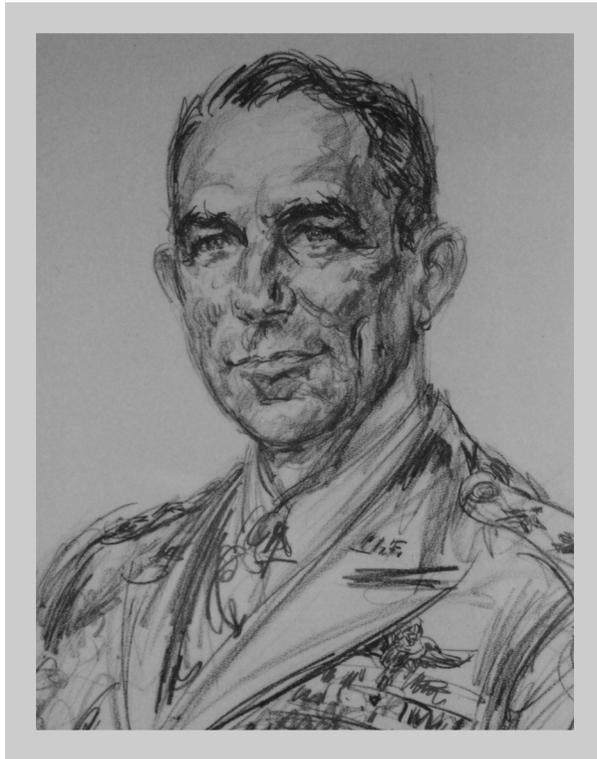




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SCHOLARSHIP IN HONOR OF

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**MAJOR GENERAL  
FREDERICK L. ANDERSON**

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U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES

# Major General Frederick L. Anderson

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**F**rederick L. Anderson Jr., a key Air Force expert on bombardment tactics and strategy, led the 8th Bomber Command in the most critical period as it attacked the German war machine in World War II.

He served in the Directorate of Bombardment in Air Force headquarters early in the war, and later was Commanding General, 8th Bomber Command and Deputy Commanding General for Operations in United Strategic Air Forces in Europe.

He brought to the campaign a great depth of experience – serving for a time in 1937 as Operations Officer of 7th Bombardment Group at Hamilton Field, California, and later organizing and directing the Department of Bombardier Instruction at the Air Corps Technical School at Lowry Field, Colorado. This training program was the foundation for the greatly enlarged program the Air Force established later.

Anderson, born at Kingston, New York, October 4, 1905, graduated from West Point in the class of 1928. Anderson received his wings in 1929. This was another step in a career of rapid advancement, which included his being made a major general at age 37.

It was a career, too, of heroism - first dramatically seen in 1934 when he piloted his burning aircraft away from San Francisco and parachuted into the bay. For this he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

In 1941 Anderson headed the Bombardment Tactics Board - a group of officers sent to Great Britain by Gen. H. H. "Hap" Arnold to observe the bombing methods used by the Royal Air Force.

While commanding the 4th Bombardment Wing in 1943 General Anderson was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action while leading the wing on four separate combat missions over Europe from March to May 1943. He had flown on a number of other flights in combat before that date and later, even after becoming commanding general of the 8th.

In 1943, after the principal target systems of the enemy had been determined by analysts, Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Commander of the U. S. Forces in the United Kingdom, appointed a committee composed of Brigadier General Anderson and Brigadier General Haywood S. Hansell, Jr., plus certain U. S. and British staff officers, to decide what force of planes would be required to destroy the targets and what chronological order of attack against the six target systems would make best use of the increasing forces being made available. This operational plan, together with the list of targets, became known as the "Plan for the Combined Bomber Offensive from the United Kingdom."

When U. S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe (USS TAF) was established early in 1944, Anderson was appointed Deputy Commander for Operations by General Spaatz to assist him in coordinating the strategic operations of the Eighth and Fifteenth Air Forces, which were bombing German strategic targets from England and Italy.

Typical of Anderson's determination was a historic coordinated operation of Allied Air Forces against German aircraft production on February 20, 1944. The force assembled for that mission was the largest in the history of the American strategic forces - more than 1,000 planes. The mission was the beginning of the dramatic series

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of strategic operations that has come to be called the Big Week. The highly uncertain long-range weather forecast made the mission seem a hazardous gamble. But General Anderson refused to allow an opportunity to be lost. Big Week was underway with aircraft of 8th Air Force, 15th Air Force, 9th Air Force, 8th Fighter Command and the RAF employed to rain crippling blows against Hitler's airpower.

General Anderson in USSTAF and General Kuter in AAF Headquarters were assigned to the U. S. Strategic Bombing Survey, headed by civilians, included scientists and engineers and Navy and Air Force to make its report directly to the Secretary of War and the President.

In 1945, General Anderson returned to Washington to serve as Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Personnel. Under his direction, the separation of personnel was accelerated at war's end and plans were made for the future of an independent Air Force.

After his retirement from the military service in 1947, Anderson moved to Atherton, California, where he began successful investment activities.

In 1952 he was asked by President Truman to serve as Deputy Special Representative (Ambassador) to Europe, with responsibility for the Mutual Security Program, and as a representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In 1955, at the direction of President Eisenhower, he headed a panel to study and report on Psycho-

logical Aspects of United States Strategy.

In 1956, Anderson served on the Rockefeller Brothers Fund Special Studies Project Panel on United States International Objectives and Strategy. He served also on the Hoover Committee on Reorganization of the Federal Government.

General Carl Spaatz, first Chief of Staff of the newly independent U. S. Air Force, wrote in an official letter to General Anderson in 1947: "You displayed that rare combination of foresight, sound analysis of a situation, and ability not only to lay plans but to carry them to a successful conclusion. Your stability under pressure, your capacity for working long hours, your perseverance, and your forceful leadership enabled you to accomplish feats which others had given up as impossible. This resulted in your recognition as an authority on the employment of Air Power. As your Commander in Europe, I personally know how much your progressiveness contributed to the defeat of the Axis and how indebted to you we are, not only as members of the United States Air Force, but as American citizens."

General Anderson's last years were devoted, in addition to leadership in highly successful business enterprises, to the contribution of considerable funds and much personal direction toward fighting cancer. His family and friends feel that this may ultimately prove to be the crowning achievement of this remarkable, farsighted, dedicated man.

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*Dear General Smith:*

*Respected for his dynamic leadership and unqualified integrity, General Anderson was also revered as a gentleman who combined professional competence with human compassion. Recognized for his outstanding qualities of leadership, General Anderson achieved the rank of Major General and command of the 8th Bomber Command at the age of 37. His career in the Air Force and in later service to the government is a shining example for any man.*

*In establishing this General Frederick L. Anderson Scholarship, it is our belief that deserving young men, preparing to enter the Air Force Academy, will draw inspiration from the memory of this great, yet humble man. We are honored and proud of our role in providing this living memorial in his name.*

*John G. Brooks*

*John G. Brooks  
Chairman and President  
Lear Siegler, Inc.*

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The Falcon Foundation is a 501(c)(3), non-profit foundation. Its purpose is to provide scholarships to College or Preparatory Schools for motivated young people seeking admission to USAFA and a career in the Air Force.

Although it is a separate organization, the Falcon Foundation works closely with USAFA.