

Advocates for Harvard ROTC

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From: Captain Paul E. Mawn USN (Ret.)
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Medal of Honor

Navy Cross

Subject: Highest Navy & Marine Corps awards for valor to Harvard alumni

The President, in the name of Congress, awards the Medal of Honor to the individual who, while as an active member of the US military distinguishes himself or herself conspicuously, at the risk of his or her life above and beyond the call of duty, by courage and intrepidity. The act or acts of heroism must have required a risk of life and the individual have displayed personal bravery or self-sacrifice so extraordinary as to set the individual apart from his or her comrades. Until after World War II, the 2nd highest US military decorations for valor were called the Distinguished Service Cross by the US Army and the Navy Cross by the US Navy and Marine Corps. The Air Force Cross was established by the US Congress in 1960 (note: previously deserving personnel in the US Army Aero Squadrons of the Signal Corps (WW I), US Army Air Corps (1920's to 1947) or US Air Force (1947 to 1960) were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross). These awards are made for extreme gallantry and risk of life in actual combat with an enemy force for heroism of such a high degree to above those required for all other US combat decorations but not meeting the requirement for the Medal of Honor.

18 Harvard Alumni have been awarded the Medal of Honor, including 2 Marines and one Naval aviator. Furthermore, 143 Distinguished Service Cross or Navy Cross Medals (or foreign equivalents) were also awarded to Harvard Warriors for valor, including 4 Marines and 40 sailors of whom 17 were aviators and 8 were Doctors. During World War I, at least 11,319 Harvard men from almost every class from 1887 to 1921 served our country in the US or allied military with over 22 awarded the Legion of Honor from France and 7 were Medal of Honor recipients (including 2 earned in WWI) plus over 102 Harvard men were awarded 113 the Distinguished Service Cross, Navy Cross or foreign comparable medals of whom at least 23 of who were killed in action. Harvard undergraduates in particular as well as others should be aware and appreciate that many Harvard alumni before them paid a price in time, blood and restricted earning for our national security and liberty. Such military veterans at one point of their life wrote a blank check made payable to the USA for an amount up to and including their own life. All gave some and some gave all!

WORLD WAR I

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS

1894

Captain Charles Norman Fiske US Navy (Medical Corps)

Navy Cross & Distinguished Service Cross.

He graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1900. At the outbreak of World War I, he joined the Navy and was assigned as the Force medical officer, Cruiser and Transport Force, US Atlantic Fleet. DR Fiske sailed for overseas in June 1917. His Navy Cross citation reads: "*For distinguished service in line of his profession as Force Medical Officer on the Staff of the Commander, Cruiser and Transport Force.*" His DSC citation reads: "*For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service as Force Medical Officer. His untiring energy, his foresight in Sanitary Inspection of the ships, and his close cooperation with the Army authorities contributed greatly to the successful outcome of our overseas operations.*" He returned to the US in late 1918 and was discharged from active duty in December 1920.

1895

Commander Asa White Billings US Navy (CEC - US Naval Forces- London)

Navy Cross & the Legion d'Honneur

Asa was commissioned as a lieutenant in the US Navy Reserve in May 1917 and assigned to the Navy yard in Brooklyn NY as the assistant public works and electrical officer. He sailed for France in November 1917 with orders to report to the Headquarters Naval Aviation HQ in Paris (France) and later transferred to HQ US Naval forces, London (England) where he was promoted to Lt. Commander in June 1918. Asa was released from active duty in March 1919 and returned to the States but was promoted to Commander in the US Naval reserve in June 1919. His Navy Cross citation reads: "*For distinguished services in the line of his profession as Officer charged with the supervision of construction work on Naval Air Stations in Europe*".

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1896

LCDR John Allyn Gade US Navy (Naval Attaché)

Navy Cross & the Legion d'Honneur.

John was commissioned as a Navy LT in August 1917 and assigned as the Naval attaché in Norway. In the following year, he was promoted to LCDR and was reassigned to Denmark to continue his intel activities. His Navy Cross citation reads: *“For distinguished services in the line of his profession as Naval Attaché at Copenhagen, Denmark, where he developed sources of information which were most valuable to the Commander of Naval Forces operating in European waters and to the Naval Information Division of the British Admiralty”*. John was also awarded the following for his intel service: Légion d'Honneur (France), Commandeur Ordre de la Couronne (Belgium), Médaille de Comité National (Belgium), Médaille du Roi Albert (Belgium), Ordine dei SS. Maurizio e Lazzaro (Italy), Order of the Sword (Sweden), Order of St. Stanislaus (Russia) Order of the White Rose (Finland) & Order of Danebrog (Denmark). He returned to the US and was discharged from active duty in July 1919.

1902

Major Edward Ball Cole USMC (6th Regiment, 2nd Div.) **Navy Cross & Distinguished Service Cross [Killed in Action]**



He was born in South Boston, MA in 1879 and was the 9th generation descendent of James Cole for whom Cole's Hill in Plymouth MA was named. His older brother was Brigadier General Charles Cole of the 26th Division. He was educated at Boston Latin & then the Hopkins School in Boston before entering Harvard College where he played football as well as baseball and was a member of the Institute of 1770 and the Owl Club. After leaving college, he was involved in mining in Idaho and later returned to the brokerage business in Boston. In 1904, he was commissioned a lieutenant in the US Marine & served at sea as well as bases in the US, Philippines, Puerto Rico & Mexico. For several years before World War I, he became an expert in machine guns. He sailed for France in December 1917 as the commanding officer of the 6th Machine Gun Battalion. After serving on the front line in the Verdun area, he moved to Chateau Thierry area & then Belleau Woods areas where he was involved in several many weeks of combat. His Navy Cross citation reads: *“In the Bois de Belleau France on 10 June*

1918, his unusual heroism in leading his company under heavy fire enabled it to fight with exceptional effectiveness. He personally worked fearlessly until he was mortally wounded”. His DSC citation reads: *“In the Bois de Belleau on 10 June 1918, he displayed extraordinary heroism in organizing positions rallying his men and discharging his guns, continuing to expose himself fearlessly until he fell. He suffered the loss of his right hand and received wounds in upper arm and both thighs”*. He was also awarded the **Legion d'Honneur and the Purple Heart.**

1903

Captain Eugene F. DuBois US Navy (Bureau of Medicine and Surgery)

Navy Cross



Gene was born in 1882 in rural Staten Island (NY). He attended Staten Island Academy from age 9 to 15 when he transferred to Milton Academy to prepare for Harvard from where he graduated cum laude in 3 years. He then attended Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons and graduated in 1906. In addition to teaching at Cornell Medical College, he was medical director of the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology from 1911 until he retired. In April 1917, Gene was commissioned as a LT (j.g.) in the USNR Medical Corps in New York City. He was promoted to LT. in October 1917 and transferred to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in Washington DC as the head of research. He was again promoted to LCDR in early December 1918 and released from active duty just before Christmas of that year. His Navy Cross citation is as follows: *“For distinguished service in the line of his profession while attached to the US Submarine N-6 upon the collision between that vessel and the SS Charles Whittemore, voluntary entered flooded battery compartment of the N-5, notwithstanding the danger that compartment might be filled with chlorine gas if the water raced the battery cells, then remained the bailing until the danger by passed”*.

During World War II, DuBois was a captain in the United States Naval Reserve, where he taught gas warfare training and defense, aviation medicine, and deep diving and submarine ventilation. Before the advent of nuclear powered submarines, DuBois spent 96 hours submerged the record for the time. Dr. DuBois died in 1959 after spending 4 years in a wheelchair due to a cerebral hemorrhage.



1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1904

Brigadier General Walter Hill US Marine Corps (2nd Marine Brigade)



Walter was born in Haverhill (MA) in 1881 and educated at the Noble & Greenough School prior to Harvard College. Shortly after his college graduation, he was commissioned into the US Marine Corps and subsequently served in Cuba, China & the Philippines. For his valor action at Vera Cruz (Mexico) during April 1914, Walter was awarded the Medal of Honor which has the following citation: "*For distinguished conduct in battle, engagements of Vera Cruz, 21 and 22 April 1914. Capt. Hill was in both days' fighting at the head of his company, and was eminent and conspicuous in his conduct, leading his men with skill and courage*". As a major in World War I, he sailed for France in January 1918 and served with both the 7th Field Artillery (1st Division of the AEF) & the 91st battery of the Royal Garrison Artillery (British Expeditionary Force). His WWI combat engagements included the Ansauville sector & the Somme defensive. In the fall of 1918, he returned to the US to organize the 10th Regiment Artillery of the USMC.

In November 1918, he again faced combat in the Haiti with the 2nd Marine Brigade. In the 1920's, he again faced combat in the Dominican Republic which was followed by a more peaceful tour in the US Virgin Islands. Walter retired as a Brigadier General in 1938 but was recalled to active duty and stationed at the HQ of the USMC in Virginia during World War II. For the second time, Walter retired from the Marine Corp in 1946 & died in New York City in 1955 at the age of 73.

Medal of Honor

1908

LTJG Ralph Lane Loomis US Navy (Naval Aviation - Attached to the Northern Bombing Group) **Navy Cross**. He enlisted as a private in the French Foreign Legion in July 1917. He subsequently was transferred to French Aviation Service and detailed to various French Military Aviation schools. He was honorably discharged from French Army and immediately commissioned as an ensign in the US Naval Reserve and assigned to US Naval Air Station, Dunkerque, France. His Navy Cross citation reads: "*For distinguished and heroic services as an aviator in an aeroplane engaged in active operations with the Allied Armies on the Belgian Front during September, October and November 1918, bombing enemy bases. Aerodromes, submarine bases, ammunition dumps, railroad junctions etc.*" He then returned United States in September 1918 and was released from active duty in July 1919.

LTJG Howard Rutherford Shaw US Navy (USS Christabel)

Navy Cross

Prior to the USS Christabel, he was assigned to US Naval Air Station in Pauillac, France and later the USS Kaiser and subsequently the USS Birmingham. His Navy Cross citation reads: "*For distinguished service in the line of his profession as Officer of the Deck of the USS Christabel on the occasion of an encounter with an enemy submarine on 21 May 1918. In promptly heading for the submarine with the intent to ram, with the result that it was possible to drop depth charges at the right time and place, damaging the submarine so severely that she was obliged to intern at Santander, Spain, for the remainder of the war.*" He returned to the US in April 1919 and released from active duty 2 months later.

1910

LT Richard Walworth Hall US Navy (Submarine Chaser No. 257, Commanding Officer) [HLS-1911] **Navy Cross**. He enlisted as seaman into the Navy in April 1917. 2 months later after boot camp, he went to OCS at MIT where he was commissioned an ensign in October 1917. He was assigned to US Sub Chaser 257 as the commanding and promoted to LT. In May 1918, Dick deployed to Europe to search and sink German U Boats. In March 1919, he was sent to Archangel, Russia as part of the Allied Russian detachment to cope with the effects of the Russian Revolution. 2 months later, he returned to the USA and was released from active duty. His Navy Cross citation reads: "*For distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer of the USSC 257 engaged in the important, exacting and hazardous duty of patrolling the waters of the War Zone and operating against enemy submarines.*" He returned to the US and was released from active duty in 1919.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1910

LTJG Silas Stanley Kent US Navy (Sub Chaser #260)

Navy Cross.

He initially enlisted in the Navy was promoted to Machinist Mate 2nd class before being selected for Officer material school and commissioned as an ensign and assigned to Submarine Chaser #260. He sailed overseas in May 1918 to La Pallice, France. Later he was an assistant to naval port officer and then on the USS Piqua on overseas patrol duty as the navigator. His Navy Cross citation reads: *“For distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer of the USSC NO. 260 engaged in the important and hazardous duty of patrolling in the War Zone and operating against enemy submarines.”* He returned to the US and was released from active duty in 1919.

LT Leon Magaw Little US Navy (Armed Guard Commander on the SS Joseph Cudahy)

Navy Cross.

He was commissioned an Ensign in the Mass Naval Militia & transferred to the US Navy on the USS Nebraska. In April 1917, he was assigned as the Armed Guard Commander on a US commercial tanker (i.e. SS Joseph Cudahy). In December 1917, he was transferred to the USS Arkansas & he became the Admiral aide at the 1st Naval District headquarters in Boston, Mass. He was promoted to commanding officer of Trawler No. 39 in November 1918 before his release from active duty on 1 February 1919. His Navy Cross citation reads: *“For distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commander of the Armed Guard of the SS Joseph Cudahy, and in encounters with enemy submarines. On 17 November 1917, a periscope was sighted and the ship fired nine shots, when the submarine disappeared, again reappeared, when six more shots were fired, and finally disappeared. In November 1917 at night, sighted a submarine close aboard, attempted to ram and fired three shots, when gun jammed. The submarine then disappeared.”*

1911

LT Evans R. Dick US Navy (US Sub Chaser 36)

Navy Cross.

Evans entered the Navy in May 1917 and went to OCS at the Naval Academy where he was commissioned as an ensign in September 1917. After training duty in Pelham Bay & later Brooklyn (NY), he was appointed as the commanding officer of US Submarine Chaser 36 in January 1918 and promoted to Lt (j.g.). Evans sailed overseas in April 1918 to hunt for German submarines. In September 1918, he was promoted to LT and sailed back to the USA in May 1919 where he was released for active duty. His Navy Cross citation reads: *“For distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer of the USSC NO. 36 engaged in the important, exacting and hazardous duty of patrolling in the War Zone and operating against enemy submarines and patrol vessels, and especially for taking part in attacks upon enemy submarines on August 21, August 23, and September 2, 1918.”*

1914

LT Sydney Procter Clark US Navy (Sub Chaser #34-Commanding Officer)

Navy Cross

He sailed overseas in April 1918. His Navy Cross citation reads: *“For distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer of the USSC NO. 84 engaged in the important and hazardous duty of patrolling in the War Zone and operating against enemy submarines.”* He returned to the US and was released from active duty in 1919.

1916

LTJG Tappan Eustis Francis US Navy (Sub Chaser #254 – Commanding Officer)

Navy Cross

He was a mustang (i.e. a former enlisted Machinist Mate 2nd class) on the patrol Boat Cossack, After his commissioning, he served on the USS Oklahoma, USS Florida and US Naval HQ- London. His Navy Cross citation reads: *“For distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer of the USSC NO. 254 while engaged in the removal of the North Sea Mine Barrage.”* He returned to the US and was released from active duty in August 1919.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1916 - continued

LTJG David Edward Judd US Navy (Naval Aviation - Attached to the Northern Bombing Group) **Navy Cross**

He was an ambulance driver in the American Field Service with French Army on Argonne and Champagne fronts from January to July 1917. He then enlisted as a private in the French Foreign Legion in July 1917. He subsequently was transferred to Aviation Service and detailed to Schools of Military Aviation, Avord, Pau, and Le Plessis-Belleville and brevetted as a pilot in October 1917 and assigned to Squadron Spa 73 (Lafayette Flying Corps) in December 1917. He was honorably discharged from French Army in January 1918. His combat engagements were in the Aisne and Verdun fronts. He was immediately commissioned as an ensign in the US Naval Reserve and assigned to US Naval Air Station, Dunkerque, France. A month later, again transferred to the Northern Bombing Group. His Navy Cross citation reads: "*For distinguished and heroic services as an aviator in an aeroplane engaged in active operations with the Allied Armies on the Belgian Front during September, October and November 1918, bombing enemy bases. Aerodromes, submarine bases, ammunition dumps, railroad junctions etc.*" He then returned United States in September 1918 and served as flight instructor until he was released from in February 1919.

Lt. Charles Gray Little US Navy (Navy Aviator- dirigibles)

Navy Cross

He enlisted into the U. S. Naval Reserve in 9 May 1917 and was eventually promoted to 1st class Quartermaster (E-6). He was commissioned as an ensign on 31 October 1917 and then stationed at Naval Air Station, Akron, Ohio; appointed ensign October 31. He then sailed for overseas service on 13 November and assigned to Naval Air Station, Rochefort and later Paimboeuf, which were both in France. On 5 January 1918, he was promoted to Lieutenant (junior grade) and transferred to U. S. Naval Air Station, Guipavas, France a few months later. On 1 October 1918, he was promoted to Lieutenant and posted to the U. S. Naval Aviation Office in Paris. He returned to United States on 5 January 1919 and assigned to Naval Air Station, Cape May, N.J. Two months later he returned to Europe to fit out U. S. Navy Airship R-38. His Navy Cross citation reads: "*For distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer of a dirigible engaged in patrol and convoy flights in the War Zone, in which operations he did exceptional work, and pushed his flights to the limits of physical and material endurance*" He returned to the US and was released from active duty at the end of 1920.

LT David Percy Morgan US Navy (Northern Bombing Group)

Navy Cross

He enlisted in the NY Naval Militia and was activated at the start of the war and assigned to the *USS Ohio*. In January of 1918, he transferred to Naval aviation and was commissioned an ensign. His Navy Cross citation reads: "*Far distinguished and heroic service as an aviator in an aeroplane in active operation cooperating with the Allied Armies on the Belgian Front during September, October and November 1918, bombing enemy bases, aerodromes, submarine bases, ammunition dumps, railroad junctions, etc. attached to Northern Bombing Group*". He returned to the US and was released from active duty early in 1919.

LTJG Frederick Simonds Whitlock US Navy (Submarine Chaser No. 216 – Commanding Officer) **Navy Cross**

He enlisted as gunner mate second class in May of 1917 and was commissioned an ensign four months later. He sailed overseas in April 1918 His Navy Cross citation reads: "*For distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer of the U.S.S.C. No. 216, engaged in the important, exacting and hazardous duty of patrolling the waters of the War Zone and operating against enemy submarines.*" He returned to the US and was released from active duty in the middle of 1919.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1917

Major Charles Bassett Jr. USAAC (WW I: NAS- Dunkerque, France) & US Army Air Corps (WWII) **Navy Cross**



Charles was born in 1896 Washington, DC where he went to Central High School before entering Harvard. In May 1917, he enlisted in the US Army Aviation Section of the Signal Corps and was appointed a sergeant. A month later, he was honorably discharged by the Army and enlisted as private in the French Foreign Legion. After completing Legionnaire boot camp, he went to flight school in the French Army and was assigned to the Lafayette Escadrille Squadron as a corporal. In January 1918, he was released by the French Army to accept a commission as an ensign as a US Navy aviator and assigned to NAS Dunkerque (France). Six month later, he was sent to the Royal Air Force for the day bombing of German submarine bases at Ostende, Zeebrugge & Bruges. In September 1918, Cliff became an instructor at the Marine flying Field in Miami (FL) until his release from active duty in March 1919. In the civilian world, he was in the textile business as president of the Rayon Institute of America as well as assistant to the general manager of Fairfield Aircraft Corporation.

Four months before the outbreak of World War II, Charlie returned to active duty as a captain in the US Army Air Corps. He initially was assigned to the Ferrying Command and the 93rd Bombardment Group in Wright Field in Dayton (OH) until he flew to England in September 1941 as part of the 1st & 2nd Bombardment Wings of the 8th Air Force. He piloted numerous sorties in the European Theater of operation until November 1943 when he returned to the USA and received a medical discharge. Charlie's Navy Cross citation reads: *"The President of the United States of America takes pleasure in presenting the Navy Cross to Lieutenant Charles C. Bassett United States Navy (Reserve Force) for distinguished and heroic service as an Aviator of land planes attached to the Northern Bombing Group in active operations co-operating with the Allied Armies on the Belgium front during September, October and November 1918 bombing, enemy bases, aerodromes, submarine basis, ammunition dumps and railway junctions.*

LT Walter Heber Wheeler Jr. US Navy (Sub Chaser #94 - Commanding Officer)

Navy Cross

He volunteered as an ambulance driver in the American Field Service from 25 February to 26 August 1916 and serviced the French Army on the Verdun, Nancy and Pont-a-Mousson fronts. He was commissioned as an Ensign in US Naval Reserve just before the United States entered the war. He was assigned to Patrol Boat Talofa as commanding officer and later assigned to Submarine Chaser No. 2 as commanding officer before taking command of the Submarine Chaser No. 94. He was also awarded the **Croix de Guerre**. His Navy Cross citation reads:

"Far distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer of the U.S.S.C. 94, engaged in the important, exacting and hazardous duty of patrolling the waters of the War Zone, and operating against enemy submarines"

LT William P. Whitehouse USN (Navy HQ- Brest ,France)

Navy Cross

Bill enlisted in the Navy in April 1917 and 2 months later qualified as a Naval Aviator with his commissioning as an ensign in October 1917. He sailed for France in the following month where he reported to a French airbase in Rochefort (France) for 2 months. Her subsequently reported to the US Dirigible station in France where he flew dirigibles for 6 months before was carried out "special duty" out of England for 5 months. He then returned to France until the end of the war and returned to the USA in February 1919 was released from active duty in March 1919. His Navy Cross citation reads: *"Far distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer of dirigible engaged in patrol and convoy flights in the War zone., in which operations he did exceptional work and pushed his flights to the limits of physical and material endurance. "*

1918

LTJG Merrill Potter Delano US Navy (USN Dirigible *Captaine Caussin* - Commanding Officer) **Navy Cross**

Merrill was a Massachusetts native who was born in 1896. At Harvard, he was a member of the Pi Eta Club and graduated with the class of 1919. He enlisted in the Navy as a Quartermaster 1st class petty officer and was assigned to the Naval Aviation Detachment in Akron (OH) in April 1917. He qualified as a Naval Aviator and was commissioned as an Ensign in October 1917. Two months later, Merrill was in France at the Palmboeuf US Nava Air Station where he was stationed until transferring to the Dirigible Force at Guipavas (France). He had command for 2 dirigibles used for intel observation until he returned to the US and was released from active duty in early 1919. His Navy Cross citation reads: *"Far distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer of a dirigible engaged in patrol and convoying flights in the War Zone in which operations he did exceptional work and pushed his flights to the limits of physical and material endurance."*

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1918 (continued)

LTJG Alfred Gardner US Navy (Naval Aviation)

Navy Cross

He sailed overseas on October 1917 and was attached to the Royal Naval Air station in Cranwell, England. His citation reads: *“For distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer of a dirigible engaged in patrol and convoy flights in the War zone, in which operations he did exceptional work, pushing his flights to the limit of physical and material endurance and upon one occasion broke all records for the length of flight for this type of aircraft”*. He returned to the US and was discharged from active duty after the end of the war in late 1918.

LT Moseley Taylor US Navy (Naval Aviation - Attached to the Northern Bombing Group)

Navy Cross

He was commissioned as an ensign in the US Naval Reserve in October 1917 and sailed for France the following month where he was assigned to US Naval Air Station, Dunkerque, France. He was then transferred to Night Bombing School in Stonehenge, England and a few weeks later detailed to 214th Squadron, Royal Air Force (British), Northern Bombing Group in France. His Navy Cross citation reads: *“For distinguished and heroic service as an aviator in an aeroplane engaged in active operations operating with the Allied Armies on the Belgian Front during September, October, and November, 1918, bombing enemy bases, aerodromes, submarine bases, ammunition dumps, railroads, etc. Attached to Northern Bombing Group.”* He then returned to the United States in December 1918 and served as flight instructor until he was released from active duty in January 1919

1919

LTJG Addison Center Burnham Jr. US Navy (Naval Aviation Dirigible Squadron) – **Navy Cross**

Addison was from Newton, MA and a member of the Pi Eta Club at Harvard. He enlisted into the Navy in June 1917. After boot camp, he was assigned to the Naval Aviation Detachment at MIT. 3 months later, he sailed to England and reported to the Royal Naval Air Station at Cranwell. He earned his wings and was commissioned as an ensign in May 1918 and the sent to a naval Air based in France. His Navy Cross citation reads: *“For distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer of a dirigible engaged in patrol and convoy flights in the War zone, in which operations he did exceptional work, pushing his flights to the limit of physical and material endurance.”* He returned to the US and was released from active duty early in 1919.

LTJG William Gaston US Navy (Northern Bombing Squadron) –

Navy Cross



Bill was born in Boston (MA) in 1896 and prepped at St Marks for Harvard. Bill's grandfather was a former mayor of Boston and governor of Massachusetts. His father (H-88) was a classmate of President Teddy Roosevelt at Harvard and a partner of the family law firm of Gaston & Snow. Bill was called to active duty in May 1917 and initially assigned to NAS Squantum (MA) before reporting to Hampton Roads (VA) where he commissioned as an ensign and later qualifying as a Naval Aviator. After aerial gunnery school on Fort Worth (TX), Bill sailed for Europe in March 1918 with orders for duty with the Royal Naval Air Force (RNAS) at the Hornsea base (England). He was subsequently sent to the RNAS School of Navigation and Bomb Dropping in Stonehenge (England) where he later became an instructor. His next assignment in June 1918 was with the US Northern Bombing Squadron in France. From this duty station, he had temporary duty with the US Air Service in Milan (Italy) and the RAF Squadron 214 in France. After Bill returned to the US in December 1918 and was released from active duty. Bill received his LLB degree in 1923

from Harvard Law School. After serving as an assistant DA in the Boston, he worked for Lehman Brothers and as a trial examiner for the Textile Labor Board & the Petroleum Labor Policy Board. In 1942, he was appointed the United States Commissioner of Conciliation. Based his bravery with actions flying with the British Navy, Bill's Navy Cross citation reads: *“The President of the United States of America takes pleasure in presenting the Navy Cross to Lieutenant Junior Grade Gaston United States Navy (Reserve Force) for distinguished and heroic service as an Aviator operating with the U. S. Naval Aviation Forces Foreign Service and with the British School of Night Bombing. Lieutenant Gaston made several raids over enemy line.”*

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1919 (continued)

LTJG Charles Edward Hodges Jr. US Navy (5th Squadron, US Marine Corps)

Navy Cross.

After going overseas in March 1918, he initially was at US Naval Air Station, Moutchic, France and detailed to US Army Bombing School in Clermont-Ferrand. He then was attached to Royal Air Force (218th Squadron) in Hornsea, England and then transferred to Royal Naval Air Force School of Navigation and Bomb Dropping at Stonehenge. He was later transferred to 5th Squadron, US Marine Corps, US Naval Region Base, in Eastleigh, England. His Navy Cross citation reads: *“For distinguished and heroic service as an aviator in an aeroplane engaged in active operations cooperating with the Allied Armies on the Belgian Front during September, October, and November 1918, bombing enemy bases, aerodromes, submarine bases, ammunition dumps, railroad junctions, etc. Attached to Northern Bombing Group”* He was released from active duty in December of 1919.

WORLD WAR II

1930

Colonel George Percy USMC (Ret.) 2d Battalion, 21st Marines

Navy Cross

He was born in Arlington, MA and was a battalion executive officer on Iwo Jima. After the World War II, he returned to the financial business in New York City. His **Navy Cross citation** reads as follows: *“The President of the United States takes pleasure in presenting the Navy Cross to George A. Percy (0-3106), Major, U.S. Marine Corps (Reserve), for extraordinary heroism as Executive Officer and subsequently as Commanding Officer of the 2nd Battalion, 21st Marine regiment, 3rd Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces on Iwo Jima, Volcano Islands, from 21 February to 16 March 1945. After his Battalion Commander was wounded and evacuated on 2 March, Major Percy assumed command of the Battalion at a time when the combat efficiency was low and the men were faint with fatigue and shock. Revealing outstanding professional ability and an intimate knowledge of the situation, he quickly organized the Battalion's defense for the night and, on the following morning, led his force in an attack which ended on the cliffs overlooking the sea. Severely wounded in the left arm while directing an attack on 8 March, he submitted to treatment by the Battalion Surgeon but refused to leave the field. Wounded a second time that afternoon, he again refused evacuation and remained with his troops until completion of the operations. His indomitable fighting spirit, strategic ability and aggressive leadership were contributing factors to the final victory, and his exemplary devotion to duty reflects the highest credit on Major Percy and the United States Naval Service.*

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

Brigadier General James Roosevelt USMC (4th Raider Battalion)

Navy Cross & Silver Star



Brigadier General James Roosevelt USMC (4th Raider Battalion) – **Navy Cross & Silver Star**. He was born in New York City. Prior to Harvard College, he attended the Groton School. He started and managed a very successful insurance agency. He resigned in 1937 to work in the White House for his father, President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He left this position a year later and moved to Hollywood, California, where he accepted a job with motion picture producer Samuel Goldwyn and set up "Globe Productions", a company to produce short films for penny arcades.

In October 1939, Roosevelt resigned the USMC lieutenant colonel's commission he had been given in 1936. He was then commissioned as a Captain in the US Marine Corps Reserves and went on active duty in November 1940. In early 1941, the President sent him to the Middle East as a military attaché with the British forces. He traveled extensively in the area, and observed several important campaigns.

In August 1941, he joined the OSS staff of General William Donovan USA as the Coordinator of Information, with the job of working out the exchange of information with other agencies. After Japan's Attack on Pearl Harbor, Roosevelt requested assignment to combat duty. He transferred to the Marine Raiders, the Marines' commando force, and became second-in-command of the 2nd Raider Battalion under Evans Carlson. His influence helped win Presidential backing for the Raiders, who were opposed by Marine traditionalists. Roosevelt served with the 2nd Raiders at Midway, and in the Makin Island raid in the Pacific theater, where he earned the Navy Cross. He was given command of the new 4th Raiders, but was invalided in February 1943. He served in various staff positions during the rest of the war. In November 1943, he accompanied Army troops in the invasion of Makin, and was awarded the Silver Star by the Army. He was released from active duty in October 1945, with the rank of Colonel. In addition to Makin, he also participated in battle for Okinawa. Colonel Roosevelt continued in the Marine Corps Reserves until he retired in 1959 with the rank of Brigadier General. His Navy Cross citation reads: *"For extraordinary heroism and distinguished service as 2nd in command of the 2nd Marine Raider Battalion against enemy Japanese forces on Makin Island. Risking his own life over and beyond the ordinary call of duty, Major Roosevelt continually exposed himself to intense machine gun and sniper fire to ensure effective control of operations from the command post. As a result of his successful maintenance of communications with his supporting vessels, 2 enemy surface ships whose presence was reported were destroyed by gun fire. Later during evacuation, he displayed exemplary courage in personally rescuing 3 men from drowning in the heavy surf. His gallant conduct and his inspiring devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."*

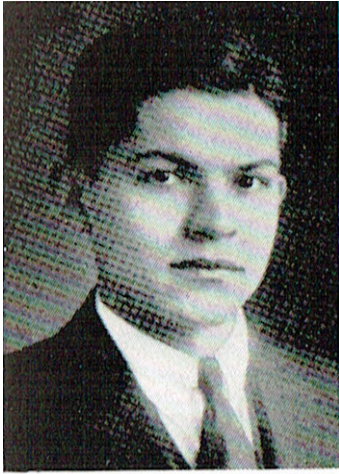
After the war, Roosevelt returned to live in California and went back into the insurance business. Roosevelt was elected to the US congress as a representative from California in 1954. IN 1965, he resigned from Congress when President Lyndon Johnson appointed him a delegate to UNESCO. Roosevelt resigned from this assignment in 1966, and returned to private life. Despite having been a liberal Democrat all of his life, James Roosevelt supported President Nixon's re-election in 1972 and Ronald Reagan in 1980 and 1984. After retiring from politics in 1966, he became president of the International Overseas Services Management Company. Jim was a member of the Harvard Clubs in both Boston & New York as well as the Metropolitan Club and the Los Angeles Athletic Club. Brigadier James Roosevelt USMC (Ret.) died in Newport Beach, California in 1991 of complications arising from a stroke and Parkinson's disease. He was 83 and was the last surviving child of Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1932

Captain Frank S. Bayley Jr. US Navy – LCI 466 (Division 17)

Navy Cross



Frank was born and grew up in Seattle (WA) where he graduated from Queen Anne High school prior to entering Harvard. After college, he built and lived in a log cabin in the Seattle for over a year while trying to write a book. Frank later acknowledged that this lack of funds led to law school at the University of Washington. After passing the bar, he practiced law in Seattle until volunteering for active duty in the Navy during the summer of 1941.

Until the end of World War II, Frank spent most of his time on patrol craft and was on a combat rescue ship on the picket line during the battle for Okinawa. After his release from active duty, Frank continued to service in the Naval Reserve from which he later retired with the rank of captain.

His Navy Cross citation reads as follows: *“The President of the United States of America takes pleasure in presenting the Navy Cross to Lieutenant Commander Frank S. Bayley, Jr., United States Naval Reserve, for extraordinary heroism and distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer of the Rescue*

Ship U.S.S. ROCKVILLE (EPCER-851), in operations against the enemy from April 1945 to June 1945, during the amphibious assault and capture of Okinawa. Demonstrating outstanding skill, inspiring leadership, and unfailing determination, Lieutenant Commander Bayley ably brought his ship to rescue survivors of burning and sinking vessels despite the hazards of frequent and violent air attacks by the enemy. He contributed materially to the success of a dangerously difficult operation in a conspicuously heroic manner. His conduct throughout was in keeping with the highest traditions of the Naval Service.

LT James H. Gaul US Navy – OSS 2677th Regiment

Navy Cross & Purple Heart **[Killed in Action]**



James was from Pittsburg (PA) and transferred to Harvard after his freshman year of college at the University of Pittsburg. He then pursued and received his master degree (1938) and PHD (1940) in anthropology from Harvard. Prior to his PHD, James taught at Boston College and later worked for the State Department before entering the Navy as an intelligence officer in 1941. He was a field officer in the Middle East for over 2 years when he joined the Office of Special Services (i.e. the OSS or precursor of the CIA) in 1944. He was sent to Nazi occupied Europe where he captured by the Germans and executed buy a firing squad in a concentration camp near Linz, Austria in January 1945.

His Navy Cross citation reads as follows: *“The President of the United States of America takes pride in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumously) to James Harvey Gaul, Lieutenant, U.S. Navy (Reserve), for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with Company B, 2677th Regiment, Office of Strategic Services, in action in action against*

enemy forces from 17 September 1944 to 26 December 1944. Lieutenant Gaul's outstanding accomplishments, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States”.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1934

CDR Robert W. Skinner III US Navy (MC) – (surgeon – 1st Marine Raider Battalion) Navy Cross & Purple Heart



Robert Skinner was born in 1911 in Cynwyd, PA to a father who had graduated from Harvard in 1906. After the William Penn Charter School in Philadelphia, Bob entered Harvard where he joined the NROTC. After Harvard, he graduated from Medical School at the University of Pennsylvania. Following his internship in Pittsburg, he started his surgery practice there. Bob was then called up to active duty and assigned to the 1st Marine division as a battalion surgeon. Dr. Skinner later was transferred to the 1st Marine Raider Battalion under the command of Colonel Merritt Edson USMC. After the war, he returned to private practice as a surgeon in Lancaster PA until his retirement. He died at home in March 1999. His Navy Cross citation reads as follows: *The President of the United States of America takes pleasure in presenting the Navy Cross to Lieutenant Commander (MC) Robert W. Skinner, III, United States Naval Reserve, for extraordinary heroism and distinguished service in the line of his profession as a Medical Officer attached to the FIRST Marine Raider Battalion during the attack on Tulagi, Solomon Islands, on 7 August 1942.*

Although often exposed to enemy fire, Lieutenant Commander Skinner distinguished himself in administering aid to the wounded and in supervising evacuation of casualties. Later, when his battalion was fighting on Lunga Ridge, Guadalcanal, he made at least three trips forward of the rear dressing station, a space of several hundred yards of exposed terrain swept frequently by hostile fire. He subsequently accompanied our forces, moving forward with the battalion in the second and third Matanikau River battles, despite a wounded knee. By his courage, determination, and untiring devotion to duty, Lieutenant Commander Skinner saved many lives. His actions throughout the operation were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1938

Captain Brent Maxwell Abel US Navy Reserve (Ret.) – (Commanding Officer - *USS Buckley* DE-51) **Navy Cross.**



Brent Abel was born in 1916 in Washington (DC) but was raised by his mother in Scarsdale, (NY). He prepped at Phillips Exeter for Harvard College where he was a French major and participated in NROTC. He then attended Harvard Law School from which he graduated in 1940. Early in his career, he moved to San Francisco where he quickly became a prominent lawyer in estate planning and taxes. At the start of World War II, Brent was called to active duty and spent a year in Corpus Christ (TX) before assuming command of a sub chaser escorting tanker convoys from refineries in the Caribbean to the mid Atlantic to provide fuel for the European theater of operation. He was the selected as the commanding officer of a destroyer escort focusing on anti submarine warfare in the Atlantic Ocean. On Brent's 28th birthday (6 May 1944), his ship engaged a surfaced German submarine (*U-66*) in the Central Atlantic in the predawn hours. After an exchange of fire, the *Buckley* rammed the U-boat. According to the Escort Sailors Association, "Then there occurred one of the most remarkable incidents of the Atlantic War which was attributable equally to an extraordinary courage on the part of the enemy as to the valor of the *Buckley* crew".

Men began swarming out of the conning tower and forward hatch of the submarine and up onto the forward deck of *Buckley*. Because the sub was now below the maximum depression of the *Buckley's* guns, a bitter fight had suddenly become man-to-man for the possession of *Buckley*. The *Buckley* crew rallied quickly and fought their enemy with objects, fists, swords and guns in hand to hand combat. Still the enemy persisted in boarding. Captain Abel then reversed the *Buckley's* engines and backed away from the sub with all engines ahead full. Guns crews returned to their stations and poured a living hell of fire into *U-66*. At that point, the sub's remaining crewmembers turned their mortally wounded ship and sideswiped the *Buckley* which caused serious structural damage but the crew did not suffer any casualties. After the U-boat sank, 36 German sailors were rescued and taken prisoner by the *Buckley* but the other half of the submarine's crew were lost. LT Commander Abel credited this victory to his crew for its teamwork and calm under pressure. This battle is probably the closest naval combat of modern warfare. For this action, the *USS Buckley* received a Navy Unit Commendation and the Brent was awarded the Navy Cross. After 3 years afloat, Brent was rewarded with a year of shore duty in Minneapolis (MN). After war, one of the German survivors contacted Captain Abel and told him: "All of us survivors of the U-66 have always had the desire to get to know our wartime adversaries in the war on the sea and if the opportunity presented itself to say thank you for the fair treatment on board the *Buckley* and for saving our lives." Mr. Abel then helped organize a reunion of the opposing sides in Germany when he not only acknowledged that he was proud of his accomplishment but wished that he could have saved more lives.

After the war, he returned to San Francisco and the law firm of McCutchen, Doyle, Brown & Enerson where he focused in estate planning and became a senior partner in 1954. He was also a member of Harvard club of New York City as well as the California bar and a director of the San Francisco Republican Alliance. Brent remained in the active Navy Reserve and retired as a captain in 1960. Captain Abel was 89 years old when he died at his home in San Rafael, California in December 2005. Some of his law colleagues and protégés found out about Mr. Abel's distinguished military career only upon his death. A former managing partner of his law firm said: "Just meeting him, you wouldn't know he was a war hero. He was very refined, and intellectual and dignified. His **Navy Cross citation** reads as follows:

"The President of the United States of America takes pleasure in presenting the Navy Cross to Lieutenant Commander Brent Maxwell Abel, United States Navy, for extraordinary heroism and distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer of the Destroyer Escort USS BUCKLEY (DE-51), in offensive action against a German submarine, during while patrolling the Atlantic Coast on the early morning of 6 May 1944. Lieutenant Commander Abel expertly directed his command and made an undetected, high-speed approach in bright moonlight to a surfaced German U-boat. With skilled seamanship, he silenced its guns within four minutes after contact, despite a heavy barrage of enemy torpedo and automatic weapon fire. Narrowly escaping another torpedo, he then closed on the wildly maneuvering submarine, raked it with all available fire and rammed, with the enemy attempting to board the vessel in retaliation. Withstanding the desperate attacks of the enemy ship, which tried to ram after the combatants became disengaged, he persistently held to his target until the submarine, with its conning tower shattered and burning fiercely, all hatches open, abandoned by its crew and completely out of control, disappeared beneath the surface of the water and exploded. His conduct throughout was in keeping with the highest traditions of the Navy of the United States."

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1938

LT Joseph Kennedy US Navy – Bombing Squadron 110 (VB-110)

Navy Cross [*Killed in Action*]



Joe Kennedy was born in Hull, MA as the oldest son of Joseph Patrick Kennedy (H-12) and was the brother of President John F. Kennedy (H-40) and former Attorney General Bobby Kennedy (H-48). Joe was educated at Choate. After a gap year in the UK at the London School of Economics, he entered Harvard where he played football, rugby and earned his “H” on the sailing team. At Harvard, he lived in Winthrop House and was a member of Pi Eta, the Hasty Pudding Institute of 1779, the Iroquois Club and the St. Paul’s Catholic Club. He graduated cum laude from Harvard and then traveled around Europe for a year prior to entering Harvard Law School. Before his final year of Law school, he was accepted at Navy OCS and then went to flight school where he earned his wings of gold as a Naval Aviator in May 1942. LTJG Kennedy was then sent to a patrol squadron in the Caribbean before being reassigned to England with the first US Naval squadron to fly B24’s under the Coast Command of the Royal Air Force. He participated in 25 combat missions operating against German submarines which sneaked out of the Bay of Biscay to attack allied shipping in the North Atlantic. During May 1944, he had flown enough missions to be transferred back to the US but he volunteered to remain with his squadron.

Joe was promoted to LT in July 1944. He volunteered for a very dangerous mission to fly drone Liberator bomber loaded with 21,170 pounds of high explosives until 2 “mother” planes achieved complete radio control over the drone to crash it into a high value Nazi V-2 rocket launching target after he parachuted out. The plane with Lt Kennedy in the cockpit took off from the Winfarthing (Fersfield) air base on schedule. Unfortunately, the plane exploded on 12 August 1944 while still over England with LT Kennedy and his flight navigator still on board. No final conclusion was ever reached on the cause of the explosion. However, experiments with these drones continued and a 2nd drone was later successfully flown against the German submarine pens at Helgoland. The distant ancestors of these original drones are now a key weapon in the current world wide war on Islamic fundamentalism. .

LT Kennedy’s Navy Cross citation reads as follows: *The President of the United States of America takes pride in presenting the Navy Cross (Posthumously) to Lieutenant Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Naval Reserve, for extraordinary heroism in operations against the enemy while serving as Commander of a Navy Liberator Patrol Plane in Bombing Squadron ONE HUNDRED TEN (VB-110), Special Air Unit ONE (Europe), during a special air mission directed at Mimoyecques, France, on 12 August 1944. Well knowing the extreme dangers involved and totally unconcerned for his own safety, Lieutenant Kennedy unhesitatingly volunteered to conduct an exceptionally hazardous and special operational mission. Intrepid and daring in his tactics and with unwavering confidence in the vital importance of his task, he willingly risked his life in the supreme measure of service, and, by his great personal valor and fortitude in carrying out a perilous undertaking, sustained and enhanced the finest traditions of the United States Naval Service.*

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1939

LT James J. Horovitz US Navy – LCI 466 (Division 17)

Navy Cross, Silver Star & Purple Heart



James grew up in Brighton (MA) and graduated from Boston Latin prior to entering Harvard. After Pearl Harbor, he volunteered for the Navy V-7 program based at Notre Dame and Northwestern University. After his commissioning as an ensign in 1942, Jim was initially assigned to help create a new amphibious base out of a huge bean patch and open fields in the Little Creek (VA). He was then sent to the Pacific where he spent most of his afloat time during World War II as the commanding officer of a rocket firing gunboat used in amphibious assaults. He was awarded a Silver Star for valor in the invasion of Guam and received a Purple Heart for wounds suffered during the battle for Iwo Jima. His Navy Cross citation reads as follows: *“The President of the United States of America takes pleasure in presenting the Navy Cross to LT James J. Horovitz, USNR, for extraordinary heroism and distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer of Landing Craft Infantry Gunboat 466, operating as a unit of LCI (G), Group EIGHT, in action against enemy Japanese forces during the close-in fire support operations against Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands on 17 February 1945.*

Boldly defying the devastating barrage, Lieutenant Horovitz moved his craft into the firing line, skillfully maneuvering close inshore to insure the effectiveness of his attack. With the enemy's overpowering gunfire exacting a heavy toll of the lightly armored group he took over additional assigned sectors, and, keeping his guns trained on the beach, continued to blast the heavy coastal defenses with barrage rockets until his own guns were disabled and his ship severely damaged under the incessant pounding. Courageous and steadfast, he calmly maintained control of his crippled vessel and promptly reorganizing his crew, directed the valiant LCI to safety without further damage or casualties. Lieutenant Horovitz' dauntless perseverance, maintained in the face of overwhelming odds, contributed materially to the success of his group in paving the way for the invasion of Iwo Jima two days later and his stout-hearted devotion to duty throughout upheld the highest traditions of the U.S. Naval Service.”

After his release from active duty after VJ day, Jim returned to Boston and eventually became the Treasurer of the Boston Uniform Company.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1943

1st LT Fredrick Barton Harvey Jr. USMC – 1 battalion, 25th regiment, 4th Marine Division – Navy Cross



Fred was born in Baltimore, Maryland and prepared at the Hill School, Pottstown, PA. for Harvard where he was on the baseball team and graduated cum laude. He joined the Marine Corps after graduating from college and spent 2 years in the Pacific participating in combat at Roi, Maurur, Tinian, & Saipan, where he was wounded. He returned to the USA to prepare for the invasion of Japan. After the War, he married and became an investment banker in Baltimore and served on many boards including the Harvard Board of Overseers. Fred also received the Purple Heart. His Navy Cross citation reads: *For extraordinary heroism as platoon commander of company A, 1st Battalion, 25th Marines, 4th Marine Division in action against enemy Japanese forces during the assault on Saipan, Marianas Islands on 15 and 16 June 1944. Landing at the water's edge with the initial assault waves in the face of devastating rifle and machine-gun fire. 1st LT Harvey moved his platoon inland against fanatic enemy resistance to establish the original point of disembarkation.*

When a Japanese officer rushed at him swinging a sword, he parried the blow and killed the man with his carbine, Charging an enemy shellhole with his rifle jammed, 1st LT Harvey courageously used his bayonet in hand to hand combat until a Japanese grenade exploded in the vicinity, knocking off his helmet and forcing him to take cover, although wounded, he continued his heroic efforts and contributed directly to the success of our forces in taking this fiercely defended Japanese stronghold, By his leadership, fighting spirit and personal valor in the face of overwhelming odds, 1st LT Harvey upheld the highest traditions of the United States Naval service.

LTJG Fredrick Cole Talbot USNR – VB-15

Navy Cross



Fred was born in 1920 in Portland, ME and prepared for Harvard at the Belmont Hill School. He worked briefly in retailing at Filenes in Boston before enlisted in the Navy as an aviation cadet. After his commissioning and receipt of his naval aviator wings of gold, he joined an air group as a bomber pilot on the USS Essex. He was in action over the Marianas, Iwo Jima and the Philippines and was also the recipient of the Distinguished Flying Cross and several Air Medals. After the war, he went into the retail end of the automobile business in New England. His Navy Cross citation reads: *The President of the United States takes pleasure in presenting the Navy Cross to Frederick Cole Talbot, Lieutenant, Junior Grade, U.S. Navy (Reserve), for extraordinary heroism in operations against the enemy while serving as Pilot of a carrier-based Navy Dive Bomber in Bombing Squadron FIFTEEN (VB-15, embarked from the U.S.S. ESSEX (CV-9), in action against enemy Japanese surface forces over the Sibuyan Sea during the Battle for Leyte Gulf in the Philippine Islands on 24 October 1944.*

In the face of intense and accurate antiaircraft fire from the whole enemy formation, under extremely hazardous combat conditions, Lieutenant, Junior Grade, Talbot participated in a bombing attack on an enemy ship. Fearlessly maneuvering through withering hostile fire of all calibers, he pressed home his attack. Lieutenant, Junior Grade, Talbot's outstanding courage and determined skill were at all times inspiring and in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.

1945

LTJG Frank Shaughnessy USNR (Naval aviator)

Navy Cross.

He was from Massachusetts. He protected a down wing mate and kept the enemy at bay His Navy Cross citation reads: *The President of the United States takes pleasure in presenting the Navy Cross to Francis Shaughnessy, Ensign, U.S. Navy (Reserve), for extraordinary heroism in operations against the enemy while serving as Pilot of a carrier-based Navy Combat Plane, in action on 28 July 1945, while deployed over Kure, Japan. His outstanding courage and determined skill were at all times inspiring and in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.*

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1948

LTJG Charles D. Farmer USNR (VF 10 – “The grim reaper squadron”)

Navy Cross



He was born in Alabama where he lived until his family moved to New Jersey when he was a teenager. He graduated from Carteret Military Academy before joining the Navy during World War II and eventually earned his wings of gold as a naval aviator. He was deployed on carriers in Pacific on both the *USS Enterprise* (CV 6) and *USS Intrepid* (CV 11). In addition to the Navy Cross, LT Farmer was twice awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross as well as two Navy Air Medals. After the war, Charles entered Harvard where he majored in government and was a member of Eliot House. After graduation from college, he worked as a congressional clerk in Washington DC. Subsequently, he returned to Massachusetts where he owned automobile dealerships and served on the Boards of several hospitals and banks.

His Navy Cross citation reads: *The President of the United States of America takes pleasure in presenting the Navy Cross to LTJG Charles Davis Farmer USNR for extraordinary heroism in the operations against the enemy while serving as pilot of a carrier based navy fighter plane in Fighting Squadron Ten (VF-1) attached to the USS Intrepid (CV 11) in action against enemy Japanese forces in the vicinity of Okinawa in the Ryukyu Chain on 16 April 1945. When his four plane fighter patrol division was attacked by an outnumbering force of enemy aircraft, LTJG Farmer led his flight in an aggressive counter attack and fighting a gallant battle despite the enemy's altitude advantage, personally blasted four of the hostile planes from the sky and materially assisted his division in destroying seven during this fierce action. By this indomitable fighting spirit, cool courage and forceful leadership, LTJG Farmer contributed essentially to the breaking up of a concentrated enemy attack on our surface forces & upheld the highest traditions of the US Naval service”.*

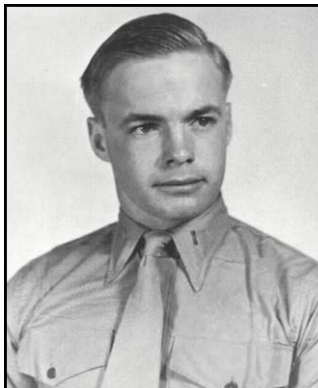
KOREAN WAR



1951

2nd LT Sherrod E. Skinner US Marine Corps (2nd Battalion, 11th Reg, 1st Marine Division)

Medal of Honor



Sherrod was born in Hartford, Connecticut in 1929 but raised in Lansing, Michigan as the son of a General Motors Vice President. His twin brother, David, was a Harvard classmate who also became a Marine officer after they both graduated from college. Sherrod was Killed in Action in Korea in 1952 at age 23 when he threw himself on an enemy grenade to save the lives of the men in his company.

His Medal of Honor citation reads: *"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as an artillery forward observer of Battery F, in action against enemy aggressor forces on the night of 26 October 1952. When his observation post in an extremely critical and vital sector of the main line of resistance was subjected to a sudden and fanatical attack by hostile force & Supported by a devastating barrage of artillery and mortar fire which completely severed communication lines connecting the outpost with friendly firing batteries, 2nd LT. Skinner, in a*

determined effort to hold his position, immediately organized and directed the surviving personnel in the defense of the outpost, continuing to call down fire on the enemy by means of radio alone until his equipment became damaged beyond repair. Undaunted by the intense hostile barrage and the rapidly-closing attackers, he twice left the protection of his bunker in order to direct accurate machine gun fire and to replenish the depleted supply of ammunition and grenades. Although painfully wounded on each occasion, he steadfastly refused medical aid until the rest of the men received treatment. As the ground attack reached its climax, he gallantly directed the final defense until the meager supply of ammunition was exhausted and the position overrun. During the 3 hours that the outpost was occupied by the enemy, several grenades were thrown into the bunker which served as protection for 2nd LT Skinner and his remaining comrades. Realizing that there was no chance for other than passive resistance, he directed his men to feign death even though the hostile troops entered the bunker and searched their persons. Later, when an enemy grenade was thrown between him and 2 other survivors, he immediately threw himself on the deadly missile in an effort to protect the others, absorbing the full force of the explosion and sacrificing his life for his comrades. By his indomitable fighting spirit, superb leadership, and great personal valor in the face of tremendous odds, 2nd LT Skinner served to inspire his fellow marines in their heroic stand against the enemy and upheld the highest traditions of the U.S. Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country."

WORLD WAR I

2. HARVARD DENTAL SCHOOL by CLASS (continued)

1906

Lt. Cdr. Cornelius Henry Mack, US Navy (DC) (6th Regiment, US Marine Corps, 2nd Division) **Navy Cross**
 He was a dentist and sailed for France in October 1917. His engagements included: Somme-dieue sector, Aisne defensive, Marne- Aisne, Saint-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. He was also awarded the **Croix de Guerre**. His Navy Cross citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty, with the 6th Regiment, US Marines. In the action at the Bois de Belleau on 12 June 1918, when his dressing station was subjected to a heavy gas bombardment, he remained on duty and carried on the evacuation of wounded, refusing to leave until all wounded and hospital corpsmen had been removed to a place of safety; as a result he was severely gassed. In the action at Vierzy, on 19 July 1918, he accompanied the advance and was exposed for fifteen hours to the fire of machine guns and artillery, performing his duties with marked coolness and precision.”* He returned to the US in 1919 and was released from active duty in 1921.

3. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL by CLASS (continued)

1917

LT William Rufus Redden US Navy [Medical Corps] (Naval Hospital - Chelsea, MA). **Navy Cross**
 His Navy Cross citation reads: *“For distinguished service in the line of his profession while serving at the US Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., in developing a convalescent influenza pneumonia serum, which has proven of very great value in reducing mortality from 38% to 4%, and for general service at the hospital”*. He was discharged from active duty in April 1919.

Ensign Albert Dillon Sturtevant US Navy (Navy Aviator- Royal Naval Air Station.UK) **Navy Cross [Killed in Action]**



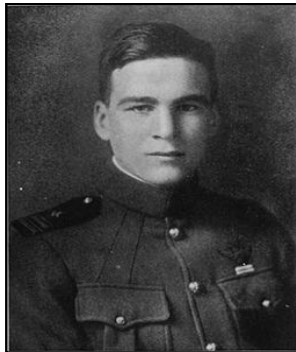
He was born in Washington DC as the son of a lawyer in an old New England family. He was the direct descendent of James Chilton who signed the Mayflower Compact. His maternal grandfather received the Medal of Honor for gallantry twice during the Civil War. He prepared at Phillips Academy for Yale, where he was captain of the 1915 undefeated Yale Crew team. In 1916, he learned to fly in anticipation of a possible war with Mexico. After Yale, he entered Harvard Law School when he joined a Naval Reserve unit. After receiving his Naval aviator wings, Albert had qualified as a Naval aviator and was stationed at West Palm Beach (FL). He was temporarily transferred to Huntington (NY) Naval Air Station prior to shipping out to France in September 1917. He flew large British sea planes which protected convoys between the UK and the European continent from German submarines. On 15 February 1918, he was the first American aviator **Killed in Action** while on convoy duty after overwhelmed and shot down by 10 German fighter planes . His Navy Cross citation reads:

“For distinguished and heroic service as an aviator attached to the Royal Air Force Station at Felixstone, England, making a great many offensive patrol flights over the North Sea, and was shot down when engaged gallantry in combat with a number of enemy planes.” Ensign Sturtevant also merited the **Purple Heart**.

3. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL by CLASS (continued)

1923

Rear Admiral David S. Ingalls US Navy (Northern Bombing Group) **ACE & DSM & Legion d'Honneur**



David was born in January 1899 in Cleveland (OH) as the grandnephew of President William Howard Taft and the grandson of railroad executive Melville E. Ingalls. He was educated at the University School in Cleveland and later St. Paul's prior to entering Yale where he played hockey and joined the First Yale Navy ROTC Unit and became a member of the US Naval Reserve Flying Corps in which he obtained his pilot's license in 1917. He shipped out to France in October of 1917. After flight training in Paris for a few months, David joined Squadron 217 of the British Royal Naval Flying Corp based near Dunkirk (France) to sharpen his aviator skills. In May of 1918, he trained with the US Army for a few months to learn how to fly bombers for a Navy / Marine Corps unit that eventually was to be called the Northern Bombing Group. At his request, he returned to flying Sopwith Camel fighters in British Squadron 213 which was stationed in Flanders and made regular raids on German installations.

In the less than 6 weeks, he shot down 5 German Fokker planes and 1 aerial observation balloon which made him the first ace in U. S. Navy history and Navy's only flying ace of World War I. In October 1918, David was reassigned as the chief pilot and acceptance officer at the Northern Bombing based near Southampton (UK). For his heroics with the Brits, he was also awarded the British Distinguished Flying Cross which in part included the following citation: "*His keenness, courage and disregards of danger are exceptional and are an example to all. He is one of the finest men 213 Squadron ever had.*" After the war, David returned to Yale where he graduated in 1920 with a BA in English and then entered HLS where he received his LLB in 1923 and began a career in politics and business. During President Hoover's administration, he served as the assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air during which his personal leadership resulted great strides in aviation research and development. World War II, David voluntarily returned to active duty as commander and was later promoted to Captain who served as a staff officer and Naval Air Station commander in the thick of the Navy's war in the Pacific. During this time, Captain Ingalls was awarded the Legion of Merit as well as the Bronze Star for his valor in combat. After World War II, David retired from the US Navy as a Rear Admiral. His World War I service was the subject of the book "*Hero of the Angry Sky*" by Geoffrey Rossano. His Distinguished Service Medal citation reads: "*For exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility as a chase pilot operating with RAF Squadron 213, while attached to the Northern Bombing Group, Northern France, where as a result of his brilliant and courageous work he was made an Acting Flight Commander by the British authorities over their own pilots.*"

4. HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL by CLASS

1896

CDR Dudley N. Carpenter US Navy (Medical Corps- CO, Naval Base Hospital # 4)

Navy Cross

He sailed for overseas in April 1918. His Navy Cross citation reads: "*For distinguished service in line of his profession in establishing and maintaining Naval Base Hospital in Queenstown, Ireland*". He returned to the US and released from active duty in early 1919.

Captain George Franklin Freeman US Navy (Medical Corps- CO, Naval Base Hospital # 5 in France) **Navy Cross**

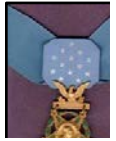
He sailed for overseas in September 1918. His Navy Cross citation reads: "*For distinguished service in line of his profession in charge of the Navy Base Hospital at Brest, France, and as Force Medical Officer on the Staff of the Commander, U.S. Naval Forces in France.*". He returned to the US in early 1919 and was released from active duty in early 1921

1920

LT William R. Redden US Navy (Medical Corps- Naval Base Chelsea, MA)

Navy Cross

In January 1918, Bill was appointed Lt. (j.g.) and assigned to Naval Hospital in Chelsea. He was promoted to LT in September that same year and released from active duty in April 1919. His Navy Cross citation reads: "*For distinguished service in line of his profession while serving at the Naval Hospital in Chelsea (MA) in developing a convalescent influenza-pneumonia serum which has proven of very great value in reducing mortality from 38% to 4% and for general service in the hospital*".



6. HARVARD GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS & SCIENCE 1913

Rear Admiral Claud A. Jones US Navy (USS Memphis)

Medal of Honor




Claud was born in Fire Creek (WV) in 1885. After graduating from the Naval Academy in 1906, he served on battleships *USS Indiana* & *USS New Jersey* over the next 3 years. Between 1909 and 1915, he was assigned to the training ship *USS Severn*, the cruiser *USS North Carolina*, *USS Ohio*, *USS New York* & *USS North Dakota*. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for his heroism while serving as Chief Engineer on *USS Memphis* which was wrecked by a tsunami off Santo Domingo City in August 29, 1916.

During the World War I, he was stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and later as the Chief Engineering Officer of the *USS Tennessee*. He later served in various engineering billets both ashore and afloat as well as a tour of duty as the assistant naval attaché at the London embassy. For his exceptionally meritorious service in the Bureau of Ships during World War II, he was awarded the Legion of Merit. His Medal of Honor citation reads as follows:

“For extraordinary heroism in the line of his profession as a senior engineer officer on board the U.S.S. Memphis, at a time when the vessel was suffering total destruction from a hurricane while anchored off Santo Domingo City, August 29, 1916. Lt. Jones did everything possible to get the engines and boilers ready, and if the element that burst upon the vessel had delayed for a few minutes, the engines would have saved the vessel. With boilers and steam pipes bursting about him in clouds of scalding steam, with thousands of tons of water coming down upon him and in almost complete darkness, Lt. Jones nobly remained at his post as long as the engines would turn over, exhibiting the most supreme unselfish heroism which inspired the officers and men who were with him. When the boilers exploded, Lt. Jones, accompanied by 2 of his shipmates, rushed into the fire rooms and drove the men there out, dragging some, carrying others to the engine room, where there was air to be breathed instead of steam. Lt. Jones action on this occasion was above and beyond the call of duty.” Admiral Jones died in Charleston, West Virginia in 1948 at age 62 and 11 years later the *USS Claud Jones* (DE 1033) was named in his honor.

Fair winds and following seas,


Paul E. Mawn (HC-63)
Captain USN (Ret.)

Sources: “*Harvard Military Record in the World War*” by Fredrick Sumner Mead by Harvard University Press – 28 June 1921; “*Memoirs of the Harvard Dead in the War against Germany*” by M.A. DeWolfe Howe – Harvard University Press 1924; “*Crimson Valor*” by Captain Philip Keith USN (Ret.) H-1966; Harvard Alumni Magazine and various Harvard reunion reports plus information from various veterans and their families. At this point, the above list of Harvard alumni heroes is not intended to be exhaustive. If you know if anyone has been inadvertently left out, please contact Captain Mawn.