

Mr. President, I very much appreciate the managers of this bill allowing me to speak on this issue which I feel very strongly about, and I hope the international community will join with us in educating and stopping this brutality of 6,000 girls each day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GORTON). The Senator from New Mexico.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, Senator GRASSLEY wants to speak as in morning business. But before we do that, we would like to adopt the Coats amendment to this bill at this time.

AMENDMENT NO. 5092

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, we have no objection on our side to adopting the Coats amendment, and there is no objection on the Democratic side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the amendment by the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senator ROBB be added as a cosponsor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 5092) was agreed to.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COATS. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. DOMENICI. I ask unanimous consent that Senator GRASSLEY be permitted to speak up to 10 minutes as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I do not think I will use all that time.

MARINE CORPS GENERALS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I want to speak about something that is in conference now between the House and Senate on the fiscal year 1997 defense authorization bill, something I spoke about several times on the floor of this body before. I think I have some new information. In fact, I do have some new information that I was not able to use in the last debate.

This information has a direct bearing on the Marine Corps request for 12 more generals that is a bone of contention in the conference between the House and the Senate—the Senate supporting it, the House, thus far, in their deliberations on the other side being opposed to increasing the number of Marine Corps generals.

I did not have this particular piece of information when I addressed this matter on the floor on June 26 and again on July 17. I spoke on the extra Marine Corps generals during consideration of both the fiscal year 1997 defense authorization bill and the defense appropriations bill. In fact, I offered an amendment to block the Marine Corps request for more generals, but I failed.

These missing documents would have greatly strengthened my case. I want to thank Washington Post writer Mr. Walter Pincus for his alerting me to the fact that these documents existed. I am not talking about some purloined Pentagon documents either.

I am referring to the legislative history behind the current ceiling on general officer strength levels. First, there is section 811 of Public Law 95-79 enacted in July 1977. That established a ceiling of 1,073 general officers after October 1, 1980.

Second, there is section 526 of title X of the United States Code, and this happens to be current law. Section 526 placed a ceiling on the number of general and flag officers serving on active duty at 865 after October 1, 1995.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have these two sections of the law printed in the RECORD, along with other relevant materials.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PUBLIC LAW 95-79 [H.R. 5970]; JULY 30, 1977—
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATION
AUTHORIZATION ACT, 1978

* * * * *

SEC. 811. (a)(1) The total number of commissioned officers on active duty in the Army, Marine Corps, and Air Force above the grade of colonel, and on active duty in the Navy above the grade of captain, may not exceed 1,073 after October 1, 1980, and the total number of civilian employees of the Department of Defense in grades GS-13 through GS-18, including positions authorized under section 1581 of title 10, United States Code, shall be reduced during the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1977, by the same percentage as the number of officers on active duty in the Army, Marine Corps, and Air Force above the grade of colonel and on active duty in the Navy above the grade of captain is reduced below 1,141 during such fiscal year, and during the fiscal years beginning October 1, 1978, and October 1, 1979, by a percentage equal to the percentage by which the number of commissioned officers on active duty in the Army, Marine Corps, and Air Force above the grade of colonel and on active duty in the Navy above the grade of captain is reduced during such fiscal year below the total number of such officers on active duty on October 1, 1978, and October 1, 1979, respectively.

(2) On and after October 1, 1980, the total number of civilian employees of the Department of Defense in the grades and positions described in paragraph (1) may not exceed the number employed in such grades and positions on the date of enactment of this subsection reduced as provided in paragraph (1).

(3) In time of war, or of national emergency declared by Congress, the President may suspend the operation of paragraphs (1) and (2).

(b)(1) Subsection (b) of section 5231 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(b) The number of officers serving in the grades of admiral and vice admiral under subsection (a) of this section and section 5081 of this title may not be more than 15 percent of the number of officers on the active list of the Navy above the grade of captain. Of the number of officers that may serve in the grades of admiral and vice admiral, as determined under this subsection, not more than 25 percent may serve in the grade of admiral.”

(2) Such section 5231 is further amended—

(A) by striking out subsection (c);

(B) by redesignating subsections (d), (e), and (f) as subsections (c), (d), and (e), respectively; and

(C) by striking out “numbers authorized under subsections (b) and (c)” in subsections (c) and (d) (as redesignated by subparagraph (B)) and inserting in lieu thereof “number authorized for that grade under subsection (b)”.

(3) Subsection (b) of section 5232 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(b) The number of officers serving in the grades of general and lieutenant general may not be more than 15 percent of the number of officers on the active list of the Marine Corps above the grade of colonel.”

(4) The second sentence of subsection (c) of such section is amended by striking out the period and inserting in lieu thereof a comma and the following: “and while in that grade he is in addition to the number authorized for that grade under subsection (b) of this section.”

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATION AUTHORIZATION ACT, 1978—CONFERENCE REPORT

* * * * * *Reductions in Certain Military and Civilian Positions in the Department of Defense*

The Senate amendment to the House bill (sec. 302) provided for a reduction in the number of general officers and admirals by 23 below planned levels in fiscal year 1978 and an additional reduction of 47 in fiscal year 1979 to an authorized level of 1,071 and also provided for an alteration of the statutory provisions governing admirals in the Navy and generals in the Marine Corps to place them in a similar position to the Army and the Air Force when the national emergency provisions lapse. The Senate amendment (sec. 502) also provided for a reduction in the number of civilians in General Schedule grades GS-12 through 18, or equivalent, by 2 percent in fiscal year 1978 and by the same proportionate reduction as applied to generals and admirals for fiscal year 1979.

The House bill contained no such provisions.

The conferees agreed to reduce the authorized levels of generals and admirals to 1,073 over a 3-year period beginning with fiscal year 1978 and to apply a reduction to Defense civilian employees in General Schedule grades GS-13 through 18, or equivalent, by the same proportionate amount over the same period. The conferees feel strongly that the reductions in the numbers of top-ranking military personnel should be coupled with a concurrent reduction in the numbers in the top six Defense civilian grade levels. For this reason, Sections 302 and 502 of the Senate amendment have been combined and set out as a separate provision (sec. 811) in the general provisions of the conference report. The conferees also agree that all civilian reductions shall be accomplished through attrition. The conferees concluded that a technical correction of the Senate provision was required to achieve consistency between statutory provisions affecting admirals and Marine Corps generals and the general officers of the other services.