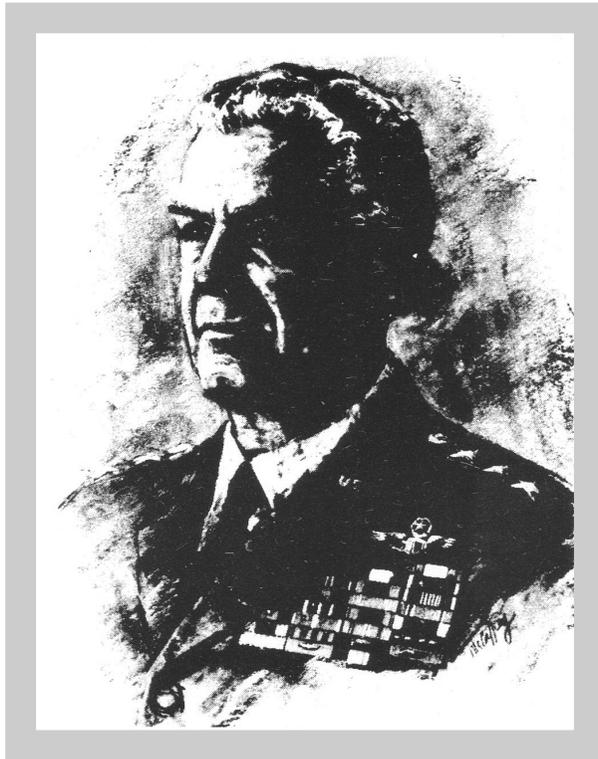




FALCON
FOUNDATION



SCHOLARSHIP IN HONOR OF

**LIEUTENANT GENERAL
THOMAS S. MOORMAN**

U.S. AIR FORCE

Lieutenant General Thomas S. Moorman

Lieutenant General Thomas S. Moorman's military career focuses on two distinctive accomplishments: the application of meteorology to military aviation and the education and training of the future leaders of the Air Force.

Graduating from the U.S. Military Academy in 1933, Lt. Moorman went immediately to flying school, graduating in 1934. After a tour of duty in Hawaii and a year at Mitchell Field, Moorman began his association with meteorology, when he obtained an M.S. degree from the California Institute of Technology. He gained further valuable information in meteorology through additional study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In July of 1941, Major Moorman was assigned to the Air Corps Headquarters in Washington where he served as Chief of the Climatological Division. From mid-1943 to late 1945, he served in the European Theater of Operations as the Commanding Officer of the 21st Weather Squadron, and as Staff Weather Officer for the 9th Air Force. In this capacity he commanded the Army Air Corps first mobile weather squadron with a complete observation, forecasting a communication capability.

Lt. Colonel Moorman frequently flew with the Martin B-26 Marauders on missions, particularly in the crucial week that followed D-Day. On these missions, he gained a valuable insight into the problems posed by weather to combat flight operations. As a direct result of this experience, he was responsible for developing a program that made nine P-51's available for the provisional weather squadron using the aircraft to provide a capability for low and medium level weather charting over the European continent.

After an assignment at Air Force Headquarters as Air Weather Officer, General Moorman was sent to the Far East as the top weather advisor for the Far East Air Forces. He served in Tokyo as the Commander of the 2143rd Air Weather Wing from July 1948 to June 1951 and on

his return to the United States became Deputy Commander of the Air Weather Service at Andrews AFB, Maryland. In April 1954, he was named Commander of Air Weather Service. The depth of experience in meteorology and climatology on three continents which he brought to the Air Weather Service was used in providing environmental support to the Army and Air Force through central weather forecast centers, base weather stations and worldwide weather and hurricane reconnaissance in conjunction with atmospheric sampling.

His command of the Air Weather Service had direct bearing upon the future of the science of military meteorology and its effect on aviation. He helped place into effect an observation program that placed sensing equipment on the approach and touchdown areas of the runway and situated the weather observer in a position that provided an unrestricted view of the runway and its approach. This development was a direct aid to flight safety and established more exact descriptions of weather conditions in the approach area and on landing and take-off surfaces.

He was responsible for the introduction of computers into operational weather usage, and their employment in forecasting and analyzing weather patterns. He was a major initiator of the combined effort of the Air Force, Navy and U.S. Weather Bureau in uniting forecasting services, and was responsible for providing personnel, funding and planning for a consolidated effort - the Joint Numerical Weather Prediction Unit. In 1968, General Moorman was elected a Fellow in The American Meteorological Society, recognizing his outstanding contribution to the advancement of meteorology.

Returning to the Far East in 1958, General Moorman assumed command of the Thirteenth Air Force at Clark Air Base in the Philippines, where he was responsible for air operations throughout Southeast Asia and Tai-

Lieutenant General Thomas S. Moorman

wan and for the air defense of the Philippines (in conjunction with the Philippines Air Force).

On July 28, 1961, he became Vice Commander in Chief, Headquarters, Pacific Air Forces, Hickam AFB, Hawaii. He served there for four years; then in 1965 he was designated by Chief of Staff General John P. McConnell to head up the 10-year-old U.S. Air Force Academy.

As Superintendent of the Academy, beginning on the 1st of July, 1965, General Moorman assumed command after the first cheating incident, which resulted in considerable stress and tension throughout the entire Academy. His efforts led to a number of changes aimed at providing stability – a reduction in friction – and a sense of direction.

In addition, he continued the expansion of the education program. Academic departments were increased from 15 to 19. The number of courses for majors was more than doubled, and the cooperative master's degree program with other colleges and universities was increased.

General Moorman initiated a number of improvements in Basic Cadet Training to insure that all requirements would contribute directly to the cadet's military development. He envisioned and placed into being a system that gave added responsibility and authority to upper class cadets and evolved the Cadet Wing into a true leadership laboratory. He expanded the Airmanship Program, developed a light plane soaring and parachute training program, and began the Flight Training Program using T-41's. The Airmanship Program proved to be highly motivational and reduced the attrition rate substantially in the post graduation aviation training.

General Moorman was responsible for the accomplishments of the expansion of facilities for the increasing

Cadet Wing; a forty million dollar project which he guided to completion on time, and at a saving of 2 million dollars, and in a period of general inflation.

He led the development of the first Academy Objective Plan, establishing the goals for the institution for the fifteen years ahead. He stressed his conviction that senior officers in the future would need to be generalists more than specialists; that management techniques would have to keep pace with developments in a modern age, and that leadership techniques in years to come must be based on respect for job competence and the ability to elicit enthusiastic cooperation. Recognizing these principles, he forged a curriculum consistent with them and with the needs and objectives of the future Air Force. The effect of this philosophy and its success at the Academy became evident when, in 1969, the North Central Association of Colleges reaccruited the Academy program and praised it for its breadth of curriculum and for the ethical and academic achievements of the Cadet Wing.

After five years as Superintendent of the Air Force Academy, Lt. General Moorman retired from the U.S. Air Force August 1, 1970.

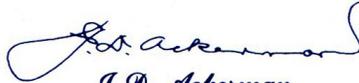
General Moorman's career reflects the experience of an officer who has made major contributions to aviation in the past and the training of a new generation of the Air Force officers for the future.

Aviator, scientist, military leader, educator - he is all of these, and more. Courageous, determined and effective in his professional attainments, he is also kindly, courteous, and considerate of others. Like Abou bin Adhem, he can accurately say, "write me as one that loves his fellow men." And when his guardian angel writes, "the names, whom love of God had blessed," his name, like bin Adhem, will lead all the rest.

Dear General Smith:

During the course of a distinguished military career, General Thomas P. Moorman was responsible for major accomplishments in the field of meteorology and climatology, which helped develop military and civilian aviation to its pre-eminent position in our history. His intense dedication as Superintendent of the U.S.A.F. Academy resulted in the Academy's evolution as one of the first ranked educational institutions in the United States.

In tribute to General Moorman's invaluable services to his country, the Air Academy National Bank is privileged to establish the General Thomas P. Moorman Scholarship in his honor.



*J. D. Ackerman
Chairman of the Board
Air Academy National Bank*



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.