

The bill also restates the existing legal responsibility of the Secretaries of the military departments for the effective supervision and control of the intelligence activities of their departments and makes explicit the responsibility of the Secretary of a military department, in organizing, training, and equipping forces under the jurisdiction, to ensure the operational readiness of such forces.

TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS

Title V includes provisions that would require an annual report on national security strategy and a management evaluation of the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

The national strategy report would be submitted by the President 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. The report would be required to include a discussion of the vital interests, goals, and objectives of the United States throughout the world; a description of the foreign policy, worldwide commitments, and national defense capabilities of the United States necessary to deter aggression and to implement the national strategy of the United States; a discussion of the proposed short term and long term uses of the political, economic, military, and other elements of the national power of the United States to protect or promote the interests or achieve the goals and objectives of the United States; a discussion of the adequacy of the capabilities of the United States to carry out the national security strategy of the United States; and other pertinent information.

The management study of the Office of the Secretary of Defense would be conducted by the Secretary. He would be required to examine the functions, divisions of responsibility, and management structure of the office including: organizational structure, allocation of functions, and possible alternatives; policy initiation, development, and articulation; how the organization relates military strategy and military planning to national policy and strategy; the exercise of civilian control; evaluation and oversight. The legislation would require a parallel study by an independent contractor on the matters specified in the Secretary's study. Both studies would be submitted to the Congress by the Secretary of Defense.

BACKGROUND

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

On February 3, 1982, Gen. David C. Jones, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in a hearing before the committee, announced his concern about basic shortcomings in the organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS). He further stated that he intended to submit proposals to correct those shortcomings and would work to achieve their acceptance in the remaining months of his tenure and thereafter. Subsequently, Gen. Edward C. Meyer, the Army Chief of Staff, joined General Jones in criticizing the present structure and suggested that the chairman had not gone far enough in his recommendations for change.