effects in South Africa. Individuals and representatives of organizations having an interest in testifying before the Advisory Committee are requested to address the following questions:

1. What are the most effective actions the United States Government can take to encourage the elimination of apartheid in South Africa?
2. How can the United States Government best work with other public and private institutions to create the domestic consensus necessary for an effective policy toward South Africa?
3. How can the United States Government best work with other public and private institutions to create the domestic consensus necessary for an effective policy toward South Africa?

Persons interested in addressing the Committee on June 2 or 3 should write directly to C. William Kontos at 1730 K Street, Suite 209, Washington, D.C. 20006 before May 15, 1986, and give the following information: name, address, phone number (during normal working hours), capacity in which presentation will be made, and nature of presentation.

Individual presentations will be limited to a maximum of 10 minutes. Written copies of presentations will be helpful, but not required. Additional written presentations by interested persons who may not be able to address the Committee may be submitted to C. William Kontos at the above address before June 2, 1986.

9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Mon., June 2

Due to time constraints, it may not be possible to accommodate all persons interested in addressing the Committee. Efforts will be made to ensure that persons addressing the Committee represent the broadest range of opinions on the subject of South Africa. The public and the press are invited to attend the meetings.

Members of the public will be admitted to the meetings up to the seating capacity of the room. Access to the State Department is controlled. All persons wishing to attend one or both meetings should make arrangements in advance by contacting Ann Miller at (202) 632-0075. All attendees should use the C Street entrance to the building.

Requests for further information should be directed to Ann Miller at (202) 632-0075.

C. William Kontos
Executive Director

AT A GLANCE

BUDGET

Automatic spending cuts... By failing in the closing hours of its 1985 session to reach agreement on budget reconciliation, Congress has virtually assured that the automatic features of the new Balanced Budget Act will start taking effect even before it returns from its holiday on Jan. 21. Under that law, the Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office must on Jan. 10 estimate the amount by which the fiscal 1986 deficit exceeds \$171.9 billion; on Jan. 20, the General Accounting Office must inform President Reagan of the amount and kinds of automatic cuts that he must make by Feb. 1. Even had Congress approved the reconciliation bill, with its \$74 billion in deficit-reducing measures over three years, it probably would have missed the new target; without the bill, the fiscal 1986 budget will be at least \$20 billion above the target, and Reagan will have to impose automatic spending cuts of about \$11.7 billion, the maximum allowed for 1986 under the new law. (See this issue, p. 15.)

CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS

Senate honoraria increase... The recently enacted appropriations bill for the remainder of fiscal 1986 included a provision increasing from \$22,530 to \$30,000 the annual amount that Senators may receive in honoraria. In recent years, many Senators have exceeded the ceiling and have been forced to give the remainder to charity. On a related matter, Congress agreed to modify the procedure for increasing Members' \$75,100 salary. Under current law, the recommendations of the Commission on Executive, Legislative and Judicial Salaries may be vetoed by the House or Senate; citing the 1983 Supreme Court decision on legislative vetoes, the appropriations bill says that a proposed salary increase would become effective unless voted down in a bill passed by Congress and signed by the President.

ENVIRONMENT

Superfund financing... At the end of Congress's 1985 session, the budget reconciliation bill foundered at the very last minute over the issue of how to pay for an expanded superfund, with the Senate insisting on a new broad-based tax on manufacturers and the House insisting on increased taxes on the oil and chemical industries. The issue remains alive: the reconciliation bill goes over to the next term, beginning on Jan. 21, and the superfund extension bill—with the Senate version calling for the new tax and the House version opposing it—still awaits final approval. (See *NJ*, 12/21/85, p. 2907; 11/23/85, p. 2660.)

INCOME SECURITY

Smaller families... Higher costs and lower real incomes for breadwinners in recent years have prompted many couples to delay having children and to have fewer of them, according to a recent study sponsored by the congressional Joint Economic Committee. The trend partially explains why the portion of Americans who were members of families with children has declined as a percentage of the population from 61.5 per cent in 1973 to 53.3 per cent in 1984. The

study is one of a series that is being prepared for the committee on the performance of the U.S. economy since World War II. It also found that despite a trend toward smaller families and an increase in the number of women with children in the work force, the income of families with children has suffered a disproportionate drop as a share of national income. While this group declined 13 per cent as a proportion of the population, it experienced nearly a 20 per cent loss in its share of the nation's income.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

South Africa commission... The Reagan Administration has created still another commission to study a controversial foreign policy issue. Although the creation of the Advisory Committee on South Africa received little news coverage because it was announced just before Christmas, it appears to be a new Administration effort to grapple with the South Africa issue. The panel's members, who will report to Secretary of State George P. Shultz, include co-chairmen Frank T. Cary, a board member and former chief executive officer of the International Business Machines Corp., and William T. Coleman Jr., a Washington lawyer and former Transportation Secretary; Rev. Leon H. Sullivan of Philadelphia, author of the Sullivan Principles, voluntary guidelines designed to govern the behavior of U.S. firms in South Africa; Lawrence S. Eagleburger, president of Kissinger Associates and a former undersecretary of State; United Auto Workers president Owen F. Bieber; Ford Foundation, president Franklin A. Thomas; and Vernon E. Jordan Jr., a Washington lawyer and former president of the National Urban League. The panel will investigate conditions in South Africa and recommend ways the United States can encourage a peaceful end to apartheid.

LEGAL AFFAIRS

Judicial confirmations... A bipartisan agreement to set a timetable for Senate Judiciary Committee handling of judicial nominees helped break the logjam on several controversial nominations. Among those confirmed at the end of Congress's 1985 session were former Sen. James L. Buckley, R-N.Y., to a seat on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, and Stanley Sporkin, general counsel at the CIA, to the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. But the session ended without final action on nine judicial nominees; that means that President Reagan will have to resubmit those nominations after Congress reconvenes. (See *NJ*, 11/30/85, p. 2738.)

NATIONAL SECURITY

Aircraft delays... The Navy has been planning for several years to implement a \$2 billion program to replace its fleet of EC-130s—continually patrolling aircraft that trail five-mile-long antennas to relay emergency war orders to missile submarines at sea—with 15 modern E-6A aircraft whose better endurance would complement the new longer-range Trident submarines. But to the frustration of the Boeing Co., the E-6A contractor, the program has regularly been the first that the Navy cuts in a budget crunch. In general, strategic nuclear programs take a backseat with the Navy. But a