

Advocates for Harvard ROTC

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From: Captain Paul E. Mawn USN (Ret.) H-1963
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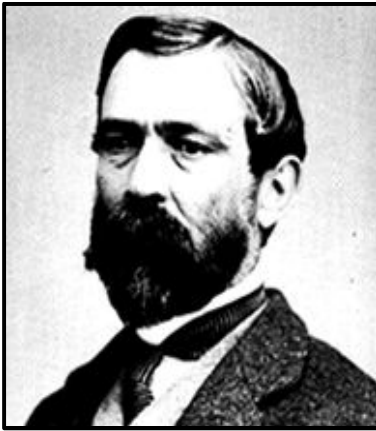
Subject: **Other notable military veterans among Harvard alumni**

At this point, the below preliminary list of notable Harvard alumni veterans is not intended to be exhaustive. If you know if anyone that has been left out, please contact Captain Paul E. Mawn USN (Ret.) at 1-978-443-9532 (i.e. particularly relatives and classmates from World War II to the current World War on Islamic Fundamentalist Terrorism).

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS

1845

Lt. General Richard Taylor CSA (9th Louisiana Infantry – Commanding Officer)



Richard Taylor was born in Springfield, Kentucky in 1826. He was the son of the former US President Zachary Taylor and was named after his grandfather, Richard Lee Taylor, a Virginian who had served in the American Revolution. Much of his early life was spent on the American frontier with his father Zachary, a United States Army officer. As a young man, he attended private schools in Kentucky, Massachusetts and Europe. Although he started his undergraduate studies at Harvard College, he transferred to Yale where he graduated in 1845. He received no scholastic honors, but spent the majority of his time reading books on classical and military history.

During the Mexican-American War, Taylor served as the military secretary to his father who later sent Taylor home during the war because of his rheumatoid arthritis. He then agreed to manage the family cotton plantation in Jefferson County, Mississippi. In 1848 he persuaded his father (now President Taylor by virtue of his election in 1848) to purchase a large sugar plantation in St. Charles Parish, Louisiana.

Richard was elected as a state senator in Louisiana and became one of the richest men in the state with over 200 slaves on his sugar plantation which he inherited from his father. The future Confederate President Jefferson Davis married Richard's sister. Even though he opposed secession, he accepted an invitation of General Braxton Bragg CSA to join the Confederate Army. On the other hand, his uncle, Joseph Pannell Taylor, became a brigadier general in the Union Army. With almost no prior military experience, he took command of the 9th LA Infantry Regiment in July 1861. He proved himself to be an able combat commander and was promoted to brigadier general in October 1861, major general in July 1862 and lieutenant general in April 1864. He served in Virginia, Mississippi and Louisiana, and is remembered for his victory over Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks at Mansfield, Louisiana and his successes in the Red River Campaign. His other combat engagements included: Brashear City, 1st battle of Bull Run, Fort Royal, Fort Bisland, Irish Bend, Mansfield, Milliken's Bend, Mobile, Port Republic, Shenandoah Valley, Seven Days, and Young's Point. He was responsible for the last major surrender of Confederate forces east of the Mississippi.

In 1879, Taylor wrote his memoir titled "Destruction and Reconstruction" which was published a week before his death in New York City on April 12, 1879.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1856

Brigadier General Charles Francis Adams II USA (1st Massachusetts Calvary)



Charles Francis Adams II was born in Massachusetts 1835. He was also the great-grandson of U S President John Adams (H-1755) as well as Benjamin Williams Crowninshield who was the Secretary of the Navy for both Presidents Madison & Monroe and the grandson of President John Quincy Adams (H-1782). His father, Charles Francis Adams, was a lawyer, writer, politician & diplomat. After graduating from Harvard College, Charles served as a captain in the 1st Massachusetts cavalry regiment. He fought with distinction during the Gettysburg Campaign where his company was heavily engaged at the Battle of Aldie. He later served as the commanding officer of the 5th Massachusetts Cavalry regiment, which had African American enlisted troops.

For distinguished gallantry at the battles of Secessionville, SC as well as South Mountain and Antietam, MD and for meritorious services during the war, President Andrew Johnson nominated Colonel Adams for the award of brevet brigadier general, United States Volunteers, retroactive to March 1865, which was confirmed by the U. S. Senate. Following the Civil War, he was appointed to the Massachusetts Railroad Commission and attempted to persuade (rather than coerce) railroads into compliance with accepted business norms. The purpose of this commission was to expose the corrupt business practices in the hope that the businessmen would be shamed into mending their ways. He was the president of the Union Pacific Railroad from 1884 to 1890. He died in 1915.

1857

Major General W.H. Rooney Lee CSA (Confederate Calvary Corps)



William H. Lee (also known as Rooney Lee) was born in Arlington, Virginia in 1837. He was the 2nd son of General Robert E. Lee CSA and Mary Randolph Curtis and also the step-great-great-grandson of President George Washington. Lee entered Harvard College in 1854. After his junior year, he transferred to West Point & was commissioned Lt. in 1857. He served with the 6th U.S. Infantry. After participating in the Utah War against the Mormons, he resigned from the U.S. Army in 1859 to operate his family plantation in Virginia. With the outbreak of the Civil War, Lee became a captain in the Confederate Army cavalry and was soon promoted to major. He initially served in western Virginia until again promoted to lieutenant colonel and then colonel of the 9th Virginia Cavalry under the command of Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart. After the Battle of South Mountain, Lee was promoted to brigadier general. He fought at Antietam under the command of his cousin, Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and later was the commander of the 3rd Brigade of Stuart's Cavalry at the Battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

During combat at Brandy Station at the beginning of the Gettysburg Campaign, Lee was wounded and then captured while recuperating two weeks later by Union forces at Hickory Hill, Virginia. He was a prisoner of war in New York State until he was exchanged for Union Brig. Gen. Neal S. Dow USA who had been held in captivity by the Confederacy. After returning home and rejoining the CSA, he was promoted to major general and commanded a division in the Cavalry Corps during the breakout from Petersburg and the retreat of his father's army in the Appomattox Campaign. By the war's end, he had risen to second-in-command of the Confederate cavalry. He surrendered along with his father at Appomattox Court House. Lee returned to his plantation and planting after the war. In 1875 Rooney was elected to the Virginia Senate and served for 3 years until he was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1887. He served in the House until his death in 1891.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1861

Major Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. USA (20th Massachusetts Infantry)

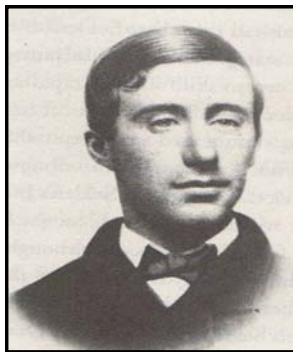


Holmes was born in Boston, Massachusetts in 1841, the son of the prominent writer and physician Oliver Wendell Holmes (H-1829 & Harvard Medical School -1851). His family had left Holland in 1640 and settled in Albany, New York. Oliver was descended from Governor Simon Bradstreet who was the last governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. His maternal great grandfather was also a judge. At Harvard College, Oliver was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa honor society and was a member of Alpha Delta. During his senior year at the start of the American Civil War, Holmes enlisted in the 4th battalion, Massachusetts militia, and then received a commission as a 1st LT. in the 20th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry (i.e. the so called Harvard regiment since most of the officers were Harvard alumni). He participated in extensive combat from the Peninsula Campaign to the Wilderness, and was wounded at Ball's Bluff, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. During the Battle of Fort Stevens, Holmes is said to have shouted at President Lincoln to take cover.

After the war, Holmes returned to Harvard to study law. He was admitted to the bar in 1866 and practiced in Boston and became a professor at Harvard Law School in 1882. He subsequently was appointed as a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts and became its Chief Justice in 1899. Holmes received a recess appointment from President Theodore Roosevelt in 1902 to a seat on the United States Supreme Court. Profoundly influenced by his experience in the Civil War, Holmes helped move American legal thinking away from formalism and towards legal realism, as summed up in his maxim: "The life of the law has not been logic; it has been experience". He served on the court until January 12, 1932 and retired at 90 years of age, the oldest justice to serve in the court's history. Three years later, Holmes died of pneumonia in Washington, D.C.

1864

Sergeant George Washington CSA (2nd Virginia Infantry) [**Killed in Action**]



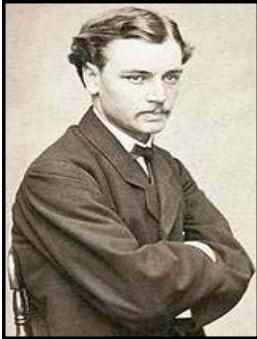
Washington was born in Jefferson County in western Virginia in 1842 as the great-great grandson of both John Washington, the younger brother of President George Washington and Richard Henry Lee, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, President of Continental Congress and later a US Senator from Virginia. Prior to Harvard, George graduated from St. Timothy's Hall, a military school in Maryland. At Harvard, he was tall and square shouldered but very shy and diffident. As a freshman, he was asked by Harvard to meet and welcome the visiting Prince of Wales, who was later King Edward VII. One of his best friends at Harvard was Frank Crowninshield who was from a distinguished old New England family and later a 2nd LT. in the 2nd Mass Infantry. During his sophomore year, he returned to Virginia and taught school for a brief period with the intention of returning to Cambridge for his degree and later becoming an Episcopalian priest. However, the start of the War between the States interfered with his return to Harvard. He enlisted as a private in the 2nd VA Infantry on April 1861 with his brother Bushrod.

During June 1861, he was promoted to sergeant and took part in a skirmish at Falling Waters in western Virginia under the command of Brigadier General Stonewall Jackson CSA. George then participated in the Confederate victory at the 1st battle of Manassas (called the 1st Battle of Bull Run by the Union forces). His 2nd major combat was at Kernstown, VA in March 1862 where the Confederates were outnumbered by two to one. In this battle, his brother was wounded at the back of the head and George ran to his side. They both continued fighting for over an hour until George was hit in his side by a bullet. The brothers were then captured by the Union cavalry and taken to a Union hospital. His capture was noted in a letter home by Col. Robert Shaw USA of the 2nd MA Infantry who related the story of his junior officer 2nd LT. Frank Crowninshield USA walking through a Union hospital. George feebly called out to him. Frank's family in Boston was then instrumental in getting George sent home on parole for recuperation. After recovery, George re-enlisted in the 12th VA cavalry and participated in battle of Brandy Station under General JEB Stuart CSA. Following the battle, he became ill from fever as a result of his wounds from Kernstown and died on 30 June 1863.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1864 (continued)

Captain Robert Todd Lincoln USA (Army of the Potomac, General Grant's staff)



Robert Todd Lincoln was born in Springfield, IL in 1843 as the first son of President Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd Lincoln. He was the only one of Lincoln's four sons to live past his teenage years. Robert graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy and later from Harvard College, where he was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon. He briefly enrolled in Harvard Law School but did not graduate. His mother, Mary Todd Lincoln, prevented him from joining the Union Army until near the end of the Civil War. After he finally was able to enlist, Lincoln was appointed captain and assistant adjutant general of Union Army Volunteers in February 1865. He subsequently served on the staff General Ulysses S. Grant's and was present at Appomattox when Lee surrendered. Following his father's assassination, Robert moved with his mother and his brother Tad to Chicago, where Robert completed his law studies at the University of Chicago and was admitted to the bar in February 1867.

Robert turned down President Rutherford B. Hayes' offer to become Assistant Secretary of State but in 1881 accepted an appointment as Secretary of War from President James Garfield and continued to serve in this cabinet position in 1885 during President Arthur's administration. He served as the U.S. minister to the United Kingdom from 1889 to 1893 under President Benjamin Harrison before returning to private legal practice. He later accepted the position as general counsel of the Pullman Palace Car Company under George Pullman, and was named president after Pullman's death in 1897. Robert became chairman of the board in 1911 and held that position until his death at his home in Manchester, VT in 1926.

1904

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt (World War II Commander in Chief) [32nd US President]



Franklin Delano Roosevelt was born in 1882, in the Hudson Valley town of Hyde Park, New York. He was the only child of his father, James Roosevelt. Both parents were from wealthy old New York families of Dutch and French ancestry respectively. His maternal grandfather Warren Delano II was a descendant of several Mayflower passengers and his paternal ancestor, Isaac Roosevelt, had served with the New York militia during the American Revolution. His paternal grandmother was a first cousin of the wife of U.S. President, James Monroe. He was also a 5th cousin of President Theodore Roosevelt. Franklin grew up in an atmosphere of privilege and learned to ride, shoot, row, play polo, lawn tennis and was a highly skilled golfer. He was also conversant in German and French as a result of his frequent trips to Europe.

He prepped at Groton before entering Harvard where he lived luxuriously in the "Gold Coast" area with other wealthy and privileged students. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity and president of The Harvard Crimson. After graduation, Roosevelt entered Columbia Law School but dropped out after he had passed the New York State Bar exam. He then took a job with a prestigious Wall Street firm. He and his wife Eleanor had had six children of whom four sons were officers in World War II and all were decorated for bravery. Two of his sons were later elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.

In 1910, Roosevelt successfully ran for the New York State Senate in opposition to the Tammany machine which had dominated the state Democratic Party. He resigned from the New York State Senate in 1913 to accept an appointment from President Wilson as Assistant U.S. Secretary of the Navy. As assistant secretary, Roosevelt worked to expand the Navy and founded the United States Navy Reserve. During this period, Wilson sent the Navy and Marines to intervene in Central American and Caribbean countries. Franklin became an enthusiastic advocate of the submarines and proposed building a mine barrier across the North Sea from Norway to Scotland. At the end of World War I, Roosevelt was in charge of demobilization but opposed plans to completely dismantle the Navy. In 1929, he was elected the Governor of New York before serving an unprecedented 4 terms as President of the United States. He died in office from a massive cerebral hemorrhage (stroke) just 4 months before the end of World War II in April 1945.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1908

Rear Admiral Samuel Eliot Morison USNR (Official Navy Historian of WWII) **Legion of Merit**



Samuel Eliot Morison was born July 9, 1887 in Boston, Massachusetts, The Eliot Family produced generations of prominent American intellectuals from Andrew Eliot, who moved to Boston in the 1660s from the England to his direct descendant T.S. Eliot, the famous 20th century poet. Morison attended Noble and Greenough School prior to entering Harvard College, where he was a member of the Phoenix S K Club. After graduating, he studied for a year in Paris at the École Libre des Sciences Politiques. Sam returned to Harvard for both his MA and Ph.D. which he was awarded in 1912. Dr. Morison became an instructor in history at the University of California, Berkeley for 3 years before returning to teach at Harvard.

During World War I, he enlisted as a private in the US Army and was assigned to the 151st Depot Brigade at Camp Devens, MA. until 2 months after the war's end when he was appointed as the American Delegate on the Baltic Commission of the Peace Conference.

In 1922, Morison taught at Oxford University for 3 years as the 1st American Professor of American History. He returned to Harvard when he was offered a position as a full professor. In 1942, Morison met with his friend President Franklin D. Roosevelt with his proposal to write a history of United States Navy operations during the war from an insider's perspective by taking part in the operations and documenting them. The President and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox agreed and arranged for his commissioning as a Lieutenant Commander, US Naval Reserve in May 1942. He was immediately called to active duty and shipped out to the South Pacific. This assignment resulted in the 15 volume "History of United States Naval Operation in World War II" which was written from 1947 to 1962.

Morrison was the author of numerous books over his 60 + years as an academic and historian with a special focus on maritime history and colonial New England. For his works, he earned 2 Pulitzer Prizes for the biographies of both Christopher Columbus, and Captain John Paul Jones USN. In 1964, he was also awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom (i.e. the highest civilian award in the United States) with the citation: "Scholar and sailor, this amphibious historian has combined a life of action and literary craftsmanship to lead two generations of Americans on countless voyages of discovery". In addition, Morison received honorary doctoral degrees from 11 universities including: Harvard, Columbia, Yale University (1949) and Oxford.

In 1951, Sam retired from the US Navy Reserve and from Harvard University in 1955. He died of a stroke in May 1976. For his contributions to the United States Navy, the frigate USS Samuel Eliot Morison was launched in 1979. The city of Boston also honored him as a native son with a bronze statue depicting Admiral Morison in sailor's oilskin on the Commonwealth Avenue Mall.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1915

Captain Lionel de Jersey Harvard Royal Army (UK) (1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards)

[Killed in Action]



He was born in Lewisham section of London (UK) in 1893 as the direct descendant of Robert Harvard who was a contemporary 2nd cousin of John Harvard. Until he entered Harvard as a freshman in 1911, the name of Harvard had never been registered as a student or officer at Harvard College. His younger brother was killed in action near Ypres in 1917 and an older brother died before World War I. He prepared for college at St. Savior's School in Southwark, which was the alma mater of John Harvard. His family did not have the funds to send him to Emmanuel College at Cambridge. However in 1908, a small group of Harvard alumni agreed to pay for his travel & tuition for Harvard College since Lionel was the only living relative of John Harvard. At Harvard, he was in the Hasty Pudding, Institute of 1770, Secretary of the Glee Club & Vice President of the D.U. Club. Lionel had intended to become a medical missionary. However, he had tried to enlist in the British Army after his junior year of college but was rejected as being too young. 2 days after graduating from Harvard, he returned to England where he married, joined the Grenadier Guards and was later commissioned.

In February 1916, he went to Flanders at Ypres and then to the Somme Front where he was wounded by a bullet in September. At that time, he wrote to classmates that there were 6 Harvard men in the Brigade of Household Guards as well as 6 Harvard alumni that he knew well in the American Ambulance Service. After almost a year on the front line, he returned for several months leave in England to visit his parents, wife and new born son. Captain Harvard then returned to the front at Ypres in June 1917 where took part in heavy fighting in several battles. He again took home leave for 2 months in December 1917. After returning to France in March 1918, he was killed by an exploding shell in the front lines at Arras near Boisieux-a- Mont, France

1919

1st Lt. Quentin Roosevelt US Army (95th Aero Squadron, 1st Pursuit Group)

[Killed in Action]



The youngest and 4th son of President Theodore Roosevelt, he was born in Washington DC in 1897 when his father was the Assistant Secretary of the Navy in the McKinley administration. He attended public school in Washington and the Episcopal High School in Alexandria, VA before transferring to Groton. At Harvard, Quentin belonged to the DKE, Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770 Clubs and played intramural football. With his father's permission in April 1917, he enlisted in the Aviation part of the US Army Signal Corps and later was commissioned as a 1st Lt. He sailed for France in July 1917 with the first detachment of American Aviators. He was assigned to a Headquarters company as a gunnery instructor until June 1918 when he joined the 1st Pursuit Group as a pilot. His combat engagements included the Toulon & the Marne-Aisne sectors. His commanding officer reported that 1st Lt. Roosevelt was a courageous officer and great leader. Quentin declined the role of Flight Commander which was given to him because of his father. After he was ordered to take this leadership billet, he rotated the prestigious lead position among the more experienced pilots in his squadron.

When asked why he was serving the front, he remarked: "Well, you know it's up to us to practice what Father preaches" (note: his brother Kermit received the Military Cross (UK) & brother Theodore II received both the Distinguished Service Cross during World War I & the Medal of Honor during World War II). Quentin was officially credited with the destruction of one enemy airplane. On 14 July 1918, he was killed when attacked by 3 German fighter planes and was then buried with full military honors by the Imperial German Army.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1929

Captain Leroy Anderson USA (Military Intelligence)



Leroy Anderson was born in 1908 in Cambridge, Massachusetts to Swedish immigrant parents. His father was a US postal clerk who played the mandolin and his mother was a church organist who gave Leroy his first piano lessons. He attended Cambridge public schools and simultaneously piano and music studies at The New England Conservatory of Music in Boston. His father had bought him a trombone during his high school years at Cambridge Ringe & Latin from where he graduated in 1925, so he eventually could play in the first row of the Harvard University Band. He was later accepted by Harvard where he did play in the Band and graduated magna cum laude and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. In the following year, He also received a Master of Arts from Harvard. Anderson continued working at Harvard in pursuit of a PhD in German and Scandinavian languages to become a language teacher since he did not think he could make a living only from music. Anderson eventually became fluent in English, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, Icelandic, German, French, Italian, and Portuguese.

While at the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Leroy received an offer to teach in Pennsylvania but he decided to continue with his music career. During this time, he was also working as organist, choir director, Director of the the Harvard University Band, conducting and arranging for various dance bands around Boston. In 1936, his composing at Harvard and his arranging work came to the attention of Arthur Fiedler, director of the Boston Pops Orchestra, who asked him to become an arranger for the "Pops".

Anderson joined the U.S. Army in 1942 as a commissioned officer and was assigned to Iceland as a translator and interpreter. As an Army captain in 1945, he was assigned to the Pentagon as the Chief of the Scandinavian Desk of Military Intelligence. However, his military and intelligence duties did not prevent him from composing and he wrote "The Syncopated Clock" in 1945. After the war, Anderson continued to serve as an officer in the Army Reserve and was recalled to active duty for the Korean War. During this period, he wrote his first commercial hit, ("Blue Tango") which earned him a Golden Disc and the No. 1 spot on the Billboard charts. His pieces and recordings during the fifties conducting a studio orchestra were immense commercial successes. His other notable compositions include: "Sleigh Ride", "The Typewriter", "Bugler's Holiday", "A Trumpeter's Lullaby" and many original Harvard marches which can only be performed by the Harvard University Band.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1932

Lt. Cdr. Charles Francis Adams IV USNR (CO- USS William Seiverling DE 441)



Charles Francis Adams was born in Boston in 1910. He was the son of Charles Francis III (H-1888 & HLS 1892) who was a former Secretary of the Navy from 1929 to 1933, as well as well the the first owner of the Boston Bruins and a mayor of Quincy, MA. Charles was the great-great-great grandson of US President John Adams (H-1755) as well as Benjamin Williams Crowninshield, who was the Secretary of the Navy for both Presidents Madison & Monroe. He was also the great-great grandson of President John Quincy Adams (H-1782). After St. Mark's School, Adams graduated from Harvard College as a 6th generation legacy and 2 years later graduated from the Harvard Business School.

Charles was commissioned into the the Navy in 1942. He was the first commanding officer of the destroyer escort, the *USS William Seiverling* (DE 441) which was commissioned in June 1944 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Following a shakedown cruise, Captain Adams reached Oahu, Hawaii on 17 September and began a series of missions out of the Pearl Harbor, HI.

On 2 December 1944, the *Seiverling* then steamed via Eniwetok to Ulithi, where it arrived with a hunter-killer group to patrol the sea lanes between various islands in the Central Pacific and keep them clear of Japanese submarines. On 28 December, DE 441 supported the Lingayen Gulf landings in the Philippines. Captain Adams subsequently set a course via the Surigao Strait, the Sulu Sea, and the South China Sea for Luzon. During this transit, the *Seiverling* guns warded off several aerial attacks by the Japanese Navy. On 19 February, the *Seiverling* reported for duty off the coast of Iwo Jima to support the battle then in progress. For about a month, DE 441 and the other ships in the task force conducted antisubmarine patrols of the sea lanes between the Marianas and Iwo Jima. On 21 March, Captain Adams proceeded to support the assault on Okinawa. His mission in support of the Ryukyu campaign consisted of antisubmarine protection for escort carriers which provided close air support for the troops assaulting Okinawa. During their Okinawa duty, the *Seiverling* came under numerous kamikaze air attacks on 25 May which sank a neighboring ship. The *Seiverling* claimed three plane kills and a number of hits but suffered no major damage. Captain Adams then conducted antisubmarine patrols with escort carriers until the end of hostilities on 15 August. The *Seiverling* arrived in Tokyo Bay on 2 September for the formal Japanese surrender. DE 441 then supported the occupation forces in Japan until 17 October when she departed the Philippines and returned to California in November 1945 to prepare for deactivation

After the war, Charles became an executive in the electronics industry and served as the a co-founder and first president of the Raytheon Company from 1948 until 1960, and again from 1962 to 1964 and as Chairman of the Board from 1960 until 1972. After his retirement, he lived in the Boston area where he was a member of the Wardroom Club until his death in January of 1999.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1938



Captain Caspar Weinberger USA (41st Infantry Division) – **Bronze Star**



Caspar Willard "Cap" Weinberger was born in San Francisco, CA in 1917, the son of lawyer from Colorado and a mother who was an accomplished violinist. His grandparents were all immigrants (on the maternal side, from England and his father's parents were Czechoslovakia). Weinberger was a sickly child and required close nurturing from his mother but overcame his poor health and shyness over time. Cap graduated magna cum laude from Harvard College, where he was editor of The Harvard Crimson and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He then went to Harvard Law School and received a Juris Doctor degree in 1941. He enlisted as a private in the Army and was later commissioned as a LT. after graduating from OCS at Fort Benning. In 1942, he married an Army nurse, Rebecca Jane Dalton, before he deployed to the South Pacific where he served as a platoon commander with the 41st Infantry Division. By the end of the war, he was a captain serving as an intelligence officer on the staff of General Douglas MacArthur USA.

After his release from active duty in 1945, "Cap" worked as a law clerk for a federal judge before joining a San Francisco law firm. In 1952, Weinberger successfully ran for California assemblyman from the San Francisco Bay area and was reelected in 1954 & 1956. He lost his 1958 campaign for California Attorney General but was named the chairman of the California Republican Party in 1962. Governor Ronald Reagan appointed him director of finance for the state of California in 1968. He then moved to Washington in 1970 to become chairman of the Federal Trade Commission. Cap subsequently served as deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare under President Richard Nixon. During the Carter administration, Weinberger became a vice president and then general counsel of the Bechtel Corporation in California.

As President Reagan's Secretary of Defense, Weinberger was an able administrator and shared President Reagan's conviction that the Soviet Union posed a serious threat to the United States. He successfully modernized and strengthened the defense establishment and championed major defense programs such as the B-1B bomber, the "600 ship Navy" and the Strategic Defense Initiative, which proposed a space and ground-based missile defense shield. His efforts created economic and military-industrial pressures that were associated with the end of both the Cold War and the Soviet Union. Following his resignation as Secretary of Defense in 1989, he became publisher and later chairman of Forbes magazine. In 1987, Weinberger was presented the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President George H.W. Bush. In the following year, he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II as an Honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire for his services to world peace and in recognition for the "outstanding and invaluable" contribution to military cooperation between the UK and the US, particularly during the Falklands War. For many years until his death, Weinberger also served on the Alumni Advisory Committee of the Advocates for Harvard ROTC.

Weinberger was a cancer survivor but died from a stroke at Bar Harbor, ME in 2006 and was buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1940

Lt. John Fitzgerald Kennedy USNR (CO-PT 109) [35th US President] – Navy & Marine Corps Medal & Purple Heart



John Fitzgerald Kennedy was born in Brookline, Massachusetts in May 1917, the 2nd son of Joseph P. Kennedy, Sr. His maternal grandfather was John "Honey Fitz" Fitzgerald, who was the mayor of Boston and a three-term member of Congress. From the 4th to 7th grade he lived in Riverdale, the Bronx, New York City until the family moved to Bronxville, New York. Jack attended the Choate School before entering Harvard where he played on the football and golf teams before receiving his varsity letter on the swim team. Jack graduated cum laude from Harvard with a degree in international affairs.

After a medical disqualification from serving in the Army due to chronic lower back problems, Jack was able to join and receive a commission in the U.S. Navy in September 1941 as a result of the influence of the Director of the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI), who had been a former naval attaché to Ambassador Joseph Kennedy in the UK. When the Imperial Japanese Army launched their sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, Kennedy was serving in the Office of the Secretary of the Navy in Washington, DC.

Lt. (j.g.) Kennedy USNR -1943

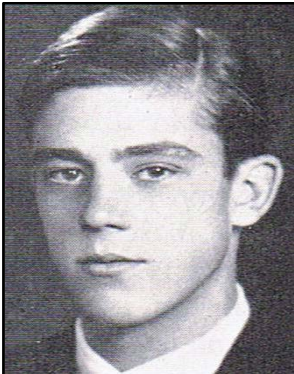
After attending Motor Torpedo Boat training Center, Jack was initially assigned to duty in Panama before shipping out to the South Pacific theater where he commanded a patrol torpedo boat (PT 109). In August 1943, his PT squadron was ordered to execute a night patrol near New Georgia in the Solomon Islands. After being rammed by a Japanese destroyer, Kennedy gathered his surviving crew members together in the water around the wreckage before swimming towards a nearby small island. Despite re-injuring his back in the collision, Kennedy towed a badly burned crewman through the water with a life jacket strap clenched between his teeth. He had to repeat this task in swimming to a second island from where his crew was subsequently rescued. For these actions, Kennedy received the Navy and Marine Corps Medal with the following citation: *“For extremely heroic conduct as Commanding Officer of Motor Torpedo Boat 109 following the collision and sinking of that vessel in the Pacific War Theater on August 1–2, 1943. Unmindful of personal danger, Lieutenant (then Lieutenant, Junior Grade) Kennedy unhesitatingly braved the difficulties and hazards of darkness to direct rescue operations, swimming many hours to secure aid and food after he had succeeded in getting his crew ashore. His outstanding courage, endurance and leadership contributed to the saving of several lives and were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service”.*

After World War II, Kennedy was a congressman for Massachusetts from 1947 to 1953 and later in the U.S. Senate. JFK was elected as the 35th President of the United States in 1960 and served until his assassination in 1963. He was the second-youngest President (after Theodore Roosevelt), the first 20th Century born President, the only Catholic and first Irish American president, and is the only president to have won a Pulitzer Prize. Events during his presidency included the Bay of Pigs Invasion, the Cuban Missile Crisis, the building of the Berlin Wall, the initiation of the Space Race, the start of the African American Civil Rights Movement and the start of the Vietnam War.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

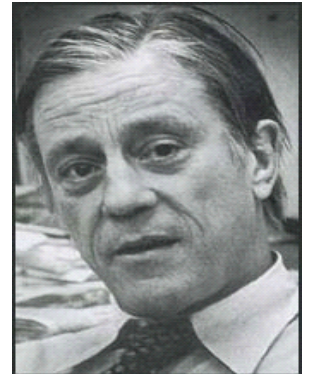
1943

Lt. Ben Bradlee USNR (USS Philip DD968) – **Navy Commendation Medal**



Ensign Ben Bradlee USNR - 1943

Bradlee was born in Boston, Massachusetts in 1921, a direct descendant of John Bradley who in 1630 helped build what is now Dorchester, Massachusetts. Through his maternal grandmother, he was also the great-great-great grandson of Benjamin Williams Crowninshield, who was the Secretary of the Navy for both Presidents Madison & Monroe. His great-great-uncle was American lawyer and Ambassador Joseph Hodges Choate and his great-uncle was Francis "Frank" Welc Crowninshield, the creator and editor of Vanity Fair, and a roommate of Conde Nast. Bradlee attended St. Mark's School prior to entering Harvard. After graduation, he was commissioned into the Navy through the NROTC program at Harvard & joined the Office of Naval Intelligence.



Ben Bradlee at the Post

Ben subsequently then received orders to the destroyer, *USS Philip* (DD968) and deployed to the South Pacific. During World War II, Ben received 8 Bronze battle stars on his Pacific Campaign ribbon for his participation in the fighting off the shores of Guam, Guadalcanal, Vella Lavella, Saipan, Tinian, and Bougainville as well as the Battle of Leyte Gulf in the Philippines, which was the biggest naval battle ever fought. During this period of the war, he made every landing in the Solomon Islands and Philippines campaigns.

In 1946, Bradlee became a reporter at the New Hampshire Sunday News and later The Washington Post. With the help of the Post associate publisher Philip Graham, Bradlee became assistant press attaché in the American embassy in Paris, France in 1951. A year later, Bradlee joined the staff of the Office of U.S. Information and Educational Exchange (USIE) which produced films, magazines, research, speeches, and news items for use by the CIA throughout Europe. In the mid 1950's, Ben returned to the Washington Post as a reporter and became close friends with then-Senator John F. Kennedy. Bradlee was then made the Washington Bureau chief for Newsweek and then managing editor at the Washington Post in 1965. 3 years later, he was promoted to executive editor of the Washington Post. Ben retired from the "Post" in September 1991, but continues to serve as its Vice President At Large. He now lives in Washington DC with his wife, Sally Quinn.

1944

1st Lt. Sumner M. Redstone US Army (Military Intelligence – Japanese code breaking unit)



Sumner was born in Boston in 1923 His father was the owner of the Northeast Theater Corporation (i.e. forerunner of National Amusements) as well as the Latin Quarter nightclub. The family name was changed from Rothstein to Redstone when Sumner was 17. After graduating from college, he enlisted in the Army and joined former Harvard Professor and then Lt. Col. Edwin Reischauer USA in Washington to help break Japanese codes for the Army. While deemed too important to go to OCS, Sumner was later given a direct Army commission.

After release from active duty, he graduated from Harvard Law in 1947 and worked in the Department of Justice for several years arguing cases before in the US Supreme Court. He later went into private legal practice before joining his father's theater chain. Sumner grew this business and eventually became the majority owner and Chairman of the Board of the National Amusements which in turn owns: CBS Corporation, Viacom, MTV Networks, BET, and the film studio Paramount Pictures.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1947

Lt. (jg) Jack Lemmon USNR (USS Lake Champlain CV-39)



Ensign Jack Lemmon -1945

Jack Lemmon was born in a hospital elevator in Newton, MA in 1925. He was the only child of his father who was president of the Doughnut Corporation of America and also sang barbershop tunes and danced soft shoe in his spare time. Jack attended The Rivers School in Weston and then Phillips Academy (Class of 1943) prior to Harvard University where he lived in Adams House. He was president of the Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770 and actor in the annual musicals. Jack was also a member of the Delphic Club. After receiving V-12 training at Harvard, he was commissioned in the Navy and sent to the 3rd Naval District. He was ordered to the USS Lake Champlain and became a communications division officer in the Operations Department based on the erroneous understanding that he had completed communication school. As a junior officer of the deck on this carrier, he personally was responsible for avoiding a collision with a tanker with steering problems. After his ship was put in mothball his ship after the War, he returned to Washington for crypto work and later was sent to Boston to run a motor pool. On being discharged, he then finished his degree at Harvard in 1947.

With his parent's blessing, he moved to New York to conquer Broadway. Jack did become an actor and performer who found work on radio, television as well as Broadway. He taught himself to the piano which he played to scrape by for over a year in New York City. He could also play the harmonica, organ, and the double bass. In 1955, Jack's big break was finally being cast as Ensign Pulver in "Mr. Roberts" and the rest of his life is movie history. Jack died in California from colon cancer in 2001.

1950



Sergeant Henry Kissinger US Army (970th Counter Intelligence Corps) –**Combat Infantryman Badge & Bronze Star**



Heinz Alfred Kissinger was born in 1923 in Fürth, Bavaria, Germany to a family of German Jews. His great-great-grandfather Meyer Löb had changed the family surname in 1817 after the city of Bad Kissinger. His father was a schoolteacher who moved his family moved to New York in 1938 to flee Nazi persecution. Following public high school in NYC, Kissinger enrolled in the City College of New York to study accounting until he was drafted into the U.S. Army in 1943. After basic training where he was naturalized, he was initially sent by the Army to study engineering but then was reassigned to the 84th Infantry Division as a rifleman. Due to his fluency in German and his intellect, he was again reassigned to the divisional military intelligence where he saw combat and volunteered for hazardous intelligence duties during the Battle of the Bulge. During the American advance into Germany, Kissinger was assigned to de-Nazify the city of Krefeld owing to a lack of German speakers on the division's intelligence staff. Relying on his knowledge of German society, Kissinger removed obvious Nazis and restored a working civilian administration in just 8 days. Kissinger was then reassigned to the Counter Intelligence Corps, with the rank of sergeant.

He was then in charge of a team in Hanover, Germany assigned to tracking down Gestapo officers and other saboteurs, for which he was awarded the Bronze Star. In June 1945, Kissinger was made commandant of a CIC detachment in the Bergstrasse district of Hesse, to de-Nazify the district. Although he possessed absolute authority and powers of arrest, Kissinger took care to avoid abuses against the local population by his command. In 1946, Kissinger was reassigned to teach at the European Command Intelligence School both while on active duty and later as a civilian. He later left Europe and entered Harvard College from which he graduated summa cum laude in 1950. His academic carrier continued with both a M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Harvard in 1952 and 1954. Kissinger remained at Harvard as a member of the faculty and at the Center for International Affairs. He later served as National Security Advisor and as Secretary of State in the administrations of both Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford. During this period, he pioneered the policy of détente with the Soviet Union, orchestrated the opening of relations with the People's Republic of China, and negotiated the Paris Peace Accords which ended the American involvement in the Vietnam War.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

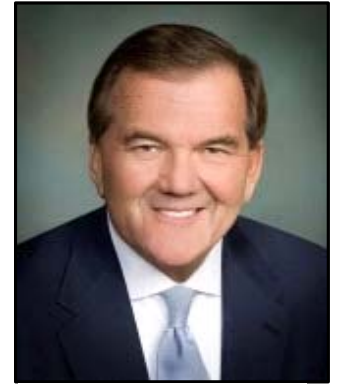
1967

Staff Sergeant Tom Ridge USA (23rd Infantry Division) – Combat Infantryman Badge & Bronze Star



Staff Sgt. Ridge - Vietnam 1970

Thomas Joseph "Tom" Ridge was born in 1945 in Munhall, Pennsylvania, in Pittsburgh's Steel Valley. He was raised in veterans' public housing in Erie, Pennsylvania as the oldest of three children and son of a Navy veteran who later became a traveling salesman. He was educated at St. Andrews Elementary School and then Cathedral Preparatory School prior to Harvard where he played House (i.e. intramural) baseball and football. After Tom graduated with honors from college, he attended Dickinson School of Law for a year before being drafted into the Army. He was subsequently deployed to Vietnam where he served with valor until a ruptured appendix and aggravated prior ear infection cut short his time in country. After his release from active duty, Tom completed law school.



Gov. Tom Ridge - 2012

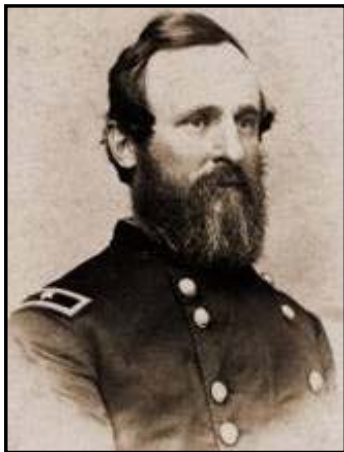
He then entered private practice as a lawyer in 1972. He was appointed as Assistant District Attorney in Erie County, Pennsylvania in 1980 where he remained for 2 years until he successfully ran for a seat in Congress from northwestern Pennsylvania. He was re-elected to Congress six times and was notable as the first enlisted Vietnam combat veteran elected to the U.S. House. In 1994, Tom was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, reelected 4 years later and served as Governor until his resignation in 2001 to serve in President George W. Bush's cabinet as the Director of Homeland Security.

After his government service, Tom founded Ridge Global where he serves as the president and CEO. As chief executive, he now leads a team of international experts that help businesses and governments address a wide variety of issues including: risk management, global trade security, emergency preparedness & response, strategic growth, infrastructure protection, technology integration, crisis management and portfolio diversification. Tom also serves a board director and senior advisor at several US corporations

2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL by CLASS

1845

Major General Rutherford B. Hayes US Army (23rd Ohio Infantry) [19th US President]



Rutherford Birchard Hayes was born in Delaware, Ohio in 1822. His father was a Vermont storekeeper who took the family to Ohio in 1817 but then died ten weeks before Rutherford's birth. Through both his father and mother, Hayes was of New England colonial ancestry. His earliest American ancestor immigrated to Connecticut from Scotland in 1625. His great-grandfather, Ezekiel Hayes, was a captain in the Connecticut militia during in the American Revolutionary War. His grandfather, Rutherford, left his New Haven home during this war for the relative peace of Vermont.

After common schools in Ohio, he entered Kenyon College and graduated with highest honors in 1842 as the valedictorian. After briefly reading law in Columbus, Hayes entered Harvard Law School in 1843 and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1845 with his own law office in Fremont, Ohio. In 1847, Hayes became ill with what his doctor thought to be tuberculosis. Thinking a change in climate would help, he considered enlisting in the Mexican-American War, but on his doctor's advice he instead visited his family in New England. Hayes and his uncle later journeyed to Texas to practice law. However, he later returned to Ohio since his law business remained meager.

As the Southern states began to secede in 1860, Hayes was lukewarm on the idea of a civil war to restore the Union. Considering that the two sides might be irreconcilable, he suggested that the Union "let them go." After the Confederates had fired on Fort Sumter, Hayes resolved his doubts and left a life of leisure to join a volunteer company with his friends. The Ohio governor then appointed Hayes as an officer in the 23rd Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The future president, William McKinley, served as a private. Hayes enjoyed the rugged military life and was later promoted to major.

2. HARVARD COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL by CLASS- continued

1845 -continued

Major General Rutherford B. Hayes US Army (23rd Ohio Infantry) [19th US President] - **continued**

After a month of training, Hayes encountered Confederates at Carnifex Ferry in present-day West Virginia and drove them back. Hayes was promoted to lieutenant colonel. He led several raids against the rebel forces during which he sustained a minor injury to his knee. In September 1862, the 23rd Infantry was the lead regiment encountering the Confederates at the Battle of South Mountain in a charge against an entrenched position. During the attack, a musket ball struck Hayes' left arm just above the elbow which fractured but did not splinter the bone and left a gaping hole and bruised his ribs. Despite his wound and heavy losses in his unit, Hayes held his position. He was then promoted to colonel after his troops helped stop Morgan's Confederate raiders at Buffington, Ohio in late 1862. Hayes's division again skirmished with John Hunt Morgan's cavalry in July 1863 at the Battle of Buffington Island. The 23rd Infantry advanced into southwestern Virginia in 1864 to destroy Confederate salt and lead mines. On May 9, they engaged Confederate troops at Cloyd's Mountain, where Hayes and his men charged the enemy entrenchments and drove the rebels from the field.

Following the Cloyd's Mountain rout, the Union forces destroyed Confederate supplies and successfully again skirmished with the enemy. Hayes then moved his brigade to the Shenandoah Valley for the Valley Campaigns of 1864. After contact with Confederate forces, Hayes captured Lexington, VA in June of 1864. During a raid of Confederate General Jubal Early into Maryland in July, Hayes was slightly wounded from a bullet to the shoulder at Kernstown. By August, Early was retreating down the valley with Sheridan in pursuit. Hayes's troops fended off a Confederate assault at Berryville and advanced to Opequon Creek, where they broke the enemy lines and pursued them further south. Hayes followed up this victory with another at Fisher's Hill on September 22 as well as one more in October at Cedar Creek where Hayes sprained his ankle after being thrown from a horse and was struck in the head by a spent round which did not cause serious damage. Trying to rally his troops, Hayes' horse was killed which threw him to "the ground violently", injuring his ankle and knocking him out. As a result, some of his men incorrectly reported Hayes' death to the press. After regaining consciousness, Hayes eluded the attacking Confederates by escaping into nearby woods. After getting another horse, Hayes was hit in the head by a musket ball he later reported "It (i.e. musket ball) gave me only a slight shock since it had lost its force by probably going through somebody else!". During the Battle of Winchester, VA in 1864, his unit's flags were the first to enter the town. Later that year, Hayes was wounded for the fourth time in the Battle of Cedar Creek. After the battle, he was promoted to brevet brigadier general and given command of the first brigade of the Kanawha Division. Hayes's conduct in several battles drew the attention of his superiors, with Ulysses S. Grant later writing of Hayes that "his conduct on the field was marked by conspicuous gallantry as well as the display of qualities of a higher order than that of mere personal daring." Hayes was promoted to brigadier general in October 1864 and brevetted major general.

Hayes fought bravely during the Civil War and received four wounds in action during his service. His combat engagements included: Battle of Carnifex Ferry (WV) - September 1861; Battle of Princeton (WV) + The Narrows and Giles Court House encounter, VA - May 1862; Destroys the Mercer, WV salt well - August 1862; Battle of South Mountain (MD) - September 1862; Battle of Antietam (MD) - September 1862; Battle of Buffington Island (OH) - July 1863; Battle of Cloyd's Mountain (VA) + New River Bridge (VA). Great Dublin Raid - May 1864; Buffalo Gap (VA) + Capture of Lexington (VA) + Buchanan (VA) + Otter Creek (VA) + Lynchburg (VA) + Buford's Gap (VA) - June 1864; Battle of Winchester (Kernstown) (VA) - July 1864; Battle of Berryville (VA) + Opequon Creek (VA) + Battle of Fisher's Hill, VA + Little North Mountain - September 1864 and the Battle of Cedar Creek (VA) - October 1864;

In 1865, Hayes was elected to the House of Representatives without campaigning. He became the 19th president of the United States in 1877 after one of the most fiercely disputed elections in American history. Hayes pledged protection of the rights of Negroes in the South, but at the same time advocated the restoration of: "wise, honest, and peaceful local self-government" and withdrawal of Federal troops from the South. Hayes believed in meritocratic government, equal treatment without regard to race, and improvement through education. He ordered federal troops to quell the Great Railroad Strike of 1877 and ordered them out of Southern capitals as Reconstruction ended. He implemented modest civil service reforms that laid the groundwork for further reform in the 1880s and 1890s. During his presidential campaign, Hayes had announced in advance that he would serve only one term. He kept his pledge not to run for re-election and retired to his home, Spiegel Grove, in Fremont, Ohio in 1881. In his retirement, Hayes became an advocate of various social and education reforms and died at home in 1893.

2. HARVARD COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL by CLASS- continued

1916

Captain James Fenimore Cooper Jr. US Army (Field Artillery)



He was born in Albany NY in 1892, the great, great grandson of the famous American novelist with the same name. After graduating from the Taft School, he entered Yale with the class of 1913 where he became a member of Alpha Delta Pi and graduated as a Phi Beta Kappa. After Yale, he spent a year in Europe and the West before entering Harvard Law School. For health reasons, he went to Arizona in 1917 and became a school teacher. When the US entered the War, he joined the Army and was commissioned a 1st Lt. in the Field Artillery. He had a strong desire to go to France to join his younger brother on the front. However, he caught pneumonia at Camp Dix NJ which proved fatal on 17 February 1917.

3. HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL by CLASS

1975

Captain George W. Bush USAFR (147th Fighter Interceptor Group) [43rd US President]



George Walker Bush was born in New Haven, CT in 1946. He was the eldest son of the 41st US President, George H. W. Bush and the grandson of Prescott Bush who was an investment banker and a U.S. Senator from Connecticut. George was raised in Midland and Houston, TX where he went to the local public schools for 7 years until transferring to The Kinkaid School in Houston for two years and then finished his high school years at Phillips Academy, where he played baseball and was the head cheerleader. George entered Yale University where he played rugby, served as President of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and was a member of the Skull and Bones Society. After his 1968 college graduation with a BA degree in history, George joined the Texas Air National Guard since it offered him the potential opportunity to become an aviator. Over 2 years of active duty, he was commissioned after completing graduated Officer Training School and received his Air Force wings after graduating from flight school. He became a fighter pilot after completing his fighter jet specialty training.

George then flew F-102's with the 147th Fighter Interceptor Group out of Ellington Air Force Base and later served with the 187th Tactical Reconnaissance Group of the Alabama Air National Guard. In October 1973, Bush was discharged from the Texas Air National Guard and transferred to inactive duty in the Air Force Reserve. In the following year, he was honorably discharged as a captain from the Air Force Reserve. After graduating from Harvard Business School, Bush worked in the oil businesses with a series of small independent oil exploration companies and married Laura Welch in 1977. George had initially founded Arbusto Energy which later merged with a larger firm (Spectrum 7) where he later became the Chairman of the Board. This upstream petroleum company was hurt by declining oil prices and merged into Harken Energy. After unsuccessfully running for the House of Representatives, Bush became a co-owner of the Texas Rangers baseball team before being elected as the 46th governor of Texas. Bush was then twice elected as President of the US and faced many challenges including the Global War on Islamic Fundamentalist Terrorism when he was a strong and effective leader. In both 2000 and 2004, President Bush was named the Person of the Year by Time Magazine. After leaving the office, President Bush returned to Texas and is currently a public speaker and best selling author.

4. HARVARD GRADUATE SCHOOL of ARTS & SCIENCES by CLASS

1932 (AM)

1939 (PHD)

Lt. Col. Edwin O. Reischauer USA US Army (Military Intelligence – code breaking) **Legion of Merit**



Dr. Reischauer was born in 1910 Tokyo where his parents were American Presbyterian missionaries. His father was also a professor at Meiji Gakuin University in Tokyo and helped found Tokyo Women's Christian College and his mother founded the Japan School for the Deaf. His older brother, Robert, was killed in Shanghai in 1937 when the Chinese planes attacking Japanese warships accidentally hit his hotel. Edwin graduated from the American School in Tokyo before enrolling in Oberlin College, where he majored in history and graduated Phi Beta Kappa in 1931. After college, Edwin went to Harvard for graduate work in Japanese and Chinese studies, where he received a master's degree in history in 1932. He subsequently left the USA for postgraduate work at the University of Paris for 2 years, a year at both the Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto and in finally a year in China. He returned to Harvard and received his doctorate in Far Eastern languages in 1939. During this overseas academic travel, he met and married an American raised in China, Adrienne, who became his first wife.

After his wife died in 1956, the author James A. Michener introduced him to his future wife, Haru Matsukata, who was a Japanese journalist and the granddaughter of Prince Masayoshi Matsukata, one of the founders of modern Japan. As teenagers, they had gone to the same Tokyo high school. Edwin was an instructor at Harvard from 1938 to 1942 until he left to become a senior research analyst for the State Department and the War Department. He accepted a direct commission as a major in the Army in the "Special Branch" section of Military Intelligence in charge of analyzing intelligence messages intercepted from the Japanese military. During this time, Reischauer proposed retention of the Japanese emperor as head of a postwar "puppet regime" that would serve U.S. interests in East Asia. He also argued that Japanese Americans had until then been a "sheer liability" and that the United States could turn them into an "asset" by enlisting them in the U.S. military. He reasoned that Japanese American soldiers would be useful for propaganda purposes to demonstrate to the world and particularly the "yellow and brown peoples" that the United States was not a racist nation.

After a brief stint with the American occupational government after World War II, he returned to Harvard for the 4th time after the war was over as an associate professor of Far Eastern languages but was often consulted by the State Department on U.S. occupation policy matters concerning Japan. In 1950, he became a professor of Japanese history and later held various positions at the university, including director of the Harvard Yenching Institute and director of Harvard's Japan Institute which is now called the Edwin O. Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies).

In 1961 Edwin Reischauer was appointed as the first Japanese-born and Japanese-speaking U.S. Ambassador to Japan by President John F. Kennedy. He was very popular and well known in Japan and helped heal relations between Japan and the U.S. in the post-WWII era. Edwin sought to strengthen the alliance between the United States and Japan. In 1964 Ambassador Reischauer narrowly escaped death after being stabbed in front of the U.S. Embassy by a mentally ill young man. He survived with blood transfusions from 268 Japanese donors. Afterwards he told the press, "I was born and raised in Japan, and now that I have received Japanese blood, I finally feel I have become half Japanese." His words greatly impressed a country which was horrified and ashamed of the terrible incident. The massive blood transfusions saved his life but unfortunately resulted in his contraction of hepatitis. After serving as Ambassador, Reischauer returned to Harvard for the 5th time as a scholar not only of Japanese language and culture but also of Chinese and Korean. He taught history, wrote many books and gave many lectures promoting US-Japan relations until his retirement in 1981. At the dedication of the Edwin O. Reischauer Center for East Asian Studies at Johns Hopkins University Sen. Jay Rockefeller, one of Reischauer's former students at Harvard, described him as being "*What a teacher is meant to be, one who can change the life of his students.*"

His list of honorary degrees includes recognition from Harvard, Yale, Oberlin, Michigan, Chicago, Brandeis, Dennison, and the Japanese universities of Nihon, Rikkyo, and Keio. He was also a long term member of the Trilateral Commission. Edwin O. Reischauer died in September 1990, at Green Hospital of the Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation in San Diego, CA. He was 79 years old and died from chronic hepatitis.



Paul E. Mawn
Captain USN (Ret.)

Chairman – Advocates for Harvard ROTC

Sources: “Harvard Military Record in the World War” by Fredrick Sumner Mead by Harvard University Press – 28 June 1921, “Crimson Confederates” by Helen Trimpi; “Memoirs of the Harvard Dead in the War against Germany” by M.A. DeWolfe Howe – Harvard University Press 1924, various Harvard reunion reports plus information from veterans’ families;

See the Hall of Heroes – other military valor awards for additional notable Harvard military veterans including:

Medal of Honor

Gen. Leonard Wood USA (HMS-1884)
President Teddy Roosevelt I (HC -1880)
Major Gen. P. M. Hamilton USAF (HC-1020)
Brg. Gen. Ted Roosevelt II USA (HC-1909)

Distinguished Service Cross & Navy Cross

1st Lt. Norman Prince FFL (HC-1908; HLS -1911)
Capt. Doug Campbell USA (HC-1917)
Brg. Gen. James Roosevelt USMC (HC-1930)
Lt. Joseph Kennedy USNR (HC-1938)