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FEBRUARY 6, 1973

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

PRESS CONFERENCE
OF
SENATOR HUGH SCOTT
AND
CONGRESSMAN GERALD R. FORD



THE BRIEFING ROOM

AT 11:43 A.M. EST

MR. ZIEGLER: The Leadership Meeting this morning began at 9:30 and ended at 11:15. As was our practice during the first four years, Senator Scott and Congressman Ford are here to brief you following the Republican Leadership Meeting, as we move into the early days of the second term.

Congressman Ford will begin.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: Thank you very much, Ron.

The substance of the briefing was primarily the budget for 1973 and the actions that have been taken by the Administration and the budget for '74. Inevitably we got around to the various latest proposals in the House, as well as the Senate, to try and force the President to spend some of the money that has been impounded, which brought up a bill that we are going to consider on the Floor of the House tomorrow, a bill reported by the House Committee on Agriculture, which seeks to force the President to spend some \$225 million in the so-called REAP program.

That is a program begun in the Depression days to help farmers with income and to stimulate certain conservation practices. Over the years, the program has changed significantly, but nevertheless, it is one of those programs that seems to go on and on and on, whether conditions or circumstances change. And this legislation we are going to fight.

We have a strong indication, if not a clearcut indication that this bill and others in the same category will undoubtedly be vetoed by the President in order to maintain the fiscal integrity in fiscal year 1973 on the basis that when all of them are considered together, it will be a budget busting program, which as the President has said repeatedly would lead to more taxes or added inflationary pressure.

Although this particular bill is only \$225 million out of the some \$8.7 billion held in reserve or impounded, when you add them all up they come to the total figure.

MORE

And I would like to point out, as I believe Ron Ziegler may have pointed out to you yesterday, that this Administration, on a comparable basis with other previous Administrations, has a better record of not withholding on a personal basis than the preceding Administration.



And in this fiscal year thus far, some 3.5 percent has been withheld and will be withheld under the President's action that he has taken and this compares favorably with the five to six percent withheld by the previous Administration.

I think we can sustain the vetoes even if we are unable to defeat the legislation, and I think the American people will support both the President and the Congress in this action in sustaining the vetoes.

SENATOR SCOTT: The President's budget is not only responsible, it is responsive to the social needs of the country, and demonstrably, the spending for these social needs in just about every category runs far beyond any such spending in previous Administrations and often in the range of 300 and 400 percent greater than in previous Administrations.

Referring to an issue such as impacted aid, I think it ought to be made clear that Montgomery County, Maryland, which is one of the richest counties in America, has been receiving more funds long after the original premise of the Act has been lost than the sum total of the 100 poorest counties in the United States. So there has to be a reevaluation of many programs to eliminate those which are not working or those which have not been working for the purposes for which they were originally created.

My constituency constantly asks me, "When are you going to reshuffle the priorities? When are you going to turn the economy up and take a look at it and shake out the waste and the fat?"

That is exactly what the President is determined to do. I believe there will be a very substantial number of vetoes and the issue will have to go to the country on whether the people want taxes. If the Congress goes above the \$250 billion and the \$269 billion for the two budgets, the Congress will have to raise taxes, and it is as simple as that.

I would like to add one other matter. At the end of the meeting the President referred very movingly and very feelingly to his meeting with the family of Colonel Nolde. I will not go into details, except to say that when he assesses his reaction to various suggestions in this country as to the alleged morality of the war, that he is sustained by thoughts of Colonel Nolde and his family who made it clear that they were courageous and extremely understanding of the decisions which he had made, and those thoughts of Colonel Nolde and those like him who died or who were wounded or prisoners, is a very sustaining thought.

MORE

Q Senator Scott, did the President have any comment on the Senate legislation which would require approval by the Senate of Mr. Ash's nomination?

SENATOR SCOTT: Well, the Senate has already acted, as you know, and there was a brief comment to inquire as to what would happen in the House and I don't know whether Representative Ford made a comment on that or not. It is not before the House yet, but it is the kind of thing that I would rather expect a veto if it comes down here, and I would also expect that a veto could be sustained.



Q Why would he veto that, Senator Scott?

SENATOR SCOTT: He will give the reasons if he decides to veto it, but the appointment is a personal appointment. It is an appointment under the Executive Office and it has not in the past required confirmation. Mr. Ash has been sworn in and it would seem to me that this is at this point rather ex post facto.

Q Could we ask Mr. Ford his reaction on it?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: My impression is that the House will pass it, but we can sustain a veto if one is forthcoming for the reasons that Senator Scott gave. This has been traditionally an office where the President made the appointment without the consent of the Senate.

Why a change now? The obvious answer is purely one of politics.

Q Did the President say what Messages he will send to Congress this week?

SENATOR SCOTT: No, he didn't refer to any special messages. Helen, we got the impression that before long some Messages will be coming up, but I think in some cases they will wait on legislation.

Q Senator Scott, you said, I believe, there will be a very substantial number of vetoes. Is your belief based on a statement by the President? Did he specifically say, "If those bills come down, I will veto them."

SENATOR SCOTT: The President did not make that specific statement. There were statements made by various persons in the room as to the possibility of these various bills, speaking generally and collectively, being vetoed, and the President's statement was very clear, that he will take what action is necessary to maintain the budget at the responsible level that he has indicated in his public statements and when it is necessary to do that, there will be vetoes to accomplish the purpose.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I think the point was made and it seems to me very valid that of the bills that were vetoed at the end of the last session, the ones that were pocket vetoed, over a three-year period they would add either to appropriations or authorizations some \$7 billion, and that in the consideration of any individual veto, the total would have to be considered, and that the President is not in favor of increasing taxes to that extent; therefore, he has an obligation to consider the \$7 billion in that context.



If the House and the Senate want to seek to pass legislation and perhaps override his vetoes in this \$7 billion category, they have to take the consequences which would be an additional tax increase.

SENATOR SCOTT: Let me add there, in Mr. Ash's exposition of the budget in his pamphlets and what he has said to the Senate Republican Conference, he made it clear that by the time of the '75 budget, if all of these excesses are locked in, there would be a further deficit of the difference between about \$288 billion and \$312 billion.

Q I believe you said this was a responsive budget, responsive to the social needs of the country. This budget cuts back on education and summer jobs and water and sewer, many things, so would you please tell us where it is responsive to the social needs of the country?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: Let me answer in reference to education.

I asked the question categorically because we have had complaints from educators that this program is being reduced or terminated, et cetera. The facts are that under special revenue sharing for education, there is more money in the special revenue sharing for education than if you took all of the categorical grants for education that are allegedly discontinued or cut back.

So, when you look at the education appropriation in total, there is more in the '74 budget than was in a comparable '74 budget if you used the categorical grant approach.

SENATOR SCOTT: Sarah, reading the budget is a very difficult exercise, but if you will look at the budget, you will find that the charges made that these cuts are bringing the items down below what used to be done, or below what the needs are, you will see that is not justified in the budget statements.

And on education, you will note that the emphasis is being shifted over a period of time from aid to institutions, purely, to aid to the students, so that there will be gradually more and more assistance to the people who need it and I think the parents of this country are going to be glad to see that students will be getting more of the money and some of the professors who write essays for \$600 each, may be getting a little less.

Q Have you made up your mind what position you will take on the Ervin Resolution and was that discussed this morning?

SENATOR SCOTT: That will be discussed at the Republican Conference beginning at 12:30. I should not say anything before that. I will submit the question to the Conference, on the question of their reactions to the Ervin Resolution. If passed, we will, of course, nominate the two members of the minority to serve.

MORE



I rather think that the majority has the votes to pass it. The minority may or may not interpose any objection. They may offer amendments. They may not. The only concern I personally have at the moment, and other information will come right after the Conference, is that the committee does not have to report until February, 1974. I would think that they could probably get a report in earlier than that. They ought to be able to satisfy the pressures of the curious sooner than that. I don't see why they have to sit on it for 12 months.

Q What is the President's position on that?

SENATOR SCOTT: It was not discussed at all.

Q Senator, would it be desirable for Congressional representation at the Paris peace conference on Vietnam and was that discussed?

SENATOR SCOTT: That was not discussed. I think that is a matter for the Executive to decide whether he wishes Congressional representation at this point or perhaps at some later point.

Q How about the trip to Hanoi by Dr. Kissinger? Apparently there is some move to take along a Congressional delegation.

SENATOR SCOTT: Neither of us has been made aware of that at all. If Dr. Kissinger were to call up and invite us, we would consult our schedule, but nothing has happened.

Q Did you discuss at all the President's approach to reconstruction aid to Indochina, particularly Vietnam?

SENATOR SCOTT: No, this was mostly on domestic issues this morning, except a summary of the President's regarding the Nolde family.

Q What is your assessment for getting reconstruction aid to Hanoi through the House?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: Since the President hasn't asked for it and Henry Kissinger hasn't indicated there is anything pending, we haven't discussed it as far as any House membership is concerned.

Q Do you personally think you could get it?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I haven't given it much thought, because we aren't faced with that problem. The House better pass and the Senate, too, the existing Foreign Aid bill which is just about due to run out this fiscal year and that is a matter of immediate attention. And it ought to be passed and I think the Congress ought to be condemned for not finishing its business before we adjourned last fall.

Q Senator Scott, in connection with the President's discussion with the Nolde family and other matters in regard to amnesty, as I gather came up in that context, do you agree that the price that must be paid by draft resisters is a criminal penalty?



SENATOR SCOTT: Criminal penalties were not discussed per se in the meeting. The question of amnesty only arose in general discussions having to do with the terms of those residents in Canada, for example, who would expect to come back upon the assumption that the war is immoral and they wish that to be recognized as a part of their forgiveness or forgetfulness.

I recall the story of President Lincoln, who has not been quite fully remembered in this regard, when a soldier in that war returned who was a deserter and he had a messenger appear at the White House door who asked for amnesty. President Lincoln's reply was he would be granted amnesty if he would serve in prison the number of days that he was absent from the armed forces.

I think that represents what President Lincoln really thought about it. I myself am not going to comment on criminal penalties. I think, however, that we cannot accept deserters or draft dodgers back on any premise that the war is immoral, because then we would be denouncing and belittling and demeaning the deaths of all those who have been lost in Vietnam and we would have allegedly reached the conclusion that they died in an immoral cause and I would myself reject that.

Q You say then that they died for a moral cause?

SENATOR SCOTT: I would say they died loyal and faithful to their country and to their country's decisions and that is the highest duty to serve.

Q You are not answering the same premise.

SENATOR SCOTT: I think everyone of us has his own judgment on a moral cause. It seemed to me that President Kennedy went into this war from the highest moral as well as political motivations and I am not going to derogate from President Kennedy's motives.

Q Could I ask Congressman Ford his position on whether or not the price to be paid must be a criminal penalty?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: That is what the law says at the present time and whether there should be any change that is a matter for subsequent Congresses or the President to make a decision on. But I would agree generally with Senator Scott that the judgment, as of now, is that you don't downgrade the 2,500,000 who served in Vietnam by changing the status of those who decided to leave the country and to violate the law.

SENATOR SCOTT: Some of those who ran away and cowered in foreign seclusion would, under the law of averages, probably have died in Southeast Asia. Someone else died for them and this is pretty hard to forget or to forgive.

Q Do you reject completely the concept that some of them could serve their country in another capacity now?

MORE



SENATOR SCOTT: That will come up in legislation. I don't reject it completely. I simply say the law presently inflicts a criminal penalty. If the Congress wishes to change that, we can consider it, but so far as those who were AWOL are concerned, I would vote against dispensing with the criminal penalty if they are found guilty upon their return.

Q In a philosophical way, would you say those who had fled Hitler in Germany should have been condemned?

SENATOR SCOTT: No, I think it is entirely different, Helen. You are assuming this is a Hitletarian America and I have to reject that.

Q I reject that, too.

SENATOR SCOTT: Of course, there is not the slightest analogy. The people who fled Hilter's Germany fled from an oppressive situation, from a tyrant and dictator who was killing them and their relatives. This has not been, and I hope to God never will be the situation in America.

Those who fled in America, fled to avoid military service or set themselves up in moral judgment against the laws of the country and their demand on return is that we shall accept their moral judgments, thereby denouncing the moral judgments of those who served and fought and died. It is as simple as that to me and I think the first household door you knock on you will get the same reaction from virtually every family in America.

Q Senator Scott and Congressman Ford, do you expect the Administration to submit new legislation on this matter of amnesty or do you understand they are relying on present law?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I know of no proposal and everything I have heard indicates that any discussion of it is premature.

Q Do you know when the first POWs will return to America?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: It wasn't discussed this morning.

SENATOR SCOTT: I have been informed -- I do not know whether it is accurate -- that the anti-militant war protestors are now moving to a campaign for amnesty. I think, first of all, that ought to wait on the return of the prisoners of war.

Second, I hope it will be given its proper evaluation in the media, fairly reported, fully reported, but not out of proportion to those who died and those who suffered. Some balance should be struck and I am sure it will be and that is why I made the statement.

THE PRESS: Thank you, gentlemen.

Send to the
President next
time GRT goes.



2/6/73
Have letter to
Tom Kovolayev for
R.N. action.

January 30, 1973

Miss Becky Johnson
1019 Hamilton
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49504

Dear Becky:

Thank you for writing me and sending me your message about peace. I know that the President is thinking about all the boys and girls of America as he works to stop the war and bring about a peace that will last. He needs all our prayers and I will give him your message.

With kind regards,

Gerald R. Ford, M. C.

GRF:rn



HIGHLIGHTS OF HOUSE ACTION, JANUARY 26, 1973 THROUGH FEBRUARY 5, 1973

Friday, January 26, 1973

VIETNAM WAR

By a voice vote, the House agreed to H. J. Res. 246, providing for a moment of prayer and thanksgiving and a National Day of Prayer and Thanksgiving.

Tuesday, January 30, 1973

FLOOD INSURANCE

By a voice vote, the House passed S. J. Res. 26, to increase the the limitation on the face amount of flood insurance coverage authorized to be outstanding, clearing the measure for the President.

Monday, February 5, 1973

SUSPENSION (One Bill)

The House voted to suspend the rules and pass the following bill:

Highway Beautification: H. J. Res. 123, Highway Beautification Commission amendment (passed by a roll call vote of 283 yeas to 40 nays).

PROGRAM AHEAD

Wednesday, February 7, 1973

H. R. 2107 - To require the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out a rural environmental assistance program.

THE LINCOLN'S DAY RECESS WILL BE FROM THE CONCLUSION OF BUSINESS ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9 UNTIL NOON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

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HOUSE ACTION, PERIOD JANUARY 26, 1973 THROUGH



Friday, January 26, 1973

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

The Speaker appointed as House members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, the following: Representatives Holifield, Price of Illinois, Young of Texas, Roncalio of Wyoming, McCormack, Hosmer, Anderson of Illinois, Hansen of Idaho, and Lujan.

VIETNAM WAR

By a voice vote, the House agreed to H. J. Res. 246, providing for a moment of prayer and thanksgiving and a National Day of Prayer and Thanksgiving.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE -- REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 1

The House received and read a message from the President transmitting to Congress Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1973--referred to the Committee on Government Operations. (H. Doc. 93-43).

Monday, January 29, 1973

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE -- BUDGET

The House received and read a message from the President submitting the proposed budget of the United States for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1973; estimated budget expenditures were \$268.6 billion; estimated budget receipts were \$256 billion. The message was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. (H. Doc. 93-15)

Tuesday, January 30, 1973

FLOOD INSURANCE

By a voice vote, the House passed S. J. Res. 26, to increase the limitation on the face amount of flood insurance coverage authorized to be outstanding, clearing the measure for the President.

Wednesday, January 31, 1973

HOUSE COMMITTEES

RULE

By a record vote of 238 yeas to 135 nays, the House agreed to H. Res. 176, providing for one hour of general debate. By a record vote of 205 yeas to 167 nays the previous question was ordered on the rule.

(MORE)



Wednesday, January 31, 1973 (continued)

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 282 yeas to 91 nays, the House agreed to H. Res. 132, to create a select committee to study the operation and implementation of rules X and XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

Subsequently, the Speaker appointed the following Members to serve on the select committee: Representatives Bolling, chairman, Stephens, Culver, Meeds, Sarbanes, Martin of Nebraska, Frelinghuysen, Wiggins, Steiger of Wisconsin, and Young of Florida.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE--ECONOMIC REPORT

The House received and read a message from the President transmitting the Economic Report of the President and the Annual Report of the Council on Economic Advisers--referred to the Joint Economic Committee. (H. Doc. 93-28)

Thursday, February 1, 1973

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

The Speaker appointed as Members of the Joint Economic Committee on the part of the House the following: Representatives Patman, Bolling, Reuss, Griffiths, Moorhead, Carey of New York, Widnall, Conable, Brown of Ohio, and Blackburn.

NO LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

Monday, February 5, 1973

SUSPENSION (One Bill)

The House voted to suspend the rules and pass the following bill:

Highway Beautification: H. J. Res. 123, Highway Beautification Commission amendment (passed by a roll call vote of 283 yeas to 40 nays).

PROGRAM AHEAD

~~NO ANNOUNCED LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR TUESDAY, FEB. 6.~~

Tuesday, February 6, 1973

NO ANNOUNCED LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Wednesday, February 7, 1973

H.R. 2107 - To require the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out a rural environmental assistance program.

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GENERAL JOHN C. MEYER



General John C. Meyer is Commander in Chief of the Strategic Air Command and Director, Joint Strategic Target Planning Staff, Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska. SAC is the long-range strike force of the United States comprised of a mixture of combat aircraft and intercontinental ballistic missiles. The Joint Strategic Target Planning Staff is a specialized Joint Staff which develops and maintains key war plans for the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

General Meyer graduated from Dartmouth College with a B. A. degree in Political Geography. After several flying assignments he led his fighter squadron into combat during World War II in the European Theater of operations and became the leading American Ace in Europe, with a total of 37 1/2 aircraft destroyed in the air and on the ground.

Following World War II, General Meyer was selected as the Secretary of the Air Force's principal point of contact with the U. S. House of Representatives. From there he went to Korea as Commander of a jet fighter group and personally destroyed two Communist MIG-15 aircraft bringing his total of enemy aircraft destroyed to 39 1/2.

After graduating from the Air War College, General Meyer was retained as an instructor of Future Military Strategy. After other assignments, he commanded the 12th Tactical Air Force and worked closely with Army Forces in the Western United States in developing Joint Logistics to close air support training. In February of 1966 he was assigned to the organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and in May of 1967 became the Director of Operations of that staff. Later he was promoted to four star rank and served as the Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force. On May 1, 1972 he became the Commander in Chief of SAC, an exercised command of B-52 Forces during the bombing campaign of late December.

His military decorations include three Distinguished Service Crosses, this country's second highest award for valor. General Meyer is married to the former Mary Moore, a former Naval Lieutenant. He and Mrs. Meyer have five children.

Biography



UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE
OFFICE OF INFORMATION
COMMAND SERVICES UNIT
BOLLING AFB, D.C. 20332

AV 991-4291
AREA CODE 202/574-4291

GENERAL JOHN C. MEYER

General John C. Meyer is Commander in Chief of the Strategic Air Command and Director, Joint Strategic Target Planning Staff, Offutt Air Force Base, Nebr. SAC is the long-range strike force of the United States comprised of a mixture of combat aircraft and inter-continental ballistic missiles.



General Meyer, born in Brooklyn, N.Y., attended schools in the New York City area and graduated from Dartmouth College with a bachelor of arts degree in political geography. He enlisted in the Air Corps in November 1939. In July 1940 he was commissioned a second lieutenant and awarded his pilot wings.

After several flying assignments, he commanded the 487th Fighter Squadron in the 352d Fighter Group, a part of the Eighth Air Force. He led the squadron into combat during World War II in the European Theater of Operations and participated in several of the major campaigns, including Ardennes-Alsace, Northern France, and Rhineland. By November 1944, while serving as Deputy Commander, 352d Fighter Group, he had become the leading American Ace in Europe with a total of 37½ aircraft destroyed in the air or on the ground. He completed 200 combat missions and 462 combat flying hours.

Following World War II, General Meyer served in a variety of assignments which led to his selection in 1948 as the Secretary of the Air Force's principal point of contact with the U.S. House of Representatives. General Meyer then returned to a tactical unit in August 1950 when he assumed command of the 4th Fighter Group at New Castle, Del. He deployed his F-86 group to Korea and participated in the First United Nations Counteroffensive and Chinese Communist Forces Spring Offensive campaigns. He completed 31 combat sorties and destroyed two communist MIG-15 aircraft, bringing his total of enemy aircraft destroyed to 39½.

General Meyer, after a tour of duty as Director of Operations for Air Defense Command and Continental Air Defense Command, graduated from the Air War College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala., in June 1956, and was retained as an instructor at the College. He was then assigned to the Strategic Air Command where he commanded air divisions in the northeast United States.

O V E R

(Current as of June 1, 1972)

(Local reproduction authorized)



In July 1962 he was assigned to the Headquarters of the Strategic Air Command (SAC) at Offutt Air Force Base, Nebr., as the Deputy Director of Plans. While assigned to SAC, he also served as the Commander's representative to the Joint Strategic Target Planning Staff, a specialized joint staff which develops and maintains key war plans for the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

In November 1963 General Meyer became the Commander of the Tactical Air Command's Twelfth Air Force with headquarters at Waco, Tex. Twelfth Air Force provided forces for joint logistic and close air support training with Army forces stationed in the western half of the United States.

In February 1966 he was assigned to the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff where he served first as Deputy Director then Vice Director of the Joint Staff. In May 1967 he became the Director of Operations on the Joint Staff.

He was then selected to be the Vice Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force, and assumed those duties in August 1969. He served as the Vice Chief of Staff through April 1972. On May 1, 1972, he became the seventh Commander in Chief of the Strategic Air Command.

General Meyer's military career has included a broad variety of assignments. He has held operational jobs in air defense interceptors, tactical fighters and strategic bombers. He has also been a key member of the Joint Staff, the Headquarters U.S. Air Force staff, and the Strategic Air Command staff. He has been called upon to command major tactical and strategic units, and is now the Commander of the Strategic Air Command.

His military decorations include the Distinguished Service Cross with two oak leaf clusters, Distinguished Service Medal with one oak leaf cluster, Silver Star with one oak leaf cluster, Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross with six oak leaf clusters, Air Medal with 14 oak leaf clusters, Croix de Guerre with palm (France), and Croix de Guerre with palm (Belgium).

General Meyer is married to the former Mary Moore of Fort Lee, N.J. He and Mrs. Meyer have five children: M. Christine Mesh, John C. Jr., Michael A., Margaret D., and Martha.

PERSONAL FACT SHEET

A. Personal Data

1. Born - Apr. 3, 1919, Brooklyn, N.Y.; father - August H. Meyer (deceased); mother - Florence G. Meyer.
2. Married - Apr. 4, 1945; wife - Mary Moore Meyer; children - M. Christine, John C. Jr., Michael A., Margaret D., and Martha.

B. Education

1. Graduate, Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa., 1937.
2. Graduate, Flying Schools, Randolph & Kelly Flds., Tex., 1940.
3. Graduate, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H., B.A., 1948.
4. Air War College, Maxwell AFB, Ala., 1956.

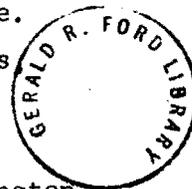


C. Service

1. Nov 1939 - July 1940 Student, Primary, Basic & Advanced Flying Schools, Randolph & Kelly Flds., Tex.
2. Aug 1940 - June 1941 Instr., Basic Flying School, Randolph Fld., Tex., and Gunter Fld., Ala.
3. July 1941 - Jan 1942 Ftr. cont. & plt., 33d Pursuit Sq., Iceland.
4. Jan 1942 - Sept 1942 Flt. Comdr., 33d Ftr. Wg., ETO.
5. Sept 1942 - Nov 1942 Instr. Plt., 98th Ftr. Sq., Tampa, Fla.
6. Dec 1942 - June 1943 Comdr., 34th Ftr. Sq., Westover Fld., Mass., & later La Guardia Fld. and Mitchel Fld., N.Y.
7. July 1943 - Nov 1944 Comdr., 487th Ftr. Sq., ETO.
8. Nov 1944 - Feb 1945 Dep. Comdr., 352d Ftr. Gp., ETO.
9. Feb 1945 - July 1945 Dir., 1st Ftr. Comd., Gunnery School, Suffolk County AAF, N.Y.
10. July 1945 - Dec 1945 Dep. Air Base Comdr., 135th AAFBU, Millville, N.J.
11. Dec 1945 - Apr 1946 Dep. Asst. CofS, A-4, 102d AAFBU & later Asst. to Asst. CofS, A-2, 100th AAFBU, Mitchel Fld., N.Y.
12. Apr 1946 - May 1946 Asst. CofS, A-3, 300th AAFBU, Tampa, Fla.
13. May 1946 - Sept 1946 Ops. Ofcr., 312th AAFBU, March Fld., Calif.
14. Sept 1946 - Feb 1948 Student, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H.
15. Feb 1948 - July 1950 USAF Liaison Ofcr., House of Representatives, & later Asst. House Liaison Ofcr., OSAF, Washington, D.C.
16. Aug 1950 - June 1951 Comdr., 4th Ftr. Int. Gp., New Castle Co. Arpt., Del., later Korea & Japan.
17. June 1951 - Dec 1951 Exec. Ofcr. & later Dep. Comdr., 101st Ftr. Int. Wg., Grenier AFB, N.H., later Larson AFB, Wash.
18. Jan 1952 - Mar 1952 Dep. Comdr., 4703d Def. Wg., Larson AFB, Wash.
19. Mar 1952 - June 1955 Dir. of Ops. & Tng., DCS/Ops., ADC, Ent AFB, Colo.

O V E R

20. June 1955 - June 1956 Student, Air War College, Maxwell AFB, Ala.
21. July 1956 - June 1959 Faculty Member, Air War College, Maxwell AFB, Ala.
22. June 1959 - Sept 1961 Comdr., 57th Air Div., Westover AFB, Mass.
23. Sept 1961 - July 1962 Comdr., 45th Air Div., Loring AFB, Maine.
24. July 1962 - Oct 1963 Dep. Dir. of Plans, Directorate of Plans SAC, Offutt AFB, Nebr.
25. Nov 1963 - Jan 1966 Comdr., 12th Air Force, Waco, Tex.
26. Feb 1966 - Dec 1966 Dep. Dir., The Joint Staff, OJCS, Washington, D.C.
27. Jan 1967 - May 1967 Vice Dir., The Joint Staff, OJCS, Washington, D.C.
28. May 1967 - Aug 1969 Dir. for Operations, J-3, The Joint Staff, OJCS, Washington, D.C.
29. Aug 1969 - Apr 1972 Vice CofS, USAF, Washington, D.C.
30. May 1972 - Present Commander in Chief, Strategic Air Command, and Director, Joint Strategic Target Planning Staff, Offutt Air Force Base, Nebr.



D. Decorations and Service Awards

| | |
|---|---|
| Distinguished Service Cross w/2 oak leaf clusters | European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal w/5 service stars |
| Distinguished Service Medal w/1 oak leaf cluster | World War II Victory Medal |
| Silver Star w/1 oak leaf cluster | National Defense Service Medal w/1 service star |
| Legion of Merit | Korean Service Medal w/3 service stars |
| Distinguished Flying Cross w/6 oak leaf clusters | Air Force Longevity Service Award Ribbon w/5 oak leaf clusters |
| Air Medal w/14 oak leaf clusters | Croix de Guerre w/palm (France) |
| Army Commendation Medal | Croix de Guerre w/palm (Belgium) |
| Purple Heart | United Nations Service Medal |
| Distinguished Unit Citation Emblem w/4 oak leaf clusters | Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon |
| American Defense Service Medal w/1 service star | |
| American Campaign Medal | |

E. Effective Dates of Promotions

| <u>Grade</u> | <u>Temporary</u> | <u>Permanent</u> |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| 2d Lt | | July 26, 1940 |
| 1st Lt | Oct 24, 1941 | July 5, 1946 |
| Capt | Jan 21, 1943 | |
| Maj | Sept 2, 1943 | Sept 3, 1948 |
| Lt Col | Apr 18, 1944 | July 12, 1951 |
| Col | Jan 19, 1951 | July 1, 1958 |
| Brig Gen | Aug 1, 1959 | Jan 30, 1962 |
| Maj Gen | Apr 1, 1963 | Feb 27, 1964 |
| Lt Gen | June 12, 1967 | |
| Gen | Aug 1, 1969 | |

(Date of Rank July 31, 1969)