



SCHOLARSHIP IN HONOR OF

**LIEUTENANT GENERAL
JAMES H. DOOLITTLE**

U.S. AIR FORCE

Lieutenant General James H. Doolittle

James H. (“Jimmy”) Doolittle joined the ranks of his Country’s greatest heroes in April 1942 when he lifted the spirits of the American people for the first time after the attack on Pearl Harbor by leading a daring aerial strike against the Japanese mainland.

Aviator, aeronautical engineer, test pilot, commanding general, aerospace executive, Medal of Honor holder, Jimmy Doolittle has been the true leader.

By the time he was 29, Doolittle had been an Air Corps pilot for nine years, had been the first to fly across the United States in less than 24 hours, had earned a Doctor of Science degree in aeronautics from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and had achieved fame as winner of the Schneider Trophy Race (the seaplane racing championship) in 1925 - for which he was awarded the Mackay Trophy in 1926.

In 1928 he was the first to fly an outside loop. In 1929 he was the first to take off, fly a set course and land without seeing the ground - thus pioneering the science of “blind flying.” For his experiments in blind flying he was awarded the Harmon Trophy of the Ligue International des Aviateurs. He was winner of the Bendix Trophy Race (Burbank, Calif. to Cleveland, Ohio) in 1931. He also set a new transcontinental record (11 hours, 15 minutes) in 1931. The next year he won the Thompson Trophy Race and established the world’s land plane speed record.

Doolittle left active military service in 1930, but continued to serve as a major in the Air Corps Reserve.

He was named a member of the Baker Board to recommend actions on organization and use of military aviation. While the Board’s report resulted in establishment of General Headquarters Air Force to serve as operator of combat aviation under the War Department, it described as visionary “the idea that a large and independent air force is necessary to defend our country against air attack.” Doolittle alone dissented in the report.

General Arnold wrote after World War II that “Jimmy seems never to have been absent when something big was happening in airpower. His dissenting opinion as a member of the Baker Board, in 1934, in which he stressed the need for a unified Service with an independent Air Force, is as historic as the story of his operational commands.”

He went back on active duty July 1, 1940 as a major. The following August he went to England as a member of a special mission evaluating foreign air forces. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel Jan. 2, 1942.

Immediately following Pearl Harbor, the President was insistent that ways and means be found to carry home to Japan proper, in the form of a bombing raid, the real meaning of war. It was decided to use B-25s launched from the deck of a carrier. From that time on, the Doolittle Tokyo Raid was an approved, and Top Secret, project.

Doolittle was presented the Medal of Honor by President Roosevelt at the White House. He also received two DSMs, the Silver Star, three DFCs, the Bronze Star, four Air Medals, decorations from Great Britain, France, Belgium, Poland,

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China, and Ecuador and was promoted to brigadier general.

In July 1942, Doolittle was assigned to the 8th Air Force and in September became commanding general of the 12th Air Force in North Africa. He was promoted to major general in November and in March 1943 became commanding general of the North African Strategic Air Forces. He took command of the 15th Air Force in the Mediterranean Theater in November and from January 1944 to September 1945 he commanded the 8th Air Force in Europe and in the Pacific until the end of the war.

One of his major tasks at war's end was serving as Chairman of the Secretary of War's Board on Officer/Enlisted Men Relationships - "The Doolittle Board."

On May 10, 1946 Doolittle, a lieutenant general since 1944, reverted to inactive service status.

He continued his interest in the Air Force, helping to organize the Air Force Association. In 1946 he was elected its first president.

In March 1951 he was appointed a Special Assistant to the Air Force Chief of Staff, serving as a civilian in scientific matters which led to Air Force ballistic missile and space programs. He was Chairman of the Board of Space Technology Laboratories, Inc. from 1959 to 1962.

His daring feats, his learned observations, his informed counsel, his positions of leadership and responsibility during the past half century, his chairmanships and memberships on numerous aeronautics and science boards at national policy level, his many honorary doctor degrees, awards and trophies - and decorations of the United States and other countries - attest to the enormous contribution James Harold Doolittle has made to his fellow men.

Dear General Smith:

It is a tremendous honor and privilege for TRW to sponsor the General James H. Doolittle Scholarship. General Doolittle is a particularly outstanding individual who excelled in four separate careers — as an aviator, aeronautical engineer, military officer and business executive. We hope that the young man who receives this scholarship, as well as all Cadets of the Air Force Academy, will be inspired by the great accomplishments of a truly distinguished American.

Horace A. Shepard

*Horace A. Shepard
Chairman of the Board &
Chief Executive Officer
TRW Inc.*



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.