

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs the responsibility for overseeing the activities of the combatant commanders but that assignment does not confer any command authority on the Chairman. The Chairman outranks all other officers of the armed services but he does not exercise military command over the Joint Chiefs of Staff or any of the armed forces.

In other words, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is the senior member of our armed forces and the principal military adviser to our civilian leaders but he does not exercise command over any element of the armed forces and is not in the chain of command for our armed forces.

General Shali is responsible for giving the best military advice that he can. There is no guarantee, however, that his military advice will carry the day on any issue. He has agreed if asked, to give the Congress his personal views on any issue even if those views differ from the Administration. I have no doubt that he has fulfilled that agreement. As a matter of fact, General Shali's testimony before the Armed Services Committee last week was germane to both of these points. With respect to providing military advice he testified as follows:

I am very much convinced that . . . the Secretary of Defense and the President, and for that matter, the National Security Council, not only welcome military advice, seek it, give me every opportunity to voice my views. Again I say that does not mean that my views are always the ones that prevail, but I can think of only a few where they have not prevailed and not in cases where I felt that whatever was decided was such that I needed to walk away from it because I could not in clear conscience support that.

With respect to a decision that was contrary to his advice, General Shali testified as follows with respect to the complicated issue of demarcation between theater and national missile defense:

. . . the Chiefs met on a number of occasions during this period when demarcation and particularly specific limits on interceptors were discussed, and we were always of the view, all of us, that we should not place any limits on them. When it came to the decision, everyone in the administration was aware that my view and the view of the Joint Chiefs was that we should not put any limits on it. The debate and the decision went the other way. At the earliest possible opportunity, I raised the issue that we need to reopen that point and that we need to pursue without limits on interceptors. I believe that is essentially where we are today. So, I feel good that my view in the long term has prevailed.

If the opposition is because of disagreement with the administration's Bosnia policies or past Bosnia policies, then the opposition is misplaced because General Shali is an adviser not a decisionmaker.

General Shali has my unqualified and strong support for confirmation for a second 2-year term as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise in strong support of the nomination of

Gen. John Shalikashvili to continue as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

He has the total well-being of the men and women in our armed forces foremost in his mind as he performs his duties. He has been a firm and steady voice for assuring that when our military is used, it be only with clear purpose and with the full backing of our civilian leadership. He has focused great resources on readiness, training, and morale.

For these reasons, he has broad and deep support within the services, and enjoys the confidence of the military, from generals to privates. General Shali is truly a soldier's soldier.

The General has rendered outstanding service to the Nation throughout his career, and for the last 2 years as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs. The Armed Services Committee unanimously approved General Shali's nomination, and we have greatly benefited from his expertise, his responsiveness to our inquiries and his clarity and directness. We always get a straight answer to our questions, and get it promptly.

Mr. President, I urge the Senate to approve this nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. THURMOND. I move to reconsider the vote whereby General Shalikashvili was confirmed.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of this confirmation.

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

Mr. NUNN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. NUNN. Just a procedural question, Mr. President.

Has this nomination passed the Senate by voice vote?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It has passed.

Mr. NUNN. Has there been a motion to reconsider and a motion to lay on the table?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There has been a motion to reconsider and to lay on the table.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I would like to thank the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin, Senator KOHL, for allowing us to proceed with this nomination ahead of his amendment. He is a gentleman and a scholar.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

Mr. KOHL addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin is recognized.

AMENDMENT NO. 2843

(Purpose: To provide for the evaluation of crime prevention programs, and for other purposes)

Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, I rise to offer an amendment which I will send to the desk after I explain it.

The amendment is being offered on behalf of myself and Senator COHEN, and cosponsors also include Senator BIDEN and Senator SNOWE.

In last year's crime bill, Mr. President, we authorized \$300 million—some what in excess of \$300 million—for crime prevention. The split, as you recall, was 80 percent for law enforcement and 20 percent for prevention.

The reasoning at that time was if we are going to have a balanced crime bill, we have to be willing to spend some modest amount of money on effective crime prevention measures and that an 80-20 split between law enforcement and crime prevention was reasonable, and we passed the crime bill on that basis.

Well, what we are attempting to do today is strike virtually all of that crime prevention money. It is an attempt to strike it from this bill so that we will have a bill devoted entirely to spending for law enforcement to the total exclusion of crime prevention.

It seems to me that is not what we intended to do and that is not what we should do and not what our country needs. There is no question that spending a modest amount of money in a crime bill on trying to set up programs that have a proven record of success at keeping young people from getting involved in crime in the first place, setting up a modest amount of money in a crime bill to do these kinds of things is a reasonable effort. It should not be sidetracked.

We debated it at great length last year before we passed the crime bill and decided on an 80 to 20 split. There are programs like the block grant programs. There are weed and seed programs. There are programs which have been evaluated and demonstrated to work.

What I am suggesting is that we put back 25 percent, which is \$80 million, out of that over \$300 million that was authorized last year for prevention. I and Senator COHEN, Senator BIDEN, and Senator SNOWE are desiring to put back \$80 million in proven effective crime prevention programs.

Now, that money is being taken from overfunding of the FBI for this year. When I say overfunding, it is \$80 million that the FBI did not ask for, that the President did not ask for, that the House did not fund. It is an extra \$80 million that has been given to the FBI.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate will return to legislative session.