

mit proposals to correct those shortcomings and would work to achieve their acceptance throughout 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.

As a result of the proposals of General Jones and General Meyer, the Investigations Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services began hearings on JCS reorganization on April 21, 1982. The subcommittee heard testimony from more than 40 witnesses, including the Chairman and all current members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, former Secretaries of Defense, former Deputy Secretaries of Defense, former Chairmen and members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, former Directors of the Joint Staff, commanders of unified commands, as well as other civilian and military witnesses. The subcommittee found near unanimous agreement that organizational problems hamper the performance of the present organization. But it received a wide range of views on what, if anything, should be done to correct the existing deficiencies. The recommendations varied from leaving the current organization unchanged to replacing it with a single military advisor to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense, while establishing a body of senior military advisors for long-range planning.

DISCUSSION OF THE MAJOR PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

The bill would provide a procedure which would allow a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to bring his dissenting views to the attention of the Secretary of Defense. It would also provide for submitting those dissenting views to the President, after first informing the Secretary of Defense.

The responsibilities of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff would be enlarged specifically to authorize him to provide military advice, in his own right, to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense. He would also be required to inform the Secretary of Defense and, when appropriate, the President, on matters on which the Joint Chiefs of Staff have agreed and disagreed. Heretofore, such notification was required only on those matters on which the Joint Chiefs were in disagreement.

A Deputy Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff would be established. The Deputy, who would come from a different armed force than the Chairman, would attend all meetings of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, would act as Chairman in the absence or disability of the Chairman, and would exercise such duties as delegated by the Chairman, and approved by the Secretary of Defense. The Deputy would be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a two-year term and could be reappointed for one additional term, except that in time of war declared by Congress there would be no limit on the number of reappointments.

The bill would authorize the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to select officers for the Joint Staff from among those nominated by the various armed forces. The bill provides that such officers should be among those considered to be the most outstanding officers of their