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93^d CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
2^d Session } { No. 93-1212

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
FILE COPY

AUTHORIZING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975 FOR MILITARY PROCUREMENT, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, ACTIVE DUTY, RESERVE, AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL STRENGTH LEVELS, MILITARY TRAINING STUDENT LOADS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

-----Ordered to be printed

Mr. HÉBERT, from the committee of conference,
submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 14592]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 14592) to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1975 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons, and research, development, test and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength for each active duty component and of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces and of civilian personnel of the Department of Defense, and to authorize the military training student loads, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

SEC. 101. Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated during the fiscal year 1975 for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons as authorized by law, in amounts as follows:

AIRCRAFT

For aircraft: for the Army, \$320,300,000; for the Navy and the Marine Corps, \$2,866,200,000; for the Air Force, \$3,286,300,000 of which (1) \$104,900,000 shall be used only for the procurement of A-7D aircraft for the Air National Guard of the United States, and (2) \$405,100,000 shall be available only for procurement in connection with the Airborne Warning and Control System, and shall be available for that purpose only if and after the Secretary of Defense determines and certifies such determination to the Congress that such system is cost effective and meets the mission needs and requirements of the Department of Defense, except that the foregoing certification requirement shall not apply with respect to the procurement of long lead time items for such system.

MISSILES

For missiles: for the Army, \$436,500,000; for the Navy, \$634,500,000; for the Marine Corps, \$74,100,000; for the Air Force, \$1,579,200,000.

NAVAL VESSELS

For Naval vessels: for the Navy, \$3,156,400,000, of which sum \$1,166,800,000 shall be used only for the Trident program; \$502,500,000 shall be used only for the SSN-688 nuclear attack submarine; \$244,300,000 shall be used only for the DLGN nuclear powered guided missile frigate program; \$457,100,000 shall be used only for the DD-963 program; \$16,000,000 shall be used only for the sea control ship program; \$92,300,000 shall be used only for the patrol hydrofoil missile program; \$186,000,000 shall be used only for the patrol frigate program; \$81,400,000 shall be used only for the fleet oiler; \$116,700,000 shall be used only for a destroyer tender; \$10,800,000 shall be used only for a fleet ocean tug; \$104,600,000 shall be used only for the Poseidon conversion of fleet ballistic-missile submarines; \$18,300,000 shall be used only for conversion of a submarine tender; \$22,000,000 shall be used only for craft; \$10,400,000 shall be used only for pollution abatement craft; \$55,300,000 shall be used only for outfitting material and post delivery; \$71,900,000 shall be used only for escalation on prior year programs.

TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES

For tracked combat vehicles: for the Army, \$300,600,000; for the Marine Corps, \$74,200,000.

TORPEDOES

For torpedoes and related support equipment: for the Navy, \$187,700,000.

OTHER WEAPONS

For other weapons: for the Army, \$52,200,000; for the Navy, \$25,500,000; for the Marine Corps, \$500,000.

*TITLE II—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND
EVALUATION*

Sec. 201. Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated during the fiscal year 1975 for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States for research, development, test and evaluation, as authorized by law, in amounts as follows:

For the Army, \$1,878,397,000;

For the Navy (including the Marine Corps), \$3,153,006,000, of which \$57,500,000 shall be available only for application to surface naval gunnery (excluding the Close-In Weapon System), including gun fire control systems, gun mounts, unguided and guided ordnance, and fuzing;

For the Air Force, \$3,389,517,000; and

For the Defense Agencies, \$516,057,000, of which \$25,000,000 is authorized for the activities of the Director of Test and Evaluation, Defense.

TITLE III—ACTIVE FORCES

Sec. 301. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1974, and ending June 30, 1975, each component of the Armed Forces is authorized an end strength for active duty personnel as follows:

(1) The Army, 785,000;

(2) The Navy, 540,380;

(3) The Marine Corps, 196,398;

(4) The Air Force, 627,535.

Sec. 302. (a) The United States military forces in Europe can reduce headquarters and noncombat military personnel relative to the number of combat personnel located in Europe. Therefore, except in the event of imminent hostilities in Europe, the noncombat component of the total United States military strength in Europe authorized as of June 30, 1974, shall be reduced by 18,000. Such reduction shall be completed not later than June 30, 1976, and not less than 6,000 of such reduction shall be completed on or before June 30, 1975; however, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to increase the combat component strength of United States forces in Europe by the amount of any such reduction made in noncombat personnel. The Secretary of Defense shall report semi-annually to the Congress on all actions taken to improve the combat proportion of United States forces in Europe. The first report shall be submitted not later than March 31, 1975.

(b) For purposes of this section, the combat component of the Army includes only the infantry, cavalry, artillery, armored, combat engineers, special forces, attack assault helicopter units, air defense, and missile combat units of battalion or smaller size; the combat component of the Navy includes only the combat ships (aircraft carrier, cruiser, destroyer, submarine, escort and amphibious assault ships) and combat aircraft wings (fighter, attack, reconnaissance, and patrol); the combat component of the Air Force includes only the tactical fighter reconnaissance, tactical airlift, fighter interceptor and bomber units of wing or smaller size.

(c) The Secretary of Defense shall undertake a specific assessment of the costs and possible loss of nonnuclear combat effectiveness of the

military forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries caused by the failure of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization members, including the United States, to standardize weapons systems, ammunition, fuel, and other military impedimenta for land, air, and naval forces. The Secretary of Defense shall also develop a list of standardization actions that could improve the overall North Atlantic Treaty Organization nonnuclear defense capability or save resources for the alliance as a whole. He shall also evaluate the relative priority and effect of each such action. The Secretary shall submit the results of these assessments and evaluations to the Congress and subsequently shall also cause them to be brought before the appropriate North Atlantic Treaty Organization bodies in order that the suggested actions and recommendations can become an integral part of the overall North Atlantic Treaty Organization review of force goals and development of force plans. The Secretary of Defense shall report semiannually to the Congress on the specific assessments and evaluations made under the above provisions as well as the results achieved with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies. The first such report shall be submitted to Congress not later than January 31, 1975.

(d) The total number of United States tactical nuclear warheads located in Europe on the date of enactment of this Act shall not be increased until after June 30, 1975, except in the event of imminent hostilities in Europe. The Secretary of Defense shall study the overall concept for use of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe; how the use of such weapons relates to deterrence and to a strong conventional defense; reductions in the number and type of nuclear warheads which are not essential for the defense structure for Western Europe; and the steps that can be taken to develop a rational and coordinated nuclear posture by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Alliance that is consistent with proper emphasis on conventional defense forces. The Secretary of Defense shall report to the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives on the results of the above study on or before April 1, 1975.

TITLE IV—RESERVE FORCES

SEC. 401. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1974, and ending June 30, 1975, the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces will be programed to attain an average strength of not less than the following:

- (1) The Army National Guard of the United States, 400,000;*
- (2) The Army Reserve, 225,000;*
- (3) The Naval Reserve, 117,000;*
- (4) The Marine Corps Reserve, 36,703;*
- (5) The Air National Guard of the United States, 95,000;*
- (6) The Air Force Reserve, 51,319;*
- (7) The Coast Guard Reserve, 11,700.*

SEC. 402. The average strength prescribed by section 401 of this title for the Selected Reserve of any Reserve component shall be proportionately reduced by (1) the total authorized strength of units organized to serve as units of the Selected Reserve of such component which

are on active duty (other than for training) at any time during the fiscal year, and (2) the total number of individual members not in units organized to serve as units of the Selected Reserve of such component who are on active duty (other than for training or for unsatisfactory participation in training) without their consent at any time during the fiscal year. Whenever such units or such individual members are released from active duty during any fiscal year, the average strength for such fiscal year for the Selected Reserve of such Reserve component shall be proportionately increased by the total authorized strength of such units and by the total number of such individual members.

Sec. 403. (a) The average strength prescribed by section 401 of this title for the Air National Guard of the United States shall be used to man a force which shall include not less than 91 flying units in the Air National Guard during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1974.

(b) It is the policy of Congress that any increase in the ratio of aircrew to aircraft for the strategic airlift mission of the Air Force above the present ratio of crewmembers per aircraft should be achieved to the maximum extent possible through the components of the Selected Reserve and not by increasing the active duty force level of the Air Force. To carry out such policy the Secretary of Defense is directed to study the possibility of increasing the strategic airlift crew ratio per aircraft to the required levels by utilizing jointly the resources of the Air National Guard and the Air Force Reserve. Such study shall specifically include: (1) restructuring the missions of Air National Guard units so as to retain an effective strategic airlift capability within the Air National Guard and the Air Force Reserve; (2) the utilization of Air National Guard units now in existence so as to avoid the loss of existing skills in those units; (3) alternatives, including, but not limited to, transfer, rotation, "hybridization", and "association", for making available to the Air National Guard and the Air Force Reserve strategic airlift aircraft in numbers sufficient to support an effective capability; and (4) the desirability of new statutory authority for the limited selective mobilization of members of the Air National Guard under circumstances not leading to a declaration of a national emergency by the Congress or the President. The Secretary shall submit his study to the Congress not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and before the implementation thereof, together with an evaluation of such study, a proposed schedule for its possible implementation, and such recommendations for legislative action relating to the subject matter of this section as he may deem appropriate.

TITLE V—CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Sec. 501. (a) (1) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1974, and ending June 30, 1975, the Department of Defense is authorized an end strength for civilian personnel as follows:

(A) The Department of the Army, 358,717;

(B) The Department of the Navy, including the Marine Corps, 323,529;

(C) The Department of the Air Force, 269,709

(D) *Activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), 75,372.*

(2) *The end strength for civilian personnel prescribed in paragraph (1) of this subsection for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, shall be reduced by 32.327. Such reduction shall be apportioned among the Army, Navy, Air Force, and activities and agencies of the Department of Defense as the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe. The Secretary of Defense shall report to Congress within 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the manner in which this reduction is to be apportioned among the military services and the activities and agencies of the Department of Defense and among the mission categories described in the Manpower Requirements Report. This report shall include the rationale for each reduction.*

(b) *In computing the authorized end strength for civilian personnel there shall be included all direct-hire civilian personnel employed to perform military functions administered by the Department of Defense (other than those performed by the National Security Agency) whether in permanent or temporary positions and whether employed on a full-time, part-time, or intermittent basis, but excluding special employment categories for students and disadvantaged youth such as the stay-in-school campaign, the temporary summer aid program and the Federal junior fellowship program and personnel participating in the worker-trainee opportunity program. Whenever a function, power, or duty or activity is transferred or assigned to a department or agency of the Department of Defense from a department or agency outside of the Department of Defense or from a department or agency within the Department of Defense, the civilian personnel end strength authorized for such departments or agencies of the Department of Defense affected shall be adjusted to reflect any increases or decreases in civilian personnel required as a result of such transfer or assignment.*

(c) *When the Secretary of Defense determines that such action is necessary in the national interest, he may authorize the employment of civilian personnel in excess of the number authorized by subsection (a) of this section, but such additional number may not exceed one half of one per centum of the total number of civilian personnel authorized for the Department of Defense by subsection (a) of this section. The Secretary of Defense shall promptly notify the Congress of any authorization to increase civilian personnel strength under the authority of this subsection.*

SEC. 502. It is the sense of Congress that the Department of Defense shall use the least costly form of manpower that is consistent with military requirements and other needs of the Department of Defense. Therefore, in developing the annual manpower authorization requests to the Congress and in carrying out manpower policies, the Secretary of Defense shall, in particular, consider the advantages of converting from one form of manpower to another (military, civilian, or private contract) for the performance of a specified job. A full justification of any conversion from one form of manpower to another shall be contained in the annual manpower requirements report to the Congress required by section 138(c) (3) of title 10, United States Code.

TITLE VI—MILITARY TRAINING STUDENT LOADS

SEC. 601. (a) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1974, and ending June 30, 1975, each component of the Armed Forces is authorized an average military training student load as follows:

- (1) The Army, 97,638;*
- (2) The Navy, 71,279;*
- (3) The Marine Corps, 26,262;*
- (4) The Air Force, 52,900;*
- (5) The Army National Guard of the United States, 12,111;*
- (6) The Army Reserve, 6,673;*
- (7) The Naval Reserve, 2,536;*
- (8) The Marine Corps Reserve, 3,403;*
- (9) The Air National Guard of the United States, 2,359; and*
- (10) The Air Force Reserve, 1,126.*

(b) The average military training student loads for the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Air Force and the Reserve components prescribed in subsection (a) of this section for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, shall be adjusted consistent with the manpower strengths provided in title III, title IV, and title V of this Act. Such adjustment shall be apportioned among the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Air Force and the Reserve Components in such manner as the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe.

TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 701. (a) Paragraph (1) of section 401(a) of Public Law 89-367, approved March 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 37), as amended, is amended to read as follows:

“(1) there is authorized to be appropriated as a single appropriation to the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, the sum of \$1,000,000,000, including \$263,860,000 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, tracked combat vehicles, and other weapons, to support South Vietnamese military forces. Such appropriation shall be administered and accounted for as one fund and may be obligated only by the issuance of orders by the Secretary of Defense for such support. Funds appropriated pursuant to this section shall be deemed obligated at the time the Secretary of Defense issues orders authorizing support of any kind to South Vietnamese military forces. No support herein authorized may be made available in any manner unless pursuant to a specific order issued by the Secretary.”

(b) That portion of paragraph (2) of such section 401(a) which precedes clause (A) is amended to read as follows:

“(2) No defense article may be furnished to the South Vietnamese forces with funds authorized under this or any other Act unless the Government of the Republic of South Vietnam shall have agreed that—”

(c) Section 401 of such Public Law 89-367 is amended by striking out subsections (b), (c), and (d) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“(b) No funds authorized by this or any other Act to or for use by the Department of Defense may be obligated in the fiscal year ending

June 30, 1975, for support of South Vietnamese military forces in any amount in excess of the amount of \$1,000,000,000.

"(c) Any obligation incurred against funds authorized under this section shall, in the case of nonexcess materials and supplies furnished from the inventory of the Department of Defense, be equal to the replacement cost thereof at the time such obligation is incurred, and in the case of excess materials and supplies, be equal to the actual value thereof at the time such obligation is incurred.

"(d) No funds authorized by this section may be used in any way to support Vietnamese or other forces in actions designed to provide military support and assistance to the Government of Cambodia or Laos.

"(e) Within 30 days after the end of each quarter of the fiscal year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a written report regarding actual obligations incurred against funds appropriated pursuant to this section. Such report shall indicate the different purposes for which such obligations were incurred and the amounts thereof, together with such other information as the Secretary determines appropriate."

SEC. 702. Subsection (b) of section 7307 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(b) (1) After the date of enactment of this paragraph, no naval vessel in excess of 2,000 tons or less than 20 years of age may be sold, leased, granted, loaned, bartered, transferred, or otherwise disposed of to another nation unless the disposition thereof has been approved by law enacted after such date of enactment.

"(2) After the date of enactment of this paragraph, any naval vessel not subject to the provisions of paragraph (1) may be sold, leased, granted, loaned, bartered, transferred, or otherwise disposed of to another nation in accordance with applicable provisions of law only after the Secretary of the Navy, or his designee, has notified the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives in writing of the proposed disposition and 30 days of continuous session of Congress have expired following the date on which notice was transmitted to such committees. For purposes of this paragraph, the continuity of a session of Congress is broken only by an adjournment of the Congress sine die, and the days on which either House is not in session because of an adjournment of more than 3 days to a day certain are excluded in the computation of such 30-day period."

SEC. 703. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds authorized to be appropriated pursuant to this Act may be used for research, testing, and/or evaluation of poisonous gases, radioactive materials, poisonous chemicals, or biological or chemical warfare agents upon dogs for the purpose of developing biological or chemical weapons.

SEC. 704. Section 204 of Public Law 93-166 is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection as follows:

"(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the conduct by the Department of the Navy of training operations at the Culebra complex involving the firing of any shells, missiles, or other projectiles from ships or the dropping of any bombs, strafing, firing of rockets

or missiles, or the launching of any other projectiles from aircraft at Culebra or at any keys within three nautical miles thereof is prohibited during any period of time that the negotiations required by subsection (b) have been ended on the initiative of the United States Government prior to the conclusion of a satisfactory agreement. In the conduct of the negotiations required by subsection (b) the Secretary of the Navy shall not agree to any relocation of training operations from the Island of Culebra which would be rendered ineffective by any international agreement on the law of the sea which may become international law within three years after the date of the enactment of this Act."

SEC. 705. Section 401 of the Department of Defense Supplemental Appropriations Authorization Act, 1974, is amended by striking out the period at the end of such section and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "when his enlistment is needed to meet established strength requirements."

SEC. 706. None of the funds authorized by this Act may be used for the purpose of carrying out any proposed flight test (including operational base launch) of the Minuteman missile from any place within the United States other than Vandenberg Air Force Base, Lompoc, California.

SEC. 707. (a) No funds authorized to be appropriated by this or any other Act may be obligated under a contract entered into by the Department of Defense after the date of the enactment of this Act for procurement of goods which are other than American goods unless, under regulations of the Secretary of Defense and subject to the determinations and exceptions contained in title III of the Act of March 3, 1933, as amended (47 Stat. 1520; 41 U.S.C. 10a, 10b), popularly known as the Buy American Act, there is adequate consideration given to—

(1) the bids or proposals of firms located in labor surplus areas in the United States as designated by the Department of Labor which have offered to furnish American goods;

(2) the bids or proposals of small business firms in the United States which have offered to furnish American goods;

(3) the bids or proposals of all other firms in the United States which have offered to furnish American goods;

(4) the United States balance of payments;

(5) the cost of shipping goods which are other than American goods; and

(6) any duty, tariff, or surcharge which may enter into the cost of using goods which are other than American goods.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term "goods which are other than American goods" means (1) an end product which has not been mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States, or (2) an end product manufactured in the United States but the cost of the components thereof which are not mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States exceeds the cost of components mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States.

SEC. 708. (a) Chapter 401 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by adding the following new section at the end thereof:

“§ 4314. United States Army Command and General Staff College degree

“Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, and with the approval of a nationally recognized civilian accrediting association approved by the Commissioner of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Commandant of the United States Army Command and General Staff College may upon recommendation by the faculty confer the degree of master of military art and science upon graduates of the college who have fulfilled the following degree requirements: a minimum of thirty semester hours of graduate credit, including a masters thesis of six to eight semester hours, and a demonstration of competence in the discipline of military art and science as evidenced by satisfactory performance on a general comprehensive examination. These requirements may be altered only with the approval of such association. The Secretary of the Army shall report annually to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives the following information: (1) the criteria which must be met to entitle a student to award of the degree, (2) whether such criteria have changed in any respect during the reporting year, (3) the number of students in the most recent resident course graduating class, (4) the number of such students who were enrolled in the master of military art and science program, and (5) the number of students successfully completing the master of military art and science program.”; and

(2) by adding the following new item at the end of the analysis of such chapter:

“4314. United States Army Command and General Staff College degree.”

(b) The Commandant of the United States Army Command and General Staff College may confer the degree of master of military art and science upon graduates of the college who have completed the requirements for that degree since 1964 but prior to the enactment of this Act; but the number of such degrees awarded for such period may not exceed two hundred.”

Sec. 709. (a) The Congress finds that the defense posture of the United States may be seriously compromised if goods, technology, and industrial techniques which have been developed in whole or in part as a direct or indirect result of research and development programs or procurement programs financed in whole or in part with funds authorized by this or any other Act authorizing funds for the Department of Defense are exported to a controlled country without an adequate and knowledgeable assessment having been made to determine whether the export of such goods, technology, and techniques will significantly increase the present or potential military capability of any such country. It is the purpose of this section, therefore, to provide for such an assessment, to insure notice of proposed exports to the Secretary of Defense, and to authorize the Secretary of Defense to review the proposed export of goods, technology, or industrial techniques to any such country whenever he has reason to believe that the export of such goods, technology, or techniques will significantly increase the military capability of such country.

(b) Effective upon enactment of this section, any application for the export of any goods, technology, or industrial techniques described

in subsection (a) shall, before being eligible for export to a controlled country, be reviewed and assessed by the Secretary of Defense for the purpose of determining whether the export of such goods, technology, or techniques will significantly increase the present or potential military capability of such country.

(c) If the Secretary of Defense determines, after his review and assessment, that the export of such goods, technology or industrial techniques will in his judgment significantly increase the present or potential military capability of any controlled country, he shall recommend to the President that the application for export be disapproved. In any case in which the President disagrees with a recommendation made by the Secretary of Defense to prohibit the export of such goods, technology, or techniques to a controlled country, the President shall submit to the Congress a statement indicating his disagreement with the Secretary of Defense together with the recommendation of the Secretary of Defense. The application for the export of any such goods, technology, or techniques may be approved after submission by the President of his statement and the recommendation of the Secretary of Defense to the Congress and 60 days of continuous session of the Congress has elapsed following such submission unless within such 60 day period Congress has adopted a concurrent resolution disapproving the application for the export of such goods, technology, or techniques.

(d) As used in this section (1) the term "controlled country" means the Soviet Union, Poland, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), and such other countries as may be designated by the Secretary of Defense, and (2) the term "days of continuous session of the Congress" shall not include days on which either House of Congress is not in session because of an adjournment of more than three days.

(e) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Congress a written report on his implementation of this section not later than 30 days after the close of each quarter of each fiscal year. Each such report shall, among other things, identify each instance in which the Secretary recommended to the President that exports be disapproved and the action finally taken by the executive branch on the matter.

TITLE VIII—NUCLEAR POWERED NAVY

Sec. 801. It is the policy of the United States of America to modernize the strike forces of the United States Navy by the construction of nuclear powered major combatant vessels and to provide for an adequate industrial base for the research, development, design, construction, operation, and maintenance for such vessels. New construction major combatant vessels for the strike forces of the United States Navy authorized subsequent to the date of the enactment of this Act becomes law shall be nuclear powered, except as provided in this title.

Sec. 802. For the purposes of this title, the term "major combatant vessels for the strike forces of the United States Navy" means—

(1) combatant submarines for strategic or tactical missions, or both;

(2) combatant vessels intended to operate in combat in aircraft carrier task groups (that is, aircraft carriers and the cruisers,

frigates, and destroyers which accompany aircraft carriers); and (3) those types of combatant vessels referred to in clauses (1) and (2) above designed for independent combat missions where essentially unlimited high speed endurance will be of significant military value.

Sec. 803. The Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress each calendar year, at the same time the President submits the budget to Congress under section 201 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U.S.C. 11), a written report regarding the application of nuclear propulsion to major combatant vessels for the strike forces of the United States Navy. The report shall identify contract placement dates for their construction and shall identify the Department of Defense Five Year Defense Program for construction of nuclear powered major combatant vessels for the strike forces of the United States Navy.

Sec. 804. All requests for authorizations or appropriations from Congress for major combatant vessels for the strike forces of the United States Navy shall be for construction of nuclear powered major combatant vessels for such forces unless and until the President has fully advised the Congress that construction of nuclear powered vessels for such purpose is not in the national interest. Such report of the President to the Congress shall include for consideration by Congress an alternate program of nuclear powered ships with appropriate design, cost, and schedule information.

This Act may be cited as the "Department of Defense Appropriation Authorization Act, 1975".

And the Senate agree to the same.

F. EDW. HÉBERT,
MELVIN PRICE,
O. C. FISHER,
CHARLES E. BENNETT,
SAMUEL STRATTON,
WILLIAM G. BRAY,
L. C. AERENDS,
BOB WILSON,
CHARLES S. GUBSER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JOHN C. STENNIS,
STUART SYMINGTON,
HENRY M. JACKSON,
HOWARD W. CANNON,
THOMAS J. MCINTYRE,
STROM THURMOND,
JOHN G. TOWER,
PETER H. DOMINICK,
BARRY GOLDWATER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 14592) an act to authorize appropria-

tions during the fiscal year 1975 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons, and research, development, test and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength for each active duty component and of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces and of civilian personnel of the Department of Defense, and to authorize the military training student loads and for other purposes, submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

In Title I of the bill, procurement, there were numerous items in disagreement between the House bill and the Senate amendment thereto.

Twenty-six of these items were procurements designated for the Military Assistance Service Funded (MASF) program for military assistance to Southeast Asia. Of the total authorizations in Title I, \$287.4 million had been requested by the Department of Defense for MASF programs. The House authorized a total of \$263.9 million. The Senate amendment reduced Title I by the amount of \$287.4 million but authorized \$212.3 million in requested MASF procurement and provided that amount under Title VII of the bill. Title VII authorizes to be appropriated as a single appropriation, funds to support South Vietnamese military forces.

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment thereto had provided for the MASF account to be administered as a single fund. The Senate amendment, however, provided for establishment of a separate appropriation and account for MASF and for authorizing under Title VII those portions of the procurement requiring authorizations which were related to MASF. The House conferees accepted the Senate language of Title VII relating to MASF, including the earmarking of funds for procurement of weapons systems in that title. The Senate conferees agreed to accept the total of \$263.8 million for procurement items relating to MASF as contained in the House bill, the total to be transferred to Title VII.

A transfer of \$263.9 million, therefore, was made from Title I as contained in the House bill and a like amount is consequently provided under Title VII in the conference report.

As a concomitant of this, the conferees agreed on an adjusted total authorization ceiling in Title VII of \$1.0 billion for support of the South Vietnamese military forces in Fiscal Year 1975. The House bill had originally contained \$1.126 billion and the Senate amendment had contained \$900 million for this authorization. The \$263.8 million authorized for procurement in Title VII represents that part of the \$1.0 billion authorization for South Vietnamese support which, in accordance with 10 U.S.C. 138, requires specific authorization in procurement legislation.

In connection with the procurement items specifically authorized in the MASF account, the conferees agreed that if the Department of Defense finds it advantageous to reobligate funds for the F-5E procurement program during Fiscal Year 1975, it may do so from within the \$263.9 million authorized for procurement. However, such a de-

cision regarding the F-5E program will require a prior approval re-programming application for this purpose which must be approved by the four cognizant Committees. The Department of Defense had previously advised the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives that the Department had deobligated \$51.9 million of a \$65.0 million contract involving F-5E airframes. Apparently this decision was made by the Department because of a change in priorities in the MASF program for FY-1974 when the Department of Defense elected to use approximately \$51 million of MASF funds to support the Military Assistance Program. Since the Department wishes to retain the option of going forward with the F-5E contract for these aircraft in Fiscal Year 1975, the conferees agreed to this arrangement provided that the funds are reprogrammed from within the \$263.9 million authorized for MASF procurement during FY-1975.

TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

AIRCRAFT

ARMY

AH-1Q attack helicopter

The House bill contained \$27.5 million for 21 AH-1Q attack helicopters. The Senate amendment provided \$15 million for six helicopters, a reduction of \$12.5 million and 15 helicopters from the House bill. The Senate took the position that these 15 helicopters would not be delivered until 1977 and would not require funding until Fiscal Year 1976.

The Department of Defense expressed concern that if funds were not available early in fiscal year 1976, there would be a break in the production line, resulting in cost increases and delays.

The conferees agreed that there should be no break in the production. The House conferees, therefore, reluctantly receded with the specific understanding that included in the authorization are long-lead funds for the required 15 additional helicopters. The conferees further agreed that early release of these funds for the 15 additional helicopters was authorized.

The House recedes.

Modification of aircraft

The House bill authorized \$160.5 million for modification of aircraft, a reduction of \$4.5 million from the Army request. The Senate amendment contained \$158.3 million, a reduction of \$2.2 million from the House amount.

The Army informed the conference committee that the \$2.2 million was no longer required.

The House recedes.

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

A-4M Light attack Skyhawk

The House authorized \$57.3 million for the procurement of 24 A-4Ms, and \$2.2 million for advanced procurement. The Senate amend-

ment approved only the \$2.2 million advanced procurement and recommended that these 24 aircraft be funded in fiscal year 1976.

The Senate conferees pointed out that the fiscal year 1974 supplemental contained 24 A-4Ms which will not be delivered until calendar year 1976, at the same time as the 24 requested in the fiscal year 1975 bill. The Senate conferees further noted that already approved A-4Ms, plus others for foreign sale, will result in a high production rate late in calendar year 1976, followed by a complete shutdown of line in calendar year 1977 under the proposed program. While concerned for the adequacy of Marine Corps aircraft, the House conferees agreed that the Senate position could result in a more even and orderly monthly production rate.

The House recedes. The amount authorized is \$2.2 million.

A-7E Corsair II

The Navy request for fiscal year 1975 was \$138.2 million for 34 A-7E airplanes and \$3.8 million for advanced procurement. The House bill approved the entire request. The Senate amendment reduced the aircraft request by \$7.5 million, and approved the authorization for advanced procurement.

The Senate reduction was made because that \$7.5 million is available to apply to the current request because of a change in the fiscal year 1974 appropriation for the A-7E program.

The House recedes. The amount authorized is \$130.7 million for 34 planes, and \$3.8 million for advanced procurement.

F-14A Tomcat

The Navy request for fiscal year 1975 contained \$639.3 million for the procurement of 50 F-14A's and \$70 million for advanced procurement. The House approved the entire request.

The Senate amendment reduced the fiscal year 1975 request for procurement, including advanced procurement, to \$687.3 million, a reduction of \$22 million. The Senate rationale was that the sale of 30 F-14's to Iran would reduce the procurement cost by that amount.

The House recedes. The amount authorized is \$617.3 million for 50 airplanes and \$70 million for advanced procurement.

AH-1J Sea Cobra

The Navy's original request was for \$24.9 million to purchase 20 AH-1J's and \$3.9 million for advanced procurement. The House bill included the entire amount, but the Senate amendment reduced the authorization by \$5.4 million and 6 aircraft.

The Senate conferees maintained that because of slippage in the production schedule, 6 of the requested aircraft would not require funding until fiscal year 1976. Therefore, the 6 aircraft could be deferred until next year's request.

The House recedes. The amount authorized is \$19.5 million for 14 helicopters and \$3.9 million for advanced procurement.

T-34 trainer

The original Navy request was \$3.5 million for the modification of 2 T-34B aircraft to T-34C configuration. Study by the House committee revealed that 18 new T-34C aircraft could be purchased for a total of \$7 million. The House bill, therefore, authorized \$7 million for 18 new aircraft. The House conferees were adamant that it was more cost-

effective to procure the 18 new aircraft than to modify just 2 18-year-old T-34B aircraft at half the cost.

Further, the committee of conference expects that the engines procured for use in the T-34C aircraft will be assembled in the United States.

The Senate recesses.

Modification of aircraft

The House approved \$335 million, a \$3.5 million reduction from the request, representing denial of the aforementioned \$3.5 million for the T-34B. The Senate amendment reduced the authorization further by \$4.9 million.

The \$4.9 million was to be utilized for the OV-10 night gunship modification. The conferees agreed to defer the OV-10 modification until less costly modifications have been thoroughly evaluated.

The House recesses. The total amount authorized is \$330.1 million.

Aircraft spares and repair parts

The House authorized \$374.2 million, the amount requested, for aircraft spares and repair parts. The Senate amendment reduced this amount by \$800,000, the amount for initial spares of the A-4M airplanes which were eliminated by the conferees.

The House recesses.

AIR FORCE

A-7D attack aircraft

The House bill contained \$100.1 million for the procurement of 24 A-7D aircraft for the purpose of further modernization of the Air National Guard.

There was no similar provision in the Senate amendment.

The Senate conferees agreed to the House action, recognizing the addition was merely the continuation of a program started by the Senate in the fiscal year 1974 authorization bill.

The Senate recesses.

A-10 close air support aircraft

The House bill contained \$140.3 million for the procurement of 26 A-10 aircraft, plus \$28.9 million for advanced procurement, the amounts requested. The Senate amendment increased the request by 4 airplanes and \$18.9 million, reflecting a transfer of 4 aircraft from R&D to the procurement account. The Senate amendment also contained a restriction that the funds authorized be available only for the procurement of A-10's or A-7D's, based on the winner of the flyoff between these airplanes.

The Deputy Secretary of Defense wrote to the Senate Tactical Air-Power Subcommittee on June 20, 1974, certifying that the A-10 was the winner of the comparative evaluation and the flyoff results validated the Air Force request for initial A-10 production.

After lengthy discussion, the House conferees recessed on the dollar authorization and the Senate conferees recessed on the restrictive language. The amounts authorized are \$159.2 million for the procurement of 30 airplanes and \$28.9 million for advanced procurement.

E-3A AWACS

The original procurement request for the AWACS was \$494.4 million for 12 airplanes and \$21 million for advanced procurement. The House authorized \$247.2 million for the procurement of 6 airplanes and \$10.5 million for advanced procurement. The Senate authorized the full amount requested. Both houses authorized \$34.4 million for initial spares. Further, the Senate amendment contained language which stated that the procurement funds would be available only after certification by the Secretary of Defense on the capability of AWACS to perform its mission and upon completion of further testing in the November-December 1974 time frame.

After extensive discussion, the Senate conferees reluctantly agreed to a 6-aircraft buy but with an increase of \$81.5 million in the amount authorized to assure adequate funding. The Senate conferees also insisted that these aircraft be delivered at a one-a-month rate to protect the current contract delivery schedule.

The Senate recesses. The amount authorized is \$328.7 million for aircraft and \$42 million for advanced procurement.

The Senate recesses on the Senate language.

F-111F

The House bill contained \$205.5 million for the procurement of 12 F-111F airplanes. The Senate amendment contained an identical provision, plus an additional \$15 million for advanced procurement. The House conferees agreed that advanced procurement funds are necessary for a fiscal year 1976 procurement of F-111F aircraft.

The House recesses.

F-15

The budget request was for \$756.9 million for procurement of 72 F-15 aircraft. Both the House and the Senate approved the full request, and the Senate report commented on the desirability of holding F-15 production at the 9 per month rate which will be obtained by the end of the FY 1974 funded delivery period. The Senate report recommended that the FY 1975 airplanes be delivered in an 8 month period in order to maintain an even monthly production rate.

The conferees agreed with the rationale on production rate expressed by the Senate and specifically authorize an accelerated delivery of the FY 1975 F-15 program.

Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) modification

The House authorized \$25.0 million of a requested \$132.9 million for the initiation of the CRAF modification program in FY-1975. The Senate deleted the entire amount.

The \$25.0 million authorized by the House would have permitted initiation of the CRAF modification program. This amount would have included funds sufficient to modify two wide-bodied aircraft (one B-747 and one DC-10) and also would have permitted payment of non-reoccurring costs associated with beginning production (engineering, design, tooling, kit fabrication). Finally, these funds would have also permitted payment to the airlines for offset costs associated with modification and lost revenues due to increased operating weight, etc.

The Senate was adamant in its opposition to initiating this program and was of the view that the Department should re-evaluate any airlift requirement before going forward with this program.

In view of the adamant position of the Senate conferees, the House conferees reluctantly receded. In receding from its position, the House and Senate conferees did, however, concur in the recognition of the need to improve overall strategic airlift capability. Therefore, to this end, the Air Force is directed to affirm overall strategic airlift requirements and capabilities, including the contribution of CRAF to determine how to best effect such improvements.

The House recedes.

Other production charges

The House approved \$126.7 million, the amount requested. Of this total, \$1.2 million was transferred to Title VII of the bill and \$22.6 million for the ALQ-119 ECM pods.

The Senate also deleted \$22.6 million for the ALQ-119 ECM pods pointing out that an improved ALQ-131 pod would also be procured in fiscal year 1975. The House conferees held that denial of the ALQ-119 authorization would cause a break in the ECM pod production line and that the improved pod is still under development and may not be ready for the scheduled production.

The Senate recedes. The amount authorized is \$125.5 million.

C-141 Stretch

The Senate had approved \$31.0 million for the stretch and refueling modification of the C-141. The House did not authorize this program.

The Senate conferees pointed out that \$31.0 million was the minimum amount required to initiate the C-141 modification program which will produce a prototype of the stretched C-141 and validate the technical feasibility of such a modification. The Senate conferees were of the view that the stretch C-141 is the most feasible and immediately attainable method of enhancing the military airlift capability of the Department of Defense.

The House recedes.

Aircraft spares and repair parts

The House bill authorized \$786.3 million for spare parts. The Senate bill authorized \$700.8 million for the same purpose.

After transfer of that portion of the aircraft spares and repair parts attributable to the MASF program, the conferees agreed to adjust the Senate authorization for spare parts for the C-5/C-141 program to \$17.2 million and \$4.8 million for the A-7 program, for a new revised total of \$722.8 million.

The House recedes with an amendment.

MISSILES

ARMY

TOW antitank missile

The House approved \$107.1 million, the amount requested by the Department, for the procurement of TOW missiles and launchers.

The Senate reduced this figure to \$104.6 million, a reduction of \$2.5 million—\$2.0 million for TOW missile launchers and \$500,000 for TOW missiles which are part of Support of South Vietnamese Military Forces transferred to Title VII, Section 701, of the bill.

The House recedes.

NAVY

Phoenix missile

The House bill contained \$94.7 million, the amount requested, for procurement of Phoenix missiles. The Senate amendment reduced the authorization by \$1.5 million since sale of Phoenix missiles to Iran has reduced the cost of the missiles to be bought by the Navy in Fiscal Year 1975 by this amount.

The House recedes.

Bulldog missile

The Senate amendment contained a \$23.1 million authorization for the procurement of BULLDOG close air support missiles for the Marine Corps. The House bill did not have a similar provision. No funds were requested for this program. The Director of Defense Research and Engineering had rejected the Navy's request for production funding in favor of development of a laser-guided version of the Air Force MAVERICK, it was learned.

The Senate conferees pointed out that a laser-guided MAVERICK had not begun engineering development by the time the Senate acted on the bill. The BULLDOG has completed R&D and all of its required operational testing with outstanding results, and the missile is ready for production. A total of \$16.8 million was expended in R&D on the project.

The Senate conferees recommended procurement of BULLDOG missiles for the Marine Corps as an interim inventory of laser-guided close air support missiles, pending availability of a laser-guided MAVERICK at some time in the future.

After considerable discussion, the House and Senate conferees agreed to an authorization of \$15.4 million, a reduction of \$7.7 million, for the procurement of half the number of missiles proposed by the Senate.

The House recedes with an amendment, and the Senate agrees to same.

Harpoon

The House had approved the Defense Department's request of \$78.2 million for the procurement of HARPOON missiles.

The Senate amendment reduced the number of missiles authorized by the House, by a reduction of \$7.7 million, on the rationale that the planned production rate of the HARPOON missile was too rapid in the early part of the program.

The House conferees position was that the HARPOON system is needed on an urgent basis to overcome significant deficiencies in the Navy's ability to counter ship, aircraft and submarine launch platforms. The House conferees pointed out that the program is on schedule and within program cost.

The Senate recedes.

AIR FORCE

Maverick (AGM-65)

The House approved the original authorization request of \$88.0 million. The Senate reduced the program by \$30.3 million, which represented the advance buy funds for Fiscal Year 1976, on the basis that current program deliveries should be stretched over Fiscal Year 1976 to prevent a surge in the production rate followed by a slow-down. The House conferees position was that stretching the contract will necessitate renegotiation with the contractor and concomitant increases in the price of the missiles. The advance buy funds will allow continuing the production towards attaining the requirement without a costly gap or stretch which could cost an additional \$26.0 to \$50.0 million.

After discussion, the Senate conferees agreed to the House amount except as to \$7.9 million representing long lead funding for Fiscal Year 1976.

The Conference Committee approved an authorization of \$80.1 million.

Modifications for in-service missiles

The House authorized the full request of \$49.0 million. The Senate reduced the Air Force modification program funds \$8.1 million by reducing the AIM-9J modification funds from \$14.5 million to \$6.4 million on the basis that the Air Force had only a quarter of the planned number of "B" version SIDEWINDER missiles in inventory for this modification.

The House recedes. The amount authorized is \$40.9 million.

Minuteman

The House authorized the full request of \$312.0 million. The Senate amendment reduced the total by \$13.6 million, the amount for the fore, the dollar reductions. for the Operational Base Launch (OBL) tests from Montana to the Pacific Ocean. The Senate's reduction is in accordance with a Senate provision in Title VII of the Senate amendment prohibiting funds authorized in this Act from being used for flight tests of the MINUTEMAN missile except from Vandenberg Air Force Base, California. The House conferees agreed to the Senate language restriction and, therefore, the dollar reductions.

The House recedes.

Spares and repair parts

The House authorized the full request of \$75.1 million for Missile Spares and Repair Parts. The Senate reduced this amount by \$2.0 million, which would have been used for the procurement of spares and repair parts associated with the MINUTEMAN Operational Base Launch (OBL) tests from Montana to the Pacific Ocean.

The House recedes.

required test and evaluation. Upon completion of the test and evaluation, the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House are to be advised of the results, including all deficiencies, for review prior to contract award for the fiscal year 1975 program.

The House reluctantly recedes.

Destroyer tender (AD)

The House authorized \$116.7 million for 1 destroyer tender.

The Senate denied this amount.

The Senate conferees stated that other submarine and destroyer tenders for which funds had earlier been authorized and appropriated have not yet been put under contract.

The House conferees pointed out, however, that the destroyer tenders were badly needed to support the new destroyer, the DD-963 class and the DLGN's.

The Senate recedes.

Outfitting and post delivery

The House authorized \$60.8 million for outfitting and post delivery.

The Senate reduced this amount by \$5.3 million.

The Senate conferees point out that \$1.4 million was included for the 2 patrol gunboats earlier removed from the program and that \$3.9 million would not be needed for obligation this year.

The House recedes.

Authorization by item for ship construction

The House language sets forth the amounts of money which are authorized specifically and only for each program. The Senate amendment did not include such language.

The House conferees pointed out the desirability of having better congressional control over shipbuilding funds since in the past many programs have been terminated and the funds transferred to other programs without prior approval of the committees.

The Senate recedes.

TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES

ARMY

M30A1 turret trainer (M60M1)

The House approved the original authorization request of \$6.0 million for the procurement of 34 M30A1 Turret Trainers. The Senate reduced the program with Army concurrence to \$4.5 million.

The House recedes.

M113A1 armored personnel carrier

The House authorized \$24.0 million for the procurement of M113A1 Armored Personnel Carriers (APC). Of the amount authorized by

the House, \$9.4 million was for support of South Vietnamese Military Forces and has been transferred to Title VII. The remaining \$14.6 million was added by the House, at the request of the Army, in lieu of the procurement authorization for the Armored Reconnaissance Scout Vehicle (ARSV).

The Senate amendment did not include the \$14.6 million.

It was the Senate position that the M113A1 is not a satisfactory reconnaissance/scout vehicle for the Army and that the Army should wait until the overall study of the reconnaissance/scout vehicle requirements were complete before investing any funds in the reconnaissance/scout vehicle area.

The House conferees believe that a replacement of the gasoline-operated M114 is necessary, and until a production decision on the MICV is made, the M113 APCs are the best replacement to the M114 that the Army can get.

The conferees agreed on an authorization of \$7.3 million for the procurement of APCs for the Army in Title I of the bill.

OTHER WEAPONS

ARMY

Modification of weapons and other vehicles

The House approved \$9.2 million, \$2.3 million more than had been originally requested, for modification of weapons and other vehicles. The \$2.3 million added by the House, at the Army's request, was to provide additional modification kits for approximately 55 VULCAN Air Defense Systems.

The Senate recedes.

M202A1 Launcher, incendiary rocket

The bill contained \$2.6 million, the amount requested, for the procurement of M202A1 Launchers and Incendiary Rockets. The Senate reduced this amount to \$1.7 million, a decrease of \$900,000. The Senate's position was that \$800,000 was to be utilized for Allied War Reserves which were not adequately justified. The remaining \$100,000 is for Support of South Vietnamese Military Forces and is transferred to Title VII of the bill.

The House recedes.

M60 machinegun, 7.62 mm

The House approved \$5.0 million, the amount requested, for the procurement of 6,000 machine guns. The Senate amendment reduced the amount to \$1.0 million, and 1,237 machine guns. The Senate's position was that \$4.9 million was to procure machine guns for the Allied War Reserves. The remaining \$100,000 reduction is part of Support of South Vietnamese Military Forces and is transferred to Title VII of the bill.

The House objected to the Senate reduction of \$3.9 million to the Allied War Reserve on the basis that it is essential that the production line for this weapon be kept open.

The Senate recedes. The total authorization is \$4.9 million.

TITLE II—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

GENERAL

The Department of Defense requested authorization of \$9,325,039,000 for the fiscal year 1975 Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation appropriations.

The following table summarizes the Senate and House modifications to the Research and Development budget request :

FISCAL YEAR 1975 R.D.T. & E. SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

	Request	House	Senate	Reclama	Conference		
					Amount	Change from House	Senate
Army	1,985,976	1,878,397	1,883,216	1,948,068	1,878,397		-4,819
Navy	3,264,503	3,153,006	3,178,742	3,260,969	3,153,006		-25,736
Air Force	3,518,860	3,459,760	3,339,470	3,451,470	3,389,517	-70,243	+47
Defense agencies	528,730	485,500	519,657	521,400	491,057	+5,557	-18,600
Test and evaluation	27,000	25,000	27,000	27,000	25,000		-2,000
Total program	9,325,039	9,001,663	8,988,085	9,208,907	8,936,977	-64,686	-51,108
Reimbursements from foreign military sales			-35,673	-35,673	-35,673	-35,673	
Total budget authority	9,325,039	9,001,663	8,952,412	9,173,234	8,901,304	-100,359	-51,108

As shown, the conferees agreed on a total of \$8,936,977,000 which is \$388,062,000 less than the amount requested. The program total is further reduced by \$35,673,000 which reflects reimbursements from Foreign Military Sales resulting in a total net budget authority of \$8,901,304,000.

The details of the differences between the House bill and the Senate amendment and the changes adopted by the conferees are reflected in the following table :

	93,905	12,500	81,405	81,405	71,500
AIR FORCE					
1. A-10 aircraft.....	93,905	-12,500	81,405	81,405	81,405
2. F-4 avionics.....	13,600	-1,000	12,600	12,600	13,600
3. Aircraft equipment development.....	4,994	-1,000	3,994	3,994	4,994
4. Electronically agile radar.....	8,000	-4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
5. Gas turbine technology.....	14,789	-1,800	12,989	12,989	14,789
6. Advanced tanker/cargo aircraft.....	20,000	-15,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
7. B-1.....	498,973	-44,000	454,973	454,973	454,973
8. Air combat fighter.....	36,000	-5,000	31,000	31,000	36,000
9. Advanced ballistic reentry system.....	119,943	-15,000	104,943	104,943	119,943
10. Advanced air-to-air weapons technology.....	3,100	-3,100			3,100
11. Air launched cruise missile.....	80,000	-5,000	75,000	75,000	80,000
12. Minuteman.....	142,900		142,900	142,900	142,900
13. SLBM radar warning system.....	8,000	-8,000			8,000
14. NAVSTAR global positioning system.....	25,400	-2,500	22,900	22,900	25,400
15. Conventional weapons.....	24,900	-4,900	20,000	20,000	24,900
16. Improved aircraft gun system.....	9,690	-7,500	2,190	2,190	9,690
17. Drone/RPV systems development.....	18,000		18,000	18,000	18,000
18. Improved tactical bombing.....	11,828	-11,000	828	828	11,828
19. F-4/F-105 protective systems.....	5,400	-3,500	1,900	1,900	5,400
20. Joint tactical communications.....	15,700	-1,400	14,300	14,300	15,700
21. Minimum essential emergency communications network.....	7,500	-3,000	4,500	4,500	7,500
22. Advanced command and control capabilities.....	1,500	-2,000	-500	-500	1,500
23. Improved over-the-horizon (OTH) radar system.....	12,300	-1,500	10,800	10,800	12,300
24. Improved capability for operational test and evaluation.....	11,900	-8,800	3,100	3,100	11,900
25. Precision emitter location/strike system.....	25,100	-3,100	22,000	22,000	25,100
Programs not in dispute.....	2,305,438	+3,000	2,308,438	2,308,438	2,305,438
Total, Air Force budget authority.....	3,518,860	-59,100	3,459,760	3,459,760	3,518,860

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION SUMMARY OF CONFERENCE ACTION—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item number and program element	Fiscal year 1975 request	House		Senate		Conference
		Change	Authorization	Change from: House	Authorization	
DEFENSE AGENCIES						
DARPA:						
1. Military sciences.....	41,100	-2,800	38,300	+2,800	41,100	38,300
2. Strategic technology.....	75,000	-6,000	69,000	+3,700	72,700	69,000
3. Management systems technology.....	2,743	-	2,743	-2,743	-	-
4. Undistributed reduction.....	-	-8,000	-8,000	+8,000	-	-3,000
DCA:						
5. WWMCCS-JTSA.....	4,550	-	4,550	-1,000	3,550	3,550
6. Defense communications system.....	13,605	-	13,605	-3,500	10,105	10,105
7. Undistributed reduction.....	-	-5,000	-5,000	+5,000	-	-
DMA:						
8. Mapping, charting and geodesy development.....	5,651	-	5,651	-1,000	4,651	4,651
9. Undistributed reduction.....	-	-2,000	-2,000	+2,000	-	-1,000
DSA:						
10. Defense documentation center.....	11,778	-	11,778	-500	11,278	11,278
11. Undistributed reduction.....	-	-500	-500	+500	-	-
12. DIA (Classified).....	-	-1,300	-1,300	+300	-	-
13. DIA (Classified).....	-	-3,000	-3,000	+1,000	-	-
14. NSA (Classified).....	-	-10,800	-10,800	+5,800	-	-
15. Technical support to OSD/JCS.....	18,800	-3,800	15,000	+3,800	18,800	17,800
Programs not in dispute.....	122,373	-	122,373	-	122,373	122,373
Total, Defense agencies budget authority.....	528,700	-43,200	485,500	+24,157	509,657	491,057
Director of Test and Evaluation.....	27,000	-2,000	25,000	+2,000	27,000	25,000
Total, R.D.T. & E. program.....	9,325,039	-323,376	9,001,663	-13,578	8,988,085	8,936,977
Reimbursements from foreign military sales.....	-	-	-	-35,673	-35,673	-35,673
Total, R.D.T. & E. budget authority.....	9,325,039	-323,376	9,001,663	-49,251	8,952,412	8,901,304

CONFERENCE ACTION ON SELECTED SUBJECTS IN THE RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION FISCAL YEAR 1975 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST

SURFACE NAVAL GUNNERY

Section 201 of the House bill contains language specifying that \$57,500,000 of the amount authorized for Navy RDT&E shall be available only for application to surface naval gunnery excluding the Close-In Weapon System. This is intended to prevent such funds from being reprogrammed to other requirements as has been the practice in the past.

The conferees agreed with the importance of improving the effectiveness of naval gunnery. Newer technology programs such as guided ordnance and the 8" Major Caliber Lightweight Gun (MCLWG) will help achieve this objective.

The reprogramming of funds within the gun programs and projects may be accomplished in accordance with established procedures. The conferees discourage, however, the reprogramming of funds from the MCLWG, guided ordnance, and lightweight gun fire control system development programs.

The surface naval gunnery programs include the following:

Long Range Surface Weapon System (5" and 8" guided projectiles);

Surface Launched Munitions;

Fire Control Systems (Advanced);

Gun Systems including the Lightweight Intermediate Caliber Gun System; and

Fire Control Systems (Engineering) including the MK-68, MK-86 and 8" MCLWG.

The Senate recesses.

A-10

Section 201 of the Senate amendment provided that \$81,405,000 shall be available only for the research, development, testing, and evaluation in connection with the A-10 aircraft and only if the A-10 wins the "fly-off" competition against the A-7D. The House bill contains no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

ADVANCED FORWARD AREA AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM

The House bill authorized \$15.0 million of the \$44.668 million requested by the Army for this system. The Senate amendment authorized the \$44.668 million request.

The Advanced Forward Area Air Defense System consists of the Low Altitude Forward Area Air Defense Missile (LOFAADS), which is also referred to as the Short-Range Air Defense Missile (SHORAD); the Manned Portable Air Defense System; and the LOFAADS gun programs.

The House reduction of \$29.668 million was directed toward the \$35.1 million requested for the SHORAD program.

SIHORAD is intended to fulfill the Army need for an all-weather system that could defend adequately against aircraft attacking in non-visual conditions.

While there is not a viable threat that has an all-weather capability at this time, both the House and Senate Armed Services Committees recognize the need to establish such a capability against potential threats. The conferees, however, were concerned with the conflicting testimony concerning the planned procurement of a SIHORAD system. The Army indicated its intention to conduct an open competition for consideration of three foreign systems—the Roland, Rapier and Crotale, as well as proposals reflecting American technology. Several Defense witnesses, however, submitted prepared statements indicating firm plans to procure one of the three foreign systems. The Department of Defense had estimated that procurement of one of the three foreign systems will result in a savings of several hundred million dollars. The conferees are not convinced that this is necessarily the case.

Other reasons given for the procurement of one of the foreign systems are to realize a savings in time and to demonstrate our willingness to cooperate with our NATO allies. The conferees believe that while expediency is desirable, the time frame for the development of a viable all-weather threat is such that cost and performance effectiveness can be favored over time.

The conferees do not believe that it is necessary to procure a foreign developed SIHORAD system solely to demonstrate cooperation with our NATO allies. The United States participation in the development of the NATO Patrol Hydrofoil Missile Ship is a very strong indication of our willingness to cooperate. While the conferees support cooperative programs with our allies, consideration must be given to the procurement of foreign technology or hardware on a case by case basis.

It is the view of the conferees that any competition conducted for procurement of a SIHORAD system must be open to all prospective bidders to insure procurement of the best system at the lowest possible cost and within the required time frame. Therefore, foreign systems must not be favored because of the earlier availability of test firing data. An all-weather American system, for example, may never have been fired but could conceivably provide equal or greater performance than a foreign counterpart at a much lower cost.

The conferees agreed to an amount of \$30.668 million for the three Advanced Forward Area Air Defense System programs. \$21.2 million of this amount may be applied toward the SIHORAD program.

AERIAL SCOUT

The House bill approved the full amount of \$6.0 million requested. The Senate amendment authorized \$640,000, which is \$5,360,000 less than the House and provided only for Army in-house costs. This will permit the Army to issue Request For Proposals to industry in October 1974 as planned, but would not support the planned contract date in mid-May 1975.

The Senate action reflects the fact that the Army has yet to decide whether to modify an existing Army helicopter, adapt a current United States or foreign helicopter for military use, or begin a new

helicopter development. Since the planned contract date is only 45 days before the beginning of fiscal year 1976, the Senate considered that there would be little if any impact on the program to delay award of the contract until early in fiscal year 1976. Moreover, by next February, when the 1976 request is being reviewed by the Congress, the Committees will know which alternative the Department has selected and have a more meaningful basis for consideration.

The conferees agreed to authorize \$1,916,000 with the understanding that these funds will be used only for in-house support and costs incidental to issuance of Request for Proposals to industry.

BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE
[In thousands of dollars]

	Request	House	Senate	Conference
Advanced ballistic missile defense.....	91,410	65,000	91,410	91,410
Site defense.....	160,000	150,000	110,000	123,000
Safeguard.....	60,794	60,794	60,794	60,794
Total.....	312,204	275,794	262,204	275,204

The House bill authorized \$275.8 million of the \$312.2 million requested for the three ballistic missile defense programs. The Senate amendment authorized \$262.2 million, or \$13.6 million less than the House. The conferees agreed to authorize \$275.2 million as indicated in the preceding table. This restores the Advanced Ballistic Missile Defense program to the full amount requested, and results in a reduction of \$37.0 million in the amount requested for the Site Defense program.

The conferees agreed that the primary objective of the Site Defense program should not be directed toward a prototype demonstration but rather the development of subsystems and components to advance the technology in such elements as sensors, missiles, and software. The conferees recognize the need to closely review the progress of this program next year together with technical progress of related developments in the Advanced Ballistic Missile Defense program, and the implications of any results of SALT II and continuation of the ABM treaty. This should provide a basis for determination of the actions to be taken on the fiscal year 1976 authorization request for these programs.

CANNON LAUNCHED GUIDED PROJECTILE

The House bill authorized \$6.3 million of the Army's request for \$12.556 million. The Senate amendment authorized the full amount requested.

The conferees concurred with the Army's need for a guided projectile but expressed concern over the number of developments in this area. The Army has two contractors for their parallel development effort while the Navy is developing a 5-inch guided projectile.

The conferees believe it is possible to sabot the Navy 5-inch round to the 155mm configuration for use by the Army. Even with the increased drag caused by the sabot, the range of the Navy round is far greater than that of the Army's present round.

The conferees direct that the Director, Defense Research and Engineering, define funds for procurement of an adequate number of sabototed 5-inch rounds for a flyoff with the 155mm rounds during the fiscal year. The conferees believe that the possibility of using a common round will offset the investment for a flyoff.

The conferees believe that the \$6.3 million will be adequate for completion of the development of the Army's 155mm round and the flyoff. The flyoff will lead to a special meeting of the Defense Systems Acquisition Review Council in January 1975 to decide on the next phase of the program. If the results of the DSARC require the application of additional funds during the last half of fiscal year 1975, the conferees agreed that a prior approval reprogramming of funds from lower priority programs would be considered if submitted in accordance with established procedures. The Senate recesses.

HEAVY LIFT HELICOPTER

The House bill provided the full amount of \$57.7 million requested for the HLH program. The Senate amendment approved \$36.5 and denied \$21.2 million requested for a second prototype helicopter including reliability and maintainability improvement of components.

The Senate position reflects the concern that the start of a second prototype in fiscal year 1975 would be premature for this advanced development program particularly since serious technical problems and schedule delays have been encountered. However, the Senate recognized that if the first prototype succeeds in proving the Advanced Technology Components (ATC) program, additional development prototypes would be appropriate coincident with a decision to begin engineering development.

The House recesses but the conferees agreed that if the present technical problems involving the ATC program are solved and the program progresses satisfactorily through the first half of the fiscal year, a reprogramming action may be submitted in accordance with established procedures to increase the program to the extent deemed necessary by the Secretary of Defense.

PERSHING II

The House bill authorized \$11.2 million as requested by the Army. The Senate amendment provided no funds for this program. Both the House bill and the Senate amendment authorized \$12.0 million as requested to support the Radar Area Correlation project which will prove the technology required for Pershing II.

The Senate conferees agreed to restore \$5.0 million in the Pershing II program. The conferees agreed, however, that studies should be undertaken to provide an updated cost effective analysis of this program that considers all available tactical weapons that could be employed. The conferees further request that the Army explore the feasibility of participation in this development effort by the NATO countries. The Army is requested to provide this data as part of the FY-1976 request for authorization for this program.

AEGIS

The House bill authorized \$50.0 million of the \$67.012 million request by the Navy. The Senate amendment authorized the full amount.

The House action was based on the belief that the Navy had not accomplished an acceptable level of system planning that is commensurate with the \$400.0 million expended to date on the Aegis program.

The conferees agreed to increase the funding level to \$63.0 million for the fiscal year 1975 planned effort which includes development of the Combat Systems Engineering Development Site. The conferees concur in the fact that subsequent authorization requests for Aegis will be predicated upon:

Successful at-sea testing that demonstrates the ability of Aegis to meet its prescribed performance objectives;

At-sea operation and maintenance of the Aegis system by ship-board personnel only;

Definition and approval by both the Navy and the Department of Defense of the platform(s) for Aegis; and

A cohesive integration plan specifying the interface of Aegis with the platform(s) and other weapon and command/control systems.

AIR-TO-AIR DOGFIGHT MISSILES
(In thousands of dollars)

	Request	House	Senate	Conference
Agile	19,987	0	19,987	0
AIM-9L	522	5,522	522	12,522
CLAW	3,100	0	0	0

The conferees agreed to an amount of \$12.522 million for Air Force and Navy air-launched air-to-air missile programs as outlined above.

Of the \$12.522 million, \$4.522 million is authorized for the AIM-9L Sidewinder development program. This missile is the latest product improvement to the Sidewinder series and will be used by both the Navy and the Air Force. Navy testimony on the program indicated that the budget request of \$0.522 million was based on starting procurement in fiscal year 1975 but that technical problems with the missile had caused production to be delayed. The Navy indicated that additional funds of \$4.0 million would be required to support the development program this year, and the conferees agreed to provide that amount.

The conferees expressed concern over the conflicting requirements provided by both the Navy and Air Force for an advanced technology follow-on missile to the Sidewinder series. The Navy indicates the need for a missile with the off-bore-sight acquisition capability of the Agile; yet the Air Force contends that this characteristic would provide virtually no added combat capability. After expending \$75.0 million on the Agile program, the Navy stated that they were in the process of reviewing the dogfight mission requirements to establish how the intercept took place, what the angles were, how much off-bore-

sight acquisition capability was required, and what percentage of the required performance could be achieved with an improved Sidewinder. The data provided to the conferees has not supported either the Claw or Agile approach.

The Senate recesses and agrees to terminate the Agile program in its present form.

The conferees agreed to authorize \$8.0 million to initiate the development of a *common* Air Force/Navy dogfight missile for the 1980 time frame. This amount has been added to the Sidewinder AIM-9L account. Prior to expenditure of these funds, however, the Navy and Air Force must agree upon a mutually approved joint requirements document that delineates the performance requirements for the common dogfight missile. When the Services inform both Committees that this has been accomplished, the technology base already developed in the Agile, Claw and Sidewinder programs can be used as a basis to start this new program.

The conferees further agreed that compatibility of the missile with the new lightweight fighter/attack aircraft must be both considered and attainable.

The conferees believe that there are no technical reasons that preclude the development of a *common* dogfight missile for both Services. Firm requirements, however, must be established prior to the expenditure of funds to develop complex technology that may not even be required. The Committees on Armed Services wish to be kept advised of progress during the ensuing year on this program development.

CLOSE-IN WEAPON SYSTEM (PHALANX)

The House bill authorized \$12.1 million of the \$32.1 million requested by the Navy for this program. The Senate amendment authorized the full \$32.1 million.

CIWS was designed as a fast reaction, last ditch defense against the anti-ship missile. An engineering prototype has been in test for over one year.

The House conferees pointed out that the validity of the tests performed to date is questionable insofar as the simulated targets do not adequately reflect the intended threat.

The conferees agreed to authorize \$15.0 million for the conduct of performance effectiveness tests against dynamic target replicas, i.e., simulated targets by the Navy, and to gather preliminary reliability and maintainability information necessary for a production decision. This data will provide a basis for Congressional consideration of the fiscal year 1976 request.

IMPROVED SSBN

The House bill authorized the \$16.0 million requested to initiate development of an improved submarine launched ballistic missile system called the SSBN-X. The Senate amendment provided no funds for this program because it was deemed premature. The conferees support the concept of this submarine system, which would contain much of the Trident system technology but be smaller and less costly. The plan for a hi-lo mix of Trident and the SSBN-X in the late 1980s

and beyond, when Poseidon replacement will become necessary because of age, is considered to have merit.

The conferees agreed that a delay of one or two years in the initiation of this program would also permit the lessons learned in developing the Trident system to be applied to the SSBN-X. The lead submarine contract for Trident has not yet been awarded and much development work still remains to be done.

The conferees considered that preliminary investigations of the SSBN-X, if required, would be appropriate for the Navy to conduct under the Advanced Ship Development program for which \$16,042,000 is authorized. The House recesses.

NAVY RECONNAISSANCE PROGRAMS

The Navy request for authorization included \$5.3 million to initiate the development of a reconnaissance pod to be carried on tactical fighter and attack aircraft, and \$5.7 million to initiate the development of a carrier-based electronic intelligence airplane (called TASES) to replace the present EA-3B. The House bill authorized both requests, while the Senate amendment deleted the funds for both programs.

The Senate questioned whether the A-7E attack airplane was suitable for performing reconnaissance missions and stated that the Navy had not resolved the operational concept of utilizing fighter and attack airplanes in the reconnaissance role. The conferees agreed that the Senate's questions were valid and require resolution before the reconnaissance pod development program is initiated. The conferees restored \$2.4 million of the request, which was specifically identified by the Navy for development of improved sensors that could be used in a reconnaissance pod or in the present RA-5C aircraft.

The Senate's objection to the TASES program was the announced plan to install the electronic intelligence-gathering equipment in anti-submarine warfare airplanes. The conferees agreed with the Senate position that a dedicated TASES airplane should be procured, and restored \$2.9 million to start development on the TASES system with the understanding that these funds are made available only if the dedicated concept is pursued.

U.S.S. HIP POCKET

The House bill deleted the entire \$3.129 million requested by the Navy. The Senate amendment authorized the full amount.

In the U.S.S. Hip Pocket program the Navy installs new technology aboard ship for at-sea evaluation. The conferees believe that the Navy can use its development assist type tests for such evaluations and does not need dedicated funding for this purpose. The conferees agreed to restore \$995,000, as reclaimed by the Department of Defense, to the fiscal year 1975 program for completion of those tests for which long lead items were procured.

The Senate recesses and agrees that this funding will conclude the U.S.S. Hip Pocket program.

NAVY FIGHTER PROTOTYPE

The Navy's request was for \$34.0 million to begin development of a VFX lightweight fighter to be a complement to and follow-on for the F-14 in the 1980's. The House deleted the entire request since the Navy did not present a solid argument in favor of developing another lightweight aircraft. Further, the Navy could not adequately describe the reasons why either Air Force prototypes, the YF-16 or YF-17, could not be made carrier compatible to satisfy the requirement.

The Senate approved the full request giving strong endorsement for the VFX as defined by the Navy fighter study group but also recognized the possibility of adapting one of the Air Force prototypes to the Navy role.

Subsequent to the House bill, the House conferees were provided with additional testimony by the Navy that described and better defined the need for a VFAX, a common lightweight fighter/attack aircraft.

The conferees, therefore, agreed with the Senate position that the Navy should proceed with this program. The House was persuasive that \$30.0 million should be entirely adequate to support the Navy's planned program in fiscal year 1975.

ADVANCED TANKER/CARGO AIRCRAFT

The House bill authorized the \$20.0 million requested. The Senate amendment authorized \$4.5 million, because the requirement had not been clearly defined and because the amount provided would be adequate to support the three competing contractors in concept development, trade-off studies and preliminary design during the last half of the fiscal year.

The conferees request that the Air Force provide a detailed and comprehensive analysis of airlift requirements in support of the fiscal year 1976 authorization request for this program which will include consideration of all aircraft, whether in inventory, being procured, or under development, and the airlift assets of our NATO allies.

The conferees agreed to authorize \$8.0 million as reclaimed by the Department of Defense. This increased amount represents a revised estimate of the cost of the work described above for the three competing contractors.

B-1 AIRCRAFT

The House bill authorized the full \$499.0 million requested. The Senate amendment authorized \$455.0 million. The Senate stated it was dissatisfied with continued increases in cost and delays in schedule.

The program proposed by the Air Force for fiscal year 1975 provides for continuation of the program presented last year plus an initial request for a fourth development aircraft, acceleration of some development effort that previously had been planned to be conducted after the production decision, and some production type engineering design effort.

The conferees are concerned that the management reserve funds requested by the Air Force may not be adequate to meet the technical

problems and schedule delays that might occur during the coming year. The House conferees agreed with the Senate action to increase the management reserve fund by \$30 million.

The Senate Committee in its report provided restrictions on the development of new initiatives and the fourth aircraft. After considerable discussion, the conferees agreed to the following statement of intent regarding new initiatives and the development of the fourth aircraft.

The effort toward the development of, or new initiatives relating to, the fourth or subsequent aircraft is contingent upon and may not commence prior to successful first flight of the prototype aircraft. At that time, the Air Force can initiate a prior approval reprogramming action in accordance with established procedures to use the unexpended portion of the management reserve funds to initiate this development.

The conferees are concerned with the accomplishment of a successful first flight.

The conferees believe that the comprehensive cost effectiveness study being conducted by the Department of Defense under the cognizance of the Director, Defense Research and Engineering will provide an important basis for consideration of the authorization request to be submitted for fiscal year 1976.

The House recedes and agrees to a funding level of \$455.0 million.

SUBMARINE LAUNCHED BALLISTIC MISSILE RADAR WARNING SYSTEM

The House bill deleted the entire \$8.0 million Air Force request for the Submarine Launched Ballistic Missile radar warning system. The Senate amendment approved the full amount.

The House rationale was based upon the fact that the Air Force did not establish that the technology of the proposed system was necessary to meet the early warning requirements.

The Senate recedes; however, the conferees agreed to delete the funds for this program without prejudice.

The conferees request the Air Force to examine existing radar systems for performance and cost effectiveness and to reestablish the requirement for them in light of the overlapping capability with other systems. Upon further study, should the Department of Defense establish a convincing need to proceed with the research and development aspects of this program in fiscal year 1975, i.e., this type of system is required and is necessary to replace older systems which have excess logistic support and maintenance costs relative to their operational effectiveness, the matter would be appropriate for submission of a reprogramming action. Consideration should be given to the Army's efforts in this area.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO OSD/JCS

The House bill authorized \$15.0 million of the \$18.8 million request by the Department of Defense. The Senate amendment authorized the full amount.

The House action was directed toward the Weapons Systems Evaluation Group (WSEG). The utility of their studies was questioned

insofar as they seemingly had little impact on the Research and Development programs.

Subsequent to this action, the Director, Defense Research and Engineering has clarified the role of the WSEG and has taken measures to enhance its effectiveness.

The conferees agreed to increase the level of funding for OSD/JCS support to \$17.8 million. The \$1.0 million reduction may be applied on a program priority basis.

TITLE III—ACTIVE FORCES

Title III of the bill contains the authorization for the end strength of the active-duty component of the armed forces for fiscal year 1975.

The House bill had reduced the authorization by the military departments by 2,810, all of the reduction coming from the Air Force.

The Senate amendment had reduced the total authorization by an additional 46,213, including numerical reductions from the separate components as follows:

Army, 16,700;
Navy, 13,380;
Marine Corps, 3,598; and
Air Force, 12,535.

The Senate conferees insisted upon the soundness of their position and maintained that manpower reductions could and should be made without affecting combat units.

The House conferees, however, were adamant that reductions of the magnitude prescribed by the Senate amendment could not be made without seriously affecting the capabilities of our forces. The conferees considered this matter in great detail and agreed to the component strength authorization as provided in the House bill.

The Senate reluctantly recedes.

Support forces in Europe

The Senate amendment contained a provision, section 302(a), expressing the sense of Congress that U.S. military forces in Europe have an excessive number of headquarters and noncombat military personnel relative to the number of combat personnel located in Europe. The provision would have required the noncombat component of the Army strength in Europe to be reduced by an amount of not less than 20 percent over a two-year period, with 50 percent of the reductions completed on or before June 30, 1975. The provision further stated that the Secretary of Defense could increase the combat component strength of the Army in Europe to the extent support forces were reduced. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House conferees were opposed to the Senate provision in its original form and expressed their deep concern that no unilateral reductions be made in U.S. forces in Europe inconsistent with the NATO position at the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) negotiations and that no action to reduce forces be taken in such a manner that it would violate the understanding achieved with NATO allies pursuant to the Jackson-Nunn amendment in the fiscal year 1974 procurement authorization act. The House conferees also expressed the belief that the support reductions would be excessive if

charged exclusively against the Army strength in Europe. It would have required a reduction of approximately 23,000 support troops. The Senate conferees assured the House conferees that the thrust of the amendment was not to enforce any unilateral reductions but to bring about an improvement in the forces by reduction in support personnel accompanied by corresponding increases in combat personnel. The Senate conferees were insistent that reductions could be made in support personnel in Europe.

After extensive discussion, therefore, the conferees agreed on a modified version of the Senate provision which stipulates that the noncombat component of total U.S. military strength in Europe shall be reduced by 18,000 to be completed not later than June 30, 1976, with not less than 6,000 of such reduction completed on or before June 30, 1975, and that the Secretary of Defense is authorized to increase the combat component strength of the U.S. forces in Europe by the amount of any such reductions made in noncombat personnel.

Standardization in NATO

The Senate amendment contained a provision, section 302(b), requiring the Secretary of Defense to make an assessment of the loss of effectiveness in NATO because of the failure to standardize weapons systems, ammunition, fuel and other items, and further charged the Secretary of Defense to bring such assessments, together with recommendations for standardization actions, to the attention of NATO so that such assessments and recommendations can become part of the NATO review of its force goals. The House bill contained no such provision.

The House conferees did not object to the conduct of the study or desirability of standardization but believed that the Secretary of Defense should report to the Congress prior to submitting his findings to the NATO Council so that Congress would have an opportunity to make a prior judgment on the recommendations if it so wished. The House conferees, therefore, recede with a revision of the language providing that the Secretary of Defense shall report his findings to the Congress and subsequently bring them to the attention of the appropriate NATO bodies.

Tactical nuclear warheads

Section 302(c) of the Senate amendment contained language freezing the number of tactical nuclear warheads in Europe as of the date of enactment of the bill except in the event of hostilities.

The House conferees accepted this Senate provision with a revision which limited the freeze until June 30, 1975, and deleted the semi-annual reporting requirement.

TITLE IV—RESERVE FORCES

Title IV of the bill contains the annual authorization for the average strength of the Selected Reserve for each Reserve component of the Armed Forces. The House and Senate differed on the strength figures for the Army National Guard, the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve and the Air National Guard. There was no difference in the authorization for the Air Force Reserve or the Coast Guard Reserve.

The House and Senate compromised their figures as follows:

For the Army National Guard the Senate had authorized 390,000 while the House had authorized 408,000. The conference agreed on 400,000.

For the Army Reserve the Senate authorized 220,000 while the House authorized 225,000. The Senate recedes.

For the Naval Reserve the Senate authorized 110,000 while the House authorized 117,000. The Senate recedes.

For the Marine Corps Reserve the Senate authorized 36,703 while the House authorized 38,000. The House recedes.

For the Air National Guard the Senate authorized 93,412 while the House authorized 95,000. The Senate recedes.

Where the Senate yielded, it was on the basis that recruiting results and current strength provisions had exceeded original Senate estimates. That is, the Senate believed that the higher figures were justified but had authorized a lower amount based on expectations of what the Reserves could obtain.

The House receded in the case of the Marine Corps Reserve because it is believed that the average strength figure could not be obtained based on the Marine Corps failure to increase their Reserve strengths in fiscal year 1974.

In the case of the Army National Guard where both Houses receded, it was believed that the figure 400,000 was adequate without the disestablishment of any units and would permit a desired manning level.

Airlift crew ratio and use of Air Guard and Reserve

The House in section 402 of the bill stated that the average strength prescribed by section 401 of this title for the Air National Guard of the United States shall include a force of not less than 91 flying units. The Senate had no comparable section.

However, in section 303 of the Senate amendment it was declared to be the policy of Congress that any increase in the ratio of aircrew to aircraft for the strategic airlift mission of the Air Force above the present ratio of 2.00 active-duty crewmembers and 1.25 Reserve force crewmembers per aircraft should be achieved through the components of the Selected Reserve and not by increasing the active-duty force level of the Air Force. The section also directed the Secretary of Defense to formulate a plan to increase the strategic airlift crew ratio per aircraft to the required levels by utilizing jointly the resources of the Air National Guard and the Air Force Reserve. The plan, under the Senate amendment, shall specifically include:

- (1) restructuring the missions of Air National Guard units so as to retain an effective strategic airlift capability within the Air National Guard and the Air Force Reserve;
- (2) the utilization of Air National Guard units now in existence so as to avoid the loss of existing skills in those units;
- (3) alternatives, including, but not limited to, transfer, rotation, "hybridization," and "association," for making available to the Air National Guard and the Air Force Reserve strategic airlift aircraft in numbers sufficient to support an effective capability; and

(4) a test of the "hybrid concept" for Air National Guard units in the strategic airlift role using C-5 or C-141 aircraft at not less than 2 existing Air National Guard facilities.

The Senate amendment section also required the Secretary of Defense to submit his plan to the Congress not later than 90 days after enactment of this act.

Both the House and Senate receded in their language and substituted new language which requires that the Air National Guard of the United States shall be used to man a force which shall include not less than 91 flying units in the Air National Guard during fiscal year 1975.

It also states as a policy of the Congress that any increase in the ratio of aircrew to aircraft for the strategic airlift mission of the Air Force above the present ratio of crewmembers per aircraft should be achieved to the maximum extent possible through the components of the Selected Reserve and not by increasing the active-duty force level of the Air Force. The Secretary of Defense is directed to study the possibility of increasing the strategic airlift crew ratio per aircraft to the required levels by utilizing jointly the resources of the Air National Guard and the Air Force Reserve.

In making such a study it is directed that the study should include:

(1) restructuring the missions of the Air National Guard units so as to retain an effective strategic airlift capability within the Air National Guard and the Air Force Reserve;

(2) the utilization of Air National Guard units now in existence so as to avoid the loss of existing skills in those units;

(3) alternatives, including, but not limited to, transfer, rotation, "hybridization," and "association," for making available to the Air National Guard and the Air Force Reserve strategic airlift aircraft in numbers sufficient to support an effective capability; and

(4) the desirability of new statutory authority for the limited selective mobilization of members of the Air National Guard under circumstances not leading to a declaration of a national emergency by the Congress or the President.

The Secretary of Defense is required to submit to the Congress not later than 180 days after the enactment of this act, and before the implementation thereof, his evaluation of such a study, the proposed schedule for its implementation, and such recommendations for legislative action relating to the subject matter of this section as he deems appropriate.

The conferees dropped a Senate provision that have implied transfer of control of C-5A and C-141 Air Force strategic airlift aircraft to the various State National Guards.

TITLE V—CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Both the Senate and House authorized civilian personnel and strengths by services and Defense agencies.

The House reduced the number requested by the Department of Defense by 15,000 with the reductions to be allocated among the services by the Secretary of Defense.

The Senate amendment reduced the DOD request by 44,600 and specified where the cuts should be made.

After extensive discussions both the House and Senate receded and agreed to a fiscal year 1975 end strength for Defense civilian personnel of 995,000. This is a reduction of 32,327 from the Defense Department request and is to be apportioned among the military departments and Defense agencies by the Secretary of Defense. The Secretary of Defense shall report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives within 60 days after the enactment of this Act on the manner in which this reduction is to be apportioned among the military departments and the Defense agencies and among the mission categories described in the Manpower Requirements Report. Because the reduction includes many unfilled spaces and because over 200,000 new civilian employees are expected to be hired in fiscal year 1975, the Department of Defense should be able to accomplish the full reduction by normal attrition without layoffs of present employees.

Civilian strength adjustment

Section 502 of the Senate amendment declared the sense of Congress that the Department of Defense use the least costly form of manpower and directed that the Secretary of Defense in developing annual authorization requests be required to consider the advantages of conversion of military to civilian personnel and vice versa. There was no similar provision in the House bill. However, the House bill, in section 501(c), provided for an adjustment for civilian strength authorized whenever the Secretary of Defense or Service Secretary determines that a function or activity will be performed by direct-hire civilian employees and vice versa.

Both the Senate and the House receded and new language was agreed to providing that it is the sense of Congress that the Defense Department use the least costly form of manpower that is consistent with military requirements and other needs of the Department of Defense. It further directed that in the development of the annual manpower authorization requests to the Congress, the Secretary of Defense shall consider the advantages of converting one form of manpower to another (military, civilian or private contract) for the performance of a specified job. The justification of any conversion from one form of manpower to another shall be contained in the Annual Manpower Requirements Report to the Congress required by section 138(c)(3) of title 10, United States Code.

Section 502 of the House bill authorized the Secretary of Defense, when he determines that such action is in the national interest, to employ civilian personnel in excess of the numbers authorized by section 501, provided that the number of additional personnel to be employed shall not exceed 1 percent of the total number of civilian personnel authorized by section 501, and further provided that the Secretary of Defense shall promptly notify the Congress of any decision to increase civilian personnel strength pursuant to this authority. The Senate amendment did not provide such authorization.

The conferees adopted the House language but provided that the authority of the Secretary under this section shall be limited to 1/2 of 1 percent for use on a temporary basis to meet emergencies.

TITLE VI—MILITARY TRAINING STUDENT LOADS

Section 601(a)

The Senate amendment provided the authorized Military Training Student Loads as requested by the Department of Defense as follows:

Army	97,638
Navy	71,279
Marine Corps.....	26,262
Air Force	52,900
Army National Guard.....	12,111
Army Reserve.....	6,673
Navy Reserve.....	2,536
Marine Corps Reserve.....	3,403
Air National Guard.....	2,359
Air Force Reserve.....	1,126

The House added 3,000 to the Army Reserve and 500 to the Marine Corps Reserve, as requested by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs and concurred in by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Education.

The Senate authorized the strengths requested but in section 601(b) required the Secretary of Defense to adjust the Military Training Student Loads consistent with the manpower strengths in Titles III, IV and V. This would meet the intent of the House increases.

The House, therefore, recesses.

Education assistance

A floor amendment to the Senate amendment would have precluded the Department of Defense from denying financial assistance to any person pursuing an educational program solely on the grounds that such person is enrolled in a college that terminated ROTC.

The House conferees were adamant that this provision be deleted from the bill.

If the universities and colleges wish to divorce themselves from the training program offered by ROTC, the House conferees believe the Department of Defense should be allowed to withhold financial assistance to persons at those institutions. The choice of whether such colleges or universities desire to reinstate the ROTC is totally up to the institution.

The Senate reluctantly recesses.

TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Military assistance in support of South Vietnam

As indicated in the discussion of Title I, in the explanation of the transfer of procurement authorization for Military Assistance to South Vietnam to Title VII, the conferees agreed on a limitation of \$1 billion on authorization for appropriation for support of South Vietnamese forces.

Both Houses had included new language providing for this military assistance program to be managed as a single account. The conferees agreed to accept the more restrictive language of the Senate amendment providing for the establishment of a separate appropriation and account for military support to South Vietnam. Pursuant to the agree-

ment authorization for procurement was transferred from Title I to Title VII.

The conferees wish to emphasize that prior year's military assistance to South Vietnam which was Service funded was an annual authority and expired at the end of each fiscal year. Since the conference report does not include any new service funded authority for FY 1975, all unused Military Assistance Service Funded (MASF) authority automatically expired at the end of FY 1974. Hence the Department of Defense has no authority to use any unobligated balances in Service funds for support of South Vietnamese military forces.

Disposal of old ships

The Senate amendment contained a provision, section 702, requiring that any naval vessel in excess of 2,000 tons or less than 20 years of age may be sold, leased, granted, loaned, bartered, transferred, or otherwise disposed of only in accordance with a law enacted hereafter. It also stated that any other naval vessel may be transferred only after the proposed transfer has been presented to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House for 30 days of continuous congressional session.

The Senate conferees pointed to the necessity of getting formal congressional control over the transfer of naval vessels to other nations. The House conferees noted, however, that the language was far broader than that required to cover transfers to other nations. The conferees, therefore, agreed on modified language for the section consistent with the Senate's intent.

The House recedes.

CIA activities

Section 703 of the Senate amendment was a floor amendment to revise the National Security Act of 1947 so as to assure prohibition of CIA involvement in domestic activities. The amendment was not germane to the House bill and the House conferees informed the Senate conferees that they could not consider nongermane amendments because of the Rules of the House. The House Committee indicated its intention to immediately consider legislation similar to the Senate provision.

The Senate, therefore, recedes.

Enlisted aides

Section 704 of the Senate amendment contained a provision that only 218 enlisted men may be assigned on a temporary basis to perform the duties of enlisted aides. The House bill did not address the issue.

The Senate conferees expressed the belief that the enlisted aide program was still being abused, there were too many unnecessary social activities engaged in by high ranking military personnel and that curtailment of authority for aides would help curtail unnecessary functions.

The House conferees pointed out that the congressional action taken during fiscal year 1974 reduced the number of aides from 1,722 to 675. This latter number was to be put into effect beginning July 1, 1975, and had not been given an opportunity to work. The House conferees

were insistent that the agreement of last year be permitted to operate, at least on an experimental basis, before further reductions are made. The Senate conferees insisted that last year's action was insufficient. The Senate conferees agreed to yield on the number limitation provided the matter receives further scrutiny.

The conference, therefore, directs the Secretary of Defense to study the need for enlisted aides to provide military assistance to senior military officials and to report to the Congress the results of that study within 90 days. It was further agreed by the conferees that the House or Senate Armed Services Committee, or both, would hold hearings on these alternatives as soon thereafter as practicable.

Prohibition of research on dogs

The Senate amendment contained a provision, section 705, prohibiting the use of funds authorized by this act for the purpose of carrying out research, testing and/or evaluation of poisonous gases, radioactive materials, poisonous chemicals, biological or chemical warfare agents upon dogs. The House bill contained no comparable provision.

The conferees were advised by the Department of Defense that this provision would prohibit the conduct of all research involving the use of dogs even where the purpose was for the health and safety of civilian and military defense personnel, or for the benefit of dogs and other animals.

Many cases could be cited where use of dogs in research contributed to the health of human beings, cases where other species could not have been used.

For example, university experts related their experiments with a chemical that is found as a contaminant in the preparation of white flour for bread. When the bread containing this chemical was fed to dogs, even with very low levels of the chemical, it caused seizures. The importance of this finding was that a similar occurrence of convulsions might be expected in children. Of special significance, there were no adverse effects observed when the bread containing this contaminant was fed to other species.

The conferees do not support the use of dogs for research in chemical and biological agents whose only purpose is to destroy life. The conferees believe it is essential, however, that research to improve and save lives of either man or animal be continued. The conferees agreed that while the provision had merit, it required modification to permit certain research to be conducted that would benefit the health and safety of man. The conferees agreed to modify the language of section 705 of the Senate bill. The language as agreed to by the conferees will prohibit the utilization of dogs in research for the purpose of developing biological or chemical weapons. However, it will not prohibit research on dogs for other purposes such as establishing immunologic levels, occupational safety hazard levels and other vital medical research designed to improve and save lives.

Prohibiting expenditure to stimulate domestic economy

The Senate amendment contained language, adopted on the Senate floor, which would prohibit the expenditure of any funds by the Department of Defense for the purpose of stimulating or otherwise forcing a change in the domestic economy, unless hereafter authorized by law.

The House bill contained no similar provision. The Senate language was not germane to the House bill and, as indicated, the House conferees were unable to accept nongermane amendments because of the Rules of the House. The House conferees further pointed out that the committees of both Houses had examined the purpose of the authorization in the present bill in great detail and in no case are funds authorized for the purpose of stimulating the domestic economy.

The Senate recesses.

Continuation pay for military physicians in initial residency

The recently passed physicians' bonus legislation, Public Law 93-274, precludes those in "initial residency" from receiving the new bonus. The new law also terminates continuation pay for physicians below the grade of O-6 (colonel/captain). Subsequent to the passage of the law it became known that some military doctors delayed their initial residency for some years and performed general medical duty during which service they received continuation pay. The effect of Public Law 93-274, therefore, would be that such physicians would lose continuation pay at the commencement of residency, thus suffering a substantial reduction in pay not intended by the Congress.

The Senate bill contained a provision authorizing continuation pay for physicians in initial residency, so that the Department of Defense could provide such pay to those in initial residency who are otherwise qualified. Five years of service are required by regulation for a doctor to be eligible for continuation pay.

Because the provision was found to be nongermane to the House bill, the House conferees could not accept the provision. However, recognizing the merits of the amendment, the House conferees agreed to introduce separate legislation in the House and to give the legislation prompt consideration.

The Senate recesses.

Culebra

The Senate bill contained a provision prohibiting expenditure of funds by the Navy after December 31, 1975, for operations involving target practice at the Island of Culebra. The House bill contained no such provision.

The House conferees expressed their concern that adequate practice facilities be available to the Navy. The House accepted the Senate provision with a language modification which prohibits the use of the Culebra complex for target practice during any period of time that negotiations required by Public Law 93-166 have been ended on the initiative of the U.S. Government prior to the conclusion of a satisfactory agreement on a new site. In Public Law 93-166 Congress authorized the appropriation of \$12 million for construction and equipage of a site for the relocation of the ship-to-shore gunfire and bombing operations from the Island of Culebra. Written into the law was the provision that the relocation of such operations from Culebra is conditional upon the conclusion of a satisfactory agreement to be negotiated by the Secretary of the Navy or his designee with the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. To date, negotiations have not identified a satisfactory alternative site.

The purpose of the provision agreed to by the conferees, therefore, is to assure that authorities for both the United States Government and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico diligently pursue negotiations for the purposes of satisfactorily resolving this issue at the earliest possible date.

The conferees noted the receipt of a communication from the Deputy Secretary of Defense reiterating the intention of the Executive Branch of relocating the target site from the Culebra complex no later than December 31, 1975, but emphasizing that the Department of Defense has no intention of relocating the training facilities currently on Culebra until a suitable permanent site is agreed upon.

Authority to enlist non-high-school graduates

A provision included in the DOD Supplemental Authorization for Appropriations Bill for FY 1974, reads as follows: "No volunteer for enlistment into the Armed Forces shall be denied enlistment solely because of his not having a high school diploma."

Section 709 of the Senate amendment included a provision that would add the wording to the above language, ". . . when the enlistment is needed to meet requirements established by the Secretary of the service concerned."

There was no similar provision in the House bill.

The Senate conferees stated the provision in the Senate amendment was intended to insure that a non-high school graduate would not be denied original enlistment solely because the potential recruit was not a high school graduate, particularly when the enlistment was needed to meet established requirements for new accessions to the Armed Forces. But they pointed out that the language in the Supplemental Bill could conceivably be given the interpretation that the Armed Forces could not give preference to enlisting high school graduates over non-high school graduates. By the additional language of Senate amendment this would permit the Secretaries of the various departments to use educational levels as indications of qualifications for personnel management and for the screening of personnel acquisitions.

The House recesses.

Recruiting advertising

The Senate amendment contained a provision stating the sense of Congress that in advertising activity for the recruitment of military personnel the Department of Defense should utilize "all major forms of public media, including the broadcast media." The House bill contained no such provision.

The House conferees pointed out that there was nothing in law at present specifically prohibiting the use of advertising in any one specific media and that it would not appear to be consistent with sound legislative practice to pass a law to permit something not prohibited by law. In addition, the House conferees pointed out that the amendment could be taken as a move to require equal distribution of advertising funds among all media without regard to the most cost-effective means of conducting an advertising campaign. The House conferees, therefore, were adamant in their opposition to the amendment.

The Senate reluctantly recesses.

Operation Base Launch

Section 711 of the Senate amendment provided that none of the funds in the bill may be used for the purpose of carrying out flight tests (including operational base launch) of the Minuteman missile from anywhere in the United States other than Vandenberg AFB, Lompoc, California.

The Senate language would prevent the Air Force from flight testing Minuteman under operational conditions from missile wings in Montana and elsewhere. Such testing had been planned by the Air Force and the House bill included \$13.6 million for tests.

The House conferees strongly supported the desirability of such realistic testing. However, the Senate conferees were adamant.

The House, therefore, recesses.

War reserve stock limitation

The Senate amendment contained a provision designed to prohibit the use of funds authorized in the bill for stockpiling war material for use of any Asian country except as authorized by section 701, the Foreign Assistance Act, or the Foreign Military Sales Act. The language further prohibited transfer of already stockpiled material to any Asian country except as specifically authorized by law.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House conferees strongly opposed the Senate provision. The House conferees noted that no hearings had been held on the provision and that this is a very complex matter which could seriously hinder the planning of the Armed Forces for their own requirements as well as coordination with allies in a crisis.

The House conferees were adamant and the Senate, therefore, reluctantly recesses.

Procurement of medicine and medical supplies

The Senate amendment contained a provision adopted without hearings eliminating the existing exclusion in law which permits the purchase of medicine or medical supplies by other than competitive procurement with formal advertising. The House bill contained no such provision. The Department of Defense opposed the amendment.

The House conferees pointed out that this would be a procedural change in a complex procurement area which could involve significant delays in the procurement of medicines and medical supplies and could involve consideration of proprietary rights. Further, the House conferees pointed out that the writing specifications for use in formal advertising could complicate the procurement of medicines. The Senate conferees agreed that there were complex questions involved which had not been thoroughly aired as would have been the case if public hearings were held. Most importantly, the House conferees insisted the amendment was non-germane under the rules of the House.

The Senate, therefore, recesses.

Kahoolawe

The Senate amendment contained a provision which would have directed the Secretary of Defense to conduct an investigation for the purpose of locating an uninhabited island other than Kahoolawe to be used for target practice by the military services. The House bill con-

tained no such provision. The House conferees pointed out that there is a requirement for air-to-surface and surface-to-surface bombardment training by our military forces and pointed out that a Defense Department study completed in 1972 reaffirmed the need for meeting this requirement at the Island of Kahoolawe.

The Senate recesses.

Awarding of master's degrees

The Senate amendment included a provision to allow—subject to the approval of a nationally recognized civilian accrediting association approved by the Commissioner of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare—the Commandant of the Army Command and General Staff College to confer the degree of master of military art and science upon graduates of the college. There was no such language in the House bill. During the 90th Congress the House passed similar legislation but no action was taken in the Senate.

Since 1963 the Command and General Staff College has conducted a graduate program which was, until 1966, accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. This is a voluntary program offered only to a very limited number of officers who have been rigorously screened for academic and professional competence. By accrediting the program, military art and science was recognized as a distinct academic discipline by the North Central Association. However, the accreditation was withdrawn on June 30, 1966, only because the Command and General Staff College did not have degree-granting authority.

The Senate conferees pointed out that the granting of such degree would promote wider recognition by the civilian academic community of the military calling as a profession by providing a related scholastic discipline. Further, this would be a major help in securing faculty recognition of ROTC instructors who could obtain a graduate degree in the discipline in which they teach.

The House recesses.

Formal advertising

The Senate amendment contained a provision adding a new report required relating to military procurement. The provision would have required the head of an agency to submit to Congress a report describing each purchase or contract, the value of which amounted to \$1 million or more, where formal advertising was not used. The House bill contained no such provision.

The House conferees maintained that the amendment would have instituted an extensive reporting requirement without substantial benefit to the Congress. The House conferees believe that adequate information on procurement procedures can be obtained by the Congress under present procedures. The Congress is continuing to improve its information-gathering function by use of such procedures as the recently revised Selected Acquisition Report. The House conferees believe that additional reporting requirements should not be instituted except in response to detailed study by the Congress to assure that such reporting is necessary. The House conferees further stressed that the provision was not germane. The House conferees were, therefore, adamant in their opposition and the Senate reluctantly recesses.

Export of technology

The Senate amendment contained language which would have provided the Secretary of Defense with substantially more authority in all administrative decisions relating to the granting of export licenses on the sale of goods or technology to foreign countries. There was no similar provision in the House bill.

The House conferees accepted the Senate provision with a modification which restricted the purview of the Secretary of Defense to goods, technology, and industrial techniques which have been developed in whole or in part as a direct or indirect result of research and development or procurement programs of the Department of Defense. The conferees were unanimous in their expression of concern over the fact that our country has apparently unwittingly committed itself to the sale of items which will enhance the military capabilities of our potential enemies.

It should be noted that under the conference report the Congress, by concurrent resolution, may override the decision of the President where he reverses a decision of the Secretary of Defense to recommend against the approval of an export license.

Deadline extension for military decorations and awards

The Senate amendment contained a provision, section 719, to extend the time limits for the award of military decorations to individuals for service between July 1, 1958, and March 28, 1973. Written recommendation would have to be made within one year and awarding of the decoration within two years. The House bill had no similar provision.

The principal purpose of the amendment is to benefit individuals who served in Vietnam. Delays have been experienced in receiving recommendations or in gaining substantiating information because many individuals involved were prisoners of war.

The House conferees recognized the merits of the amendment and did not wish to prevent the awarding of decorations in meritorious cases involving former prisoners of war. However, the House conferees were unable to accept the provision because it is not germane to the House bill and, therefore, could not be accepted under the Rules of the House. The House conferees stated that separate legislation to accomplish the purposes of the provision has been introduced in the House and would be given a hearing in the near future.

The Senate conferees, therefore, reluctantly recede.

Recomputation of military retired pay

The Senate bill contained a floor amendment not considered in committee which would have provided recomputation of military retired pay on January 1, 1972, pay scales. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House conferees indicated they were unable to consider the amendment because it was nongermane to the House bill and the Rules of the House precluded the acceptance of nongermane amendments in conference.

The House conferees indicated plans to consider major legislation revising the military retirement system in the future and indicated that recomputation proposals would have an opportunity to be presented during those hearings.

TITLE VIII—NUCLEAR-POWERED NAVY

The House bill had a separate title, Title VIII, that would establish the policy of the United States to modernize its naval strike forces by making its new major strike combatant ships nuclear powered.

The House language defines the major combatant vessels, requires the Secretary of Defense to submit an annual report to the Congress, and requires that all authorizations and appropriations for major combatant vessels shall be for nuclear-powered vessels, unless the President fully advises the Congress that construction of nuclear-powered vessels for such purposes is not in the national interest.

The House conferees reviewed the many instances in which it took congressional initiative to bring about nuclear-powered ships for the Navy.

The Senate conferees desired to make the definition of major combatant vessels more explicit by spelling out that the ships that would be traveling with aircraft carriers could be cruisers, frigates and destroyers, and that ships which might operate independently could also be cruisers, frigates and destroyers in addition to submarines and aircraft carriers. The conferees do not intend that ocean escort ships, such as the sea control ship, the patrol frigate, the patrol hydrofoil missile ship, the surface effect ship or amphibious ships such as the landing helicopter assault ship (LHA) be included in this "major combatant" category requiring nuclear propulsion.

The language of the title was modified accordingly.

The Senate recesses.

SUMMARY

The bill, as agreed to in conference, totals \$22,195,037,000, of which, \$35,673,000 will come from reimbursements for foreign military sales.

The figure arrived at by the conferees is \$935,102,000 less than the amount requested by the Department of Defense.

F. EDWARD HÉBERT,
MELVIN PRICE,
O. C. FISHER,
CHARLES E. BENNETT,
SAMUEL S. STRATTON,
WILLIAM G. BRAY,
LESLIE C. ARENDS,
BOB WILSON,
CHARLES S. GUBSER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JOHN C. STENNIS,
STUART SYMINGTON,
HENRY M. JACKSON,
HOWARD W. CANNON,
THOMAS J. MCINTYRE,
STROM THURMOND,
JOHN TOWER,
PETER H. DOMINICK,
BARRY GOLDWATER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

