

Harvard University & the US Military **(An Introspection by Captain Paul E. Mawn USN (Ret.))**



Introduction

To understand the current and future status of Harvard and the US military, one must understand and appreciate the underlying framework from which it has evolved, particularly the relative to the ROTC programs which train new junior officer for our armed forces. In other words, *“Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it”* as stated by the Harvard philosophy professor George Santayana (HC-1886) in his book **“The Life of Reason”** which was printed in 1905.

Harvard College is the oldest university in the United States which was established by the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1636. However since the middle of the 20th century, Harvard has unjustifiably been labeled as a bastion of left wing, anti-military elitists in the forefront of the myopic “Blame America first” movement. However, there are more Medal of Honor recipients among Harvard alumni than any other university in the world. In reality, Harvard alumni reflect a bell curve of opinions and almost 48,000 Harvard alumni have paid a price in time, blood and restricted earnings for the freedoms now enjoyed in our great country with service in the US military from the American War for Independence to the current World War against Islamic Fundamentalist Terrorism.

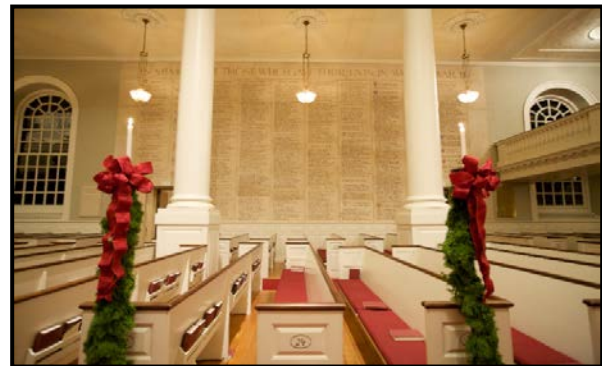
I. HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK

1. Harvard War Memorials

There are at least 37 memorials at Harvard for alumni who died for our country while on active military service. The 2 most prominent & widely known sites honoring veterans are Memorial Hall and nearby Memorial Church located in the heart of Harvard Yard. Memorial Hall was completed in 1877 to commemorate the 117 casualties from Harvard who fought in the Union Army during the Civil War.



Memorial Hall at Harvard



Memorial Church in the Harvard Yard

Memorial Church was dedicated in 1932 to initially honor Harvard alumni killed in the war to end all wars (i.e. World War I). However, subsequent conflicts up to and including the Vietnam War have necessitated the addition of more names on the walls of the Church which now totals 1,352 Harvard patriots who made the supreme sacrifice in the following conflicts: 376 from World War I (note: including 4 in the German Army and 3 from Radcliffe College), 697 from World War II, 18 during the Korean War and 22 from the Vietnam War. However, there are no memorials for the 71 Harvard alumni who died for their country which happened to be the Confederacy nor the 25 Harvard casualties in the Continental militia, Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Privateers during in the American Revolution nor their Harvard Tory enemies (note: there are plaques on several Harvard building stating that Continental soldiers, including General George Washington, were billeted there during the American War for Independence).

I. HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK (Harvard & US Military)

2. Harvard Alumni military leadership

Excluding the public Land Grant colleges, the blueprint for current ROTC programs at civilian colleges was initiated during a dinner in 1913 at the Harvard Club of New York under the leadership of **Medal of Honor** recipients and Harvard grads: President Theodore Roosevelt (H-1880) & General Leonard Wood USA (HMS-1884) with the active support of Harvard president A. Lawrence Lowell (H-1877 & HLS-1880) who stated in 1916: “ *The aim of a country which desires to remain at peace must be ready to defend itself, should train a large body of junior officers who can look forward to no career in the army, and can have no wish for war, yet who will be able to take their places in the field when needed*”. This joint military / Harvard effort was known as the “Plattsburgh movement” since an Army officer training camp was initially established at Plattsburgh in upstate NY in 1913. During WWI, about 90% of the all the Army line officers were trained at Plattsburg or later at similar facilities that later cropped up in other locations. Under the direction of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt (HC-1904), training facilities similar to Plattsburg were established for Naval officers on select US battleships. In 1926, one of the first 6 Navy ROTC units in the country was welcomed to the Harvard campus. The Advocates have identified at least 212 Harvard alumni who have served as what the Army calls field grade officers from the American Revolution to the present time. The bios and pictures (where possible) of these Crimson Warrior leaders are presented in the *Harvard Hall of Heroes* on the Advocate website (i.e. 80 generals, 51 colonels/ Navy captains and 81 LT colonels/ Navy commanders). These Advocate files are a work in progress and the actual number of senior military officers from Harvard is undoubtedly much higher.

An illustrative sample of the documented proportion of military veterans from Harvard College classes includes: H-1859 (42%), H-1860 (55%), H-1861 (68%), H-1937 (70%), H-1939 (76%), H-1940 (66%), H-1942 (85%), H-1943 (88%), H-1944 (89%), H-1948 to H-1955 (@ 60%) and H-1963 (23%). Although fewer in number over the last 4 decades relative to the first half of the 20th century, many junior officers from Harvard have served with distinction in all branches of the US military during the Vietnam War, the Cold War, Desert Storm as well as in the current World War on Islamic Fundamentalist Terrorism.

3. Military ships & bases named for Harvard or Harvard Alumni

Harvard graduates have a long history as leaders both in the government as well as in the United States military. As noted below in figure 1, 28 US Navy ships as well as an Army Fort and a former USAF Base have been named in honor of Harvard or Harvard graduates. As noted below, three so honored were Medal of Honor recipients (i.e. General Leonard Wood USA, Admiral Claud Jones USN and President Teddy Roosevelt). Three of the namesakes were **Killed in Action** including the heroic General Joseph Warren MA Militia at Bunker Hill and two pilots who posthumously received the following medals for valor (i.e. Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy USN - Navy Cross. & Colonel Raynal Bolling USA – the Legion of Honor from France & US Legion of Merit and the first senior American officer killed in action during World War I. Five US presidents with Harvard degrees also had ships named in their honor: John Adams, Major General Rutherford B. Hayes’s* estate in Ohio (the *Spiegel Grove*) became the name of an amphibious ship, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt USV, President Franklin Roosevelt and LT John F. Kennedy USNR who was a recipient of the Navy & Marine Corps Medal. Other ships were named for; Major General John Hancock MA Militia who famously signed the US Constitution, Captain Kermit Roosevelt USA, recipient of the British Military Cross and the son of President Theodore Roosevelt and Charles Francis Adams III, the President Hoover’s Secretary of the Navy and father of LCDR Charles Francis Adams IV USNR (H-1932), founder and former chairman of Raytheon.

I. HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK (Harvard & US Military)

3. Military ships & bases named for Harvard or Harvard Alumni (continued)

Figure 1

<u>Ship /base</u>	<u>Hull #</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Years of service</u>	<u>Harvard class</u>
<u>US Army</u>				
Fort Leonard Wood	NA	Army Post in MO	1918 to present	HMS-1884
<u>US Navy</u>				
USS John Hancock	NA	Steam tug	1850 to 1856	HC-1754
USS Hancock	CVA 19	Essex class aircraft carrier	1964 to 1989	HC-1754
USS John Hancock	DD 981	Spruance class destroyer	1976 to 2000	HC-1754
USS John Adams	SSBN 620	Fleet ballistic missile submarine	1964 to 1989	HC-1755
USS John Adams	NA	30 gun corvette/frigate	1799 to 1865	HC-1755
USS Adams	NA	28 gun frigate	1779 to 1814	HC-1755
USS Warren	NA	28 gun schooner	1775 to 1776	HC-1759
USS Warren	NA	36 gun frigate	1776 to 1779	HC-1759
USS Warren	NA	20 gun sloop of war	1779 to 1801	HC-1759
USS Warren	NA	20 gun 2 nd class sloop of war gun	1825 to 1863	HC-1759
USS Warren	APA 53	Amphibious attack transport	1942 to 1946	HC-1759
USS Spiegel Grove	LSD 32	Amphibious Landing Ship Dock	1956 to 1989	HLS-1845*
USS Leonard Wood	APA 25	Amphibious attack transport	1941 to 1946	HC-1884
USS Charles F. Adams	DDG 2	Guided missile destroyer	1960 to 1992	HC-1888
USS Kermit Roosevelt	ARG 16	Engine repair ship	1945 to 1959	HC-1912
USS Claud Jones	DE 103	Destroyer Escort	1959 to 1974	HGS 1913
USS Theodore Roosevelt	NA	Troop Transport steamer	1906 to 1919	HC-1880
USS Theodore Roosevelt	SSBN 600	Fleet ballistic missile submarine	1959 to 1982	HC-1880
USS Theodore Roosevelt	CVN 71	Nimitz nuclear aircraft carrier	1986 to present	HC-1880
USS Franklin D. Roosevelt	CV 42	Midway class aircraft carrier	1945 to 1977	HC-1904
USS Roosevelt	DDG 80	Guided missile destroyer	2000 to present	HC-1904
USS Joseph P. Kennedy	DD 850	Destroyer	1945 to 1973)	HC-1938
USS John F. Kennedy	CV 67	Kitty Hawk class aircraft carrier	1968 to 2007	HC-1940
USS John F. Kennedy	CVN 79	Nimitz nuclear aircraft carrier	In construction for 2020	HC-1940
USS Harvard	NA	Chartered scout & troop transport	1898 only	NA
USS Harvard	ID1298	Troop transport	1918 to 1920	NA
USS Harvard	SP 209)	Patrol boat	1917 to 1919	NA
USS Harvard	NA	Troop transport	1945 only	NA
<u>US Air Force</u>				
Bolling Joint Base	NA	Former USAF now Joint Base	1918 to present	H-1900 & HLS-1902

I. HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK (Harvard & US Military)

4. Commanders in Chief

<u>President</u>	<u>Highest military title</u>	<u>Military unit</u>	<u>Harvard class</u>
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Of the eight US commanders in chief with Harvard Degrees, the following 5 have been military veterans:

- # 19 – Major General Rutherford B. Hayes USA 23rd Ohio Infantry HLS-1845
- # 26 – Colonel Teddy Roosevelt USV Rough Riders HC-1880
- # 32 – Assistant SecNav Franklin D. Roosevelt Department of the Navy HC-1904
- # 35 – LT John Fitzgerald Kennedy USNR PT 109 HC-1940
- # 43 – Captain George W. Bush USAFR 147th Fighter Interceptor Group HBS-1975

[US presidents with a Harvard degree but not vets = John Adams, John Quincy Adams & Obama]

5. Crimson Valor

a. Medal of Honor recipients from Harvard



The **Medal of Honor** is the highest award for valor presented by the US military. The criterion for this prestigious award stipulates that a recipient had: "*Distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty.*" Furthermore since 1963, the recipient must also have been in action against an enemy of the United States or engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force. To date, eighteen Harvard alumni have been awarded the **Medal of Honor**, which is highest number of alumni recipients for any university in the world. (note: As to be expected, West Point and the Naval Academy have more MOH alumni. However to be a bit picky, these 2 schools are academies and not universities). Among the 18 **Medal of Honor** recipients from Harvard are: 5 lawyers, 4 businessmen, 3 career military officers, 2 medical doctors, 2 politicians and 2 in their 20's who were killed in action. This pantheon of Harvard heroes includes eight Army generals, one flag officer from the USMC, Navy & USAF, four field grade Army officers, plus a Marine 2nd Lt. and an Army staff sergeant. Harvard warriors who were awarded the **Medal of Honor** fought in every major US conflict since the Civil War & have include the only other father & son recipients besides West Point graduates General Douglas MacArthur & his father.

Eight of the Harvard recipients were in the Union Army during the Civil War. Two Harvard recipients served near the end of the 19th century (i.e. General Leonard Wood USA (HMS- 1884) from the Indian Wars & President Teddy Roosevelt (H-1880) who was colonel in the US Volunteers and later commanding officer of the Rough Riders in Cuba during the Spanish American War). Two Harvard recipients served near the end of



President Teddy Roosevelt in Cuba

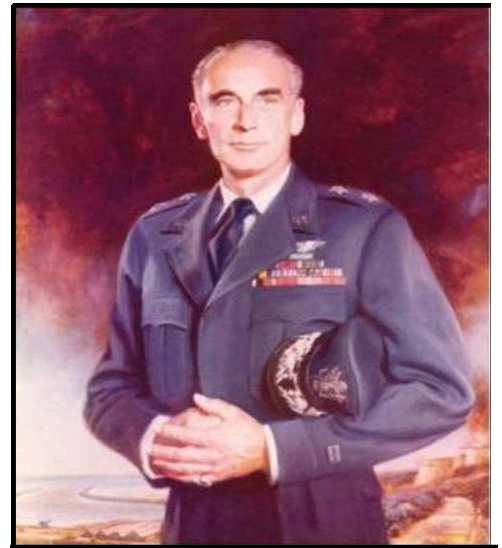
the 19th century (i.e. General Leonard Wood USA (HMS- 1884) from the Indian Wars & President Teddy Roosevelt (HC-1880) who was colonel in the US Volunteers and later commanding officer of the Rough Riders in Cuba during the Spanish American War). A Marine from Harvard College was awarded the **Medal of Honor** for his heroics in combat at Vera Cruz, Mexico in 1914 as was a Naval officer in 1916 who was deployed in the Caribbean Sea. During WWI, 2 Harvard graduates in the Army merited the **Medal of Honor** while serving as Commanding Officers of the 2 Lost Battalions trapped behind enemy line in the Argonne Forest of France. Harvard recipients from WWII include: Army brigadier general Teddy Roosevelt II (HC-1909) who had already received a DSC during WWI and was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for his leadership as the senior flag officer on Utah Beach during the Normandy Invasion of Europe on 6 June 1944.

I. HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK (Harvard & US Military)

5. Crimson Valor (continued)

a. Medal of Honor recipients from Harvard (continued)

Furthermore, a former WWI pilot from Harvard College class of 1920 earned the **Medal of Honor** as a wounded POW during WWII for convincing an enemy Vichy French general to surrender his division before an allied invasion in North Africa in 1942. He had the penultimate Brahmin name of **Pierpont Morgan Hamilton** which reflects the fact that he was the grandson of JP Morgan & the great, great grandson of Alexander Hamilton. Finally, a Marine 2nd Lieutenant during the Korean War and an Army staff sergeant in Vietnam were both killed in action and posthumously earned the **Medal of Honor** after jumping on grenades to save their platoon mates.



Major General P. Morgan Hamilton USAF

In addition to the Medal of Honor recipients, over 18 Harvard veterans merited the **Légion d'Honneur**, which is the highest award for valor from France. More than 120 Crimson warriors also received the **Distinguished Service Cross** or **Navy Cross** (i.e. 2nd highest US military award for valor) and at least 90 soldiers, sailors or airmen from Harvard were awarded the **Silver Star** (i.e. 3rd highest US valor award). Illustrative samples these Harvard awardees are shown below.

b. The Legion d'Honneur recipients from Harvard

The Legion d'Honneur was established by Napoleon and is the highest award in France for both military and civil service to France. A military based induction into the Order of the Legion d'Honneur is **almost** equivalent to the Victoria Cross (UK) and the Medal of Honor (US). During World War I, at least 18 Harvard graduates received the Legion d'Honneur from the French government of whom 14 also were simultaneously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross or the Navy Cross and 3 others also were recipients of the Silver Star. Among the more notable in this group were: the namesake of the Davis Cup, the founder of the Lafayette Escadrille in France, a son of a president of the United States and the American "Ace of Aces".



Col. Dwight Davis USA

As a Harvard College student, **Dwight Davis** (HC-1890) won the American intercollegiate tennis singles championship and reached the All-Comers final for the Men's Tennis Singles title at the US Championships in 1898 and 1899. He then won the US Men's Tennis Doubles championship for three years in a row from 1899-1901 and participated in the 1904 Summer Olympics. Dwight donated a silver bowl to go to the winner of a new international tennis competition designed in part by him which was later renamed the **Davis Cup** in his honor. After Washington University Law School, he returned to his home town of St. Louis where he was active in both civic affairs and politics. In 1915, Dwight attended the initial Military Camp for businessmen in Plattsburg NY and was commissioned as an infantry Army officer in 1917 after the US entered World War I. He sailed to France with the 69th Infantry Regiment, 35th Division and fought at St. Mihiel and Meuse –Argonne offensives for which he was

awarded the **Distinguished Service Cross** for his heroism. After the War, Dwight was the Assistant Secretary of War (1923 to 1925) and later the Secretary of War (1925–1929) under President Calvin Coolidge. He then served as Governor General of the Philippines from (1929 to 1932) for Herbert Hoover,. During World War II, he was the Director General of the Army Specialist Corps until his death in Washington (DC) in November of 1945.

I. HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK (Harvard & US Military)

5. Crimson Valor (continued)

b. The Legion d'Honneur recipients from Harvard

Norman Prince (HC-1908 & HLS-1911) was from an old Yankee Brahmin family from Massachusetts North Shore. After World War I started in Europe, Norman enlisted as a private in the French Foreign Legion as a qualified pilot which gave him leverage to request and receive further aviation training in the French Air Service. After 1½ years, he was promoted to sergeant and later commissioned a 2nd Lt. in command of French Air Squadron N124 which he christened as the Lafayette Escadrille since it had over 30 American pilots who were mostly Ivy League graduates, especially from Harvard. He was injured in combat in October 1916 and shortly later died of his injuries. Lt. Prince was an Aviation Ace and officially credited with the destruction of five enemy airplanes. For his heroism, Lt. Prince was also awarded the French Military Medal & the Croix de Guerre.



Lt. Norman Prince French Air Service

Theodore Roosevelt Jr. (HC-1909) was the oldest son of President Theodore Roosevelt. After Harvard, he worked in the steel and textile industries before becoming a successful investment banker. With the war clouds on the horizon, he trained in Plattsburg, NY and was commissioned an Army captain in August 1917 and sailed for France in April 1918 with the 26th Regiment of the 1st Infantry Division. He fought in numerous campaigns including: Cantigny, the Marne, Noyon-Montdidier defensive, the Meuse-Argonne offensive and at Soissons where he was wounded and gassed in May 1918. By the summer of 1918, Ted had been promoted to lieutenant colonel and appointed as a battalion commander. After too many damp days in water-logged trenches, Ted developed severe arthritis, which would plague him for the rest of his life. For his bravery and leadership, Ted was also awarded the Legion d'Honneur and the Croix de Guerre. Translated from French, the citation for his awards reads: *Major Theodore Roosevelt Jr. Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion, 26th American infantry regiment reflects the energy and enthusiasm of his battalion. Despite a poison gas attack, he remained at this post and successfully directed the resistance against a German counter attack. In a moment's notice on 29 June 1918, he organized a raid against the enemy position which he executed under sustained close enemy fire"*



Lt. Col. Ted Roosevelt Jr. in France -1918

He was released from active duty in March 1919 and became one of the principle founders of the American Legion. Between World War I & II, Ted was in the steel business, carpet sales and investment banking before being appointed as Assistant Secretary of the Navy under President Harding. He later was governor of Puerto Rico and subsequently appointed as the Governor General of the Philippines. During WWII, he led his regiment into action in North Africa where he received his 2nd Croix de Guerre. He also saw action in Sicily, Sardinia and the Italian mainland. For his D Day heroics in France on 6 June 1944, General Roosevelt was awarded the Medal of Honor for his crucial leadership as the senior flag officer on Utah beach. A month later, he died at age 57 on the front line of battle in France.

I. HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK (Harvard & US Military)

5. Crimson Valor (continued)

b. The Legion d'Honneur recipients from Harvard

Brigadier General Roosevelt's Medal of Honor citation reads: *"For gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty on 6 June 1944, in France. After 2 verbal requests to accompany the leading assault elements in the Normandy invasion had been denied, BG Roosevelt's written request for this mission was approved and he landed with the first wave of the forces assaulting the enemy held beaches. He repeatedly led groups from the beach, over the seawall and established them inland. His valor, courage, and presence in the very front of the attack and his complete unconcern at being under heavy fire inspired the troops to heights of enthusiasm and self-sacrifice. Although the enemy had the beach under constant direct fire, Brig. Gen. Roosevelt moved from one locality to another, rallying men around him, directed and personally led them against the enemy. Under his seasoned, precise, calm, and unfaltering leadership, assault troops reduced beach strong points and rapidly moved inland with minimum casualties. He thus contributed substantially to the successful establishment of the beachhead in France."*

David Putnam (HC-1920) from Newton (MA) was a direct descendent of Continental Army Major General Israel Putnam, who led the fight at Bunker Hill during the Revolutionary War. David was in grammar school when his wool merchant father died. After his Harvard freshman year, he passed the exams for aviation service



but was rejected for being too young. David took a job on a cattle ship to Europe which took him to Paris where he enlisted as a private in the French Foreign Legion on May 1917. After flight training, he was assigned to French Air Squadron Spad 94 at the front and later transferred to the *Lafayette Escadrille*. In June 1918, David was honorably discharged as a sergeant in the French Army and then immediately commissioned as a combat experienced 1st LT in the US Army Aviation Service. He again went to the front as commanding officer of the 134th Pursuit squadron, 2nd Pursuit Group. After 1 year of combat duty on the Western Front in both the French & US aviation services, David became the American "Ace of Aces" who was officially credited with 14 kills and unofficially acknowledged to have shot down 20 German planes. He is the only American to shoot down 5 German planes in one day which is feat matched only by one English & one French pilot during World War I. His combat engagements in US Army included: the Champagne front and Toulon sector. Just over 16 months after enlisting in the French Foreign Legion and 4 months after his commissioning into the US Army, 1st Lt. Putnam was **Killed in Action**.

1st Lt. David Putnam USA

LT Putnam also received the **Médaille Militaire** and the **Croix de Guerre**. His DSC citation reads: *"For extraordinary heroism in action near La Chaussée, France on 12 September 1918. After destroying one of the 8 German planes which had attacked him, he was turning to our lines when he saw 7 Fokkers attack an allied biplane. He attacked the Germans and saved the biplane but was himself driven down, shot through the heart."*

I. HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK (Harvard & US Military)

5. Crimson Valor (continued)

c. Distinguished Service Cross & Navy Cross recipients from Harvard



The 2nd highest US military decorations for valor are the **Distinguished Service Cross (DSC)** for the Army and the **Navy Cross (NC)** which is the equivalent award for the Navy and US Marine Corps. The **Air Force Cross (AFC)** which is also equivalent 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 above those required for all other US combat decorations but not meeting the requirement for the Medal of Honor. Including those who also received the Legion d'Honneur noted above, over 120 Harvard graduates were awarded the **DSC, NC, AFC** or foreign military equivalents of which 18% were killed in action. 90% of these medals were earned for heroics during World War I and the balance in World War II. 63% of these recipients served in the US Army and received the **DSC**, 31% were awarded the **NC** including 2 US Marines, 1 aviator received the **AFC** and the balance (i.e. 5%) received a comparable award from British Army (i.e. the Distinguished Service Order). Among the Crimson recipients of the **DSC, NA** or **AFC**, 31 % of were aviators of whom 10 were Aces credited with shooting down at least 5 enemy aircraft. An illustrative listing from this group of Harvard heroes during World War I includes: a prominent long term congressman, the fiancé of the author of "Gone with the Wind" and during World War II, the son and a brother of US Presidents.

Hamilton Fish (HC-1909) was from Westchester County NY. His great grandfather served as a major in the Continental Army during the American Revolution and was close friend of Alexander Hamilton. His great grandmother was a direct descendent of Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch colonial governor of New York and his grandfather was a governor of New York as well as a US Senator & President Grant's Secretary of State.



As captain of the Harvard football team, Ham was twice elected to the All American football team and was a member of the Porcellian Club. After graduating cum laude from Harvard College, he worked in an insurance office until the start of World War I when he was appointed as commanding officer of the Harlem Hell fighters (36th Division) which consisted of black American enlisted soldiers with white officers. He sailed for France in December 1917 and subsequently spent 191 days on the front lines, which is the longest of any American unit in World War I. His combat engagements included: Champagne-Marne defensive, Vienne-la-Ville sector and the Meuse- Argonne offensive. Ham also led the first Allied regiment to reach the Rhine River. He was also awarded the Silver Star and Croix de Guerre. After his release from active duty in April of 1919, LT Colonel Fish was one of the founders of the American Legion along with Colonel Theodore Roosevelt Jr. USA. Ham was later a national commander of the Legion and was elected to congress in 1920 where he served until 1944

Colonel Hamilton Fish USA

I. HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK (Harvard & US Military)

5. Crimson Valor (continued)

c. Distinguished Service Cross & Navy Cross recipients from Harvard (continued)

Clifford W. Henry (HC-1918) grew up in New York City where his ancestors had settled in 1645. At Harvard, he was on the football and baseball teams and was a member of Pi Eta as well as the St. Paul Catholic Club. As senior, he applied for a year's absence to go into the Army. After his commissioning, he



Capt. Cliff Henry USA

sailed for France in July 1917. After serving temporarily with the 104th Marines, Cliff was assigned to the 102nd Regiment of the 26th (Yankee) Division. On 14 September in Verdun area (i.e. St. Mihiel), he was mortally wounded in the stomach by high explosive shells which also killed his commanding officer and 50 of his men. He died a month later from these wounds. At the time, Cliff was engaged to Margaret Mitchell, author of "Gone with the Wind" His DSC citation reads: "*For extraordinary heroism on 14 September 1918. During the Saint-Mihiel offensive, although mortally wounded and suffering great pain, he gave information for the disposition of his men. He refused first aid until other wounded men had been taken care of*". Cliff was also awarded the Croix de Guerre with palm as well as an Oak Leaf Cluster in lieu of a second Distinguished Service Cross. Captain Henry repeatedly advanced in front of his platoon, drawing

machine-gun fire so that the German nests could be located and wiped out by his men. Although wounded in the leg in this effort, he was **Killed in Action** as the result of shrapnel wounds from an air bomb dropped by a German plane. As Cliff waited in the Verdun trenches shortly before being wounded, he composed a poem on a leaf torn from his field notebook, found later among his effects. The last stanza of Captain Clifford W. Henry's poem reads as follows:

If "out of luck" at duty's call
In glorious action I should fall
At God's behest,
May those I hold most dear and best
Know I have stood the acid test
Should I "Go West."

James Roosevelt (HC-1930) was born in New York City as one of the 6 children of President Franklin D. Roosevelt (HC-1904). After graduating from Groton & then Harvard College like his father, he worked in the insurance industry and as a movie producer in Hollywood for Samuel Goldwyn. In November 1940, Jim



Brigadier General James Roosevelt USMC

was commissioned as a Captain in the US Marine Corps and was sent by his father to the Middle East as a military attaché with the British to observe several important campaigns. In August 1941, he joined the OSS to coordinate the intel exchange with other agencies. After Pearl Harbor, Jim requested combat duty and was assigned as the Executive Officer of the 2nd Marine Raider Battalion under Colonel Evans Carlson USMC. After the Makin Island raid in February 1943, he was given command of the new 4th Raiders but was wounded in February 1943. In addition to the Navy Cross, Jim was also awarded the Silver Star by the Army. After the war, Jim returned to the insurance business in California until he was elected to Congress where he served for 11 years. He retired as a brigadier general from the USMC Reserve in 1959.

I. HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK (Harvard & US Military)

5. Crimson Valor (continued)

c. Distinguished Service Cross & Navy Cross recipients from Harvard (continued)

Brigadier General James Roosevelt's 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."*

Joseph Kennedy (HC-1938) was born in Hull (MA) as the oldest son of Joseph Patrick Kennedy (HC-1912) and the brother of President John F. Kennedy (HC-1940) & former Attorney General Bobby Kennedy (HC-1948).



After Choate and the London School of Economics, he entered Harvard where he played football, rugby and earned his "H" on the sailing team. Joe graduated cum laude from Harvard where 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. After 2 years of Harvard Law School, Joe joined the Navy and earned his wings of gold as a Naval Aviator in May 1942. In the UK, LTJG Joe Kennedy flew B24's under the Coast Command of the Royal Air Force and participated in 25 combat missions operating against German submarines. During May 1944, he had flown enough missions to be transferred back to the US but he volunteered to remain with his squadron. Joe then volunteered for a dangerous mission to fly a drone Liberator bomber loaded with high explosives to crash it into a Nazi V-2 rocket launching target after he parachuted out. Unfortunately the plane exploded while still over England and all of the crew perished.

LT Joe Kennedy USNR

LT Kennedy's Navy **Cross citation** reads as follows: *The President takes pride in presenting the Navy Cross (Posthumously) to Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy USNR, for extraordinary heroism in operations against the enemy while serving as Commander of a Navy Liberator Patrol Plane in Bombing Squadron 110 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. Lt. Kennedy risked his life in the supreme measure of service, and, by his great personal valor and fortitude in carried out the finest traditions of the United States Naval Service."*

I. HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK (Harvard & US Military)

5. Crimson Valor (continued)

d. Distinguished Service Medals & the Silver Star recipients from Harvard



Distinguished Service Medal (Army)



Distinguished Service Medal (Navy)



Silver Star

Based on current research to date, over 90 **Distinguished Service Medals (DSM)** or **Silver Star Medals (SS)** have been presented to 77 Harvard men for valor in combat (i.e. including 7 Distinguished Service Medals & 10 foreign military equivalents). Over half these men were in the Army (i.e. 56%) and 36% were sailors with the balance roughly evenly distributed between Marines, Airmen (i.e. USA or USAF) and foreign soldiers. 19% of these awards were presented posthumously (note: 71% of the Marines from Harvard receiving the Silver Star were killed in action). The **Silver Star** is the third highest award given to a member of any branch of the US military for extraordinary heroism while engaged in military operations with an enemy of the US. The **DSM** is the highest non-valorous decoration of the United States military which is issued for exceptionally meritorious service to the government of the United States to a senior officer of the US armed forces which may or may not be awarded for combat related activities and is positioned between the Distinguished Service Cross/ Navy Cross and the Silver Star in terms of precedence. Among the Harvard **SS & DSM** recipients were: the first highest ranking officer killed in World War I who is the namesake for a former USAF Base and now a Joint Base, a Rear Admiral who was the Navy's 1st & only ace during World War I, the chairman of Marshall Fields Corporation of Chicago, a governor of Massachusetts, the highest ranking officer killed in Vietnam & a Marine great-great grandson of Ralph Waldo Emerson (HC-1841) who was also **Killed in Action** in Vietnam.

Raynal Bolling (HC-1900 & HLS -1902) was from Arkansas. After his college and law school education at Harvard, he practiced law at a famous Wall Street law firm. He later became the General Solicitor for the



Colonel Ray Bolling USA

US Steel Corporation and at the same time joined the NY National Guard in 1907. He organized the 1st National Guard flying unit and helped to recruit & train many of the earliest US fighter pilots. Within 10 years, Raynal joined the regular US Army & sailed to Europe in June 1917 where he assumed tactical command of American air units scheduled to deploy on the British front. In March 1918 near the front lines in France, he was ambushed and killed in his car by Germans. In recognition to his many contributions to the war effort, Raynal is the namesake for Bolling USAF Base (now Bolling Joint Service Base) in the Washington DC area.

His Distinguished Service Medal citation reads: “*The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918, takes pride in presenting the Army Distinguished Service Medal (Posthumously) to Colonel Raynal Cawthorne Bolling, United States Army Air Service, for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services to the Government of the United States, in a duty of great responsibility during World War I.*”

Colonel Bolling's service to the United States Aviation was distinguished for an accurate and comprehensive grasp of aviation matters; for a sound and far-sighted conception of the measures needed to establish an efficient American Air Service in Europe; for initiative and resourcefulness in attacking the problems of a young Air Service; for brilliant capacity in arranging affairs with foreign governments, for boldness and vigor in executing determined policies. In all these, Colonel Bolling has rendered service of great value to the Government”.

I. HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK (Harvard & US Military)

5. Crimson Valor (continued)

d. Distinguished Service Medals & the Silver Star recipients from Harvard (continued)

David S. Ingalls (YC-1920 & HLS-1923) was from Ohio & the grand- nephew of President William Howard Taft. At Yale, he played hockey & joined the 1st Yale NROTC Unit. After qualifying as a Naval

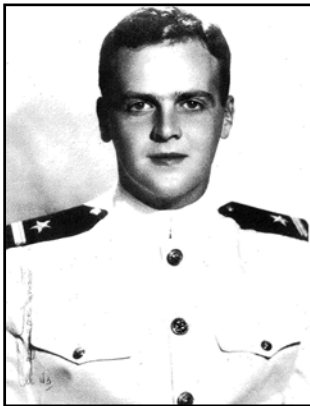


Ensign David Ingalls USN

aviator, David shipped out in October 1917 for France to join Squadron 217 of the British Royal Naval Flying Corp based near Dunkirk (France). He later flew Sopwith Camel fighters in British Squadron 213 which regularly raided German installations. In less than 6 weeks, David shot down 5 German Fokker planes and an aerial observation balloon which made him the first ace in US Navy history and Navy's only flying ace of World War I. In October 1918, David became the chief pilot for the Northern Bombing Group based in the UK. During World War I, he 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, he began a career in politics and business and served as assistant Secretary of the Navy (Air) for President Hoover's administration.

During World War II, David voluntarily returned to active duty as commander and was later promoted to Captain and was in the thick of the Navy's war in the Pacific. During this time, then Captain Ingalls was awarded the **Legion of Merit** as well as the **Bronze Star** for his valor in combat. After World War II, he retired from the Navy with the rank of Rear Admiral.

Marshall Field III (HC-1938) was a NY native and the great-grandson of the merchant Marshall Field who founded the Marshall Field Department Store based in Chicago. After St. Paul's, Harvard College and



LT Marshall Field III USN

University of Virginia law school, he practiced law until commissioned as an ensign in June 1942. He served in every major naval engagement in the South Pacific as a gunnery officer on board the *USS Enterprise* (CV6) which was the most decorated ship of WW II. After his father's death in 1956, Marshall took up the reins as the owner of the Chicago Sun-Times and Field Enterprises until his own death in Chicago at age 49 in 1965. LCDR Field's Silver Star citation reads as follows: "*For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity as the officer-in-charge of the forward 4 mm gun mount on board the USS Enterprise in action against enemy Japanese forces during the battle of Santa Cruz on October 26, 1942. Although seriously wounded when an enemy bomb struck his ship during an attack by the 1st wave of hostile dive bombers and torpedo planes, Lt. Field courageously returned to his gun mount and rallied the remaining members of*

his crew to repel another dive-bombing attack. By his courage and determination in the face of grave personal hazards, Lt. Field contributed materially to the successful defense of the USS Enterprise and to the destruction of approximately 7 Japanese aircraft. His leadership throughout was in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service".

I. HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK (Harvard & US Military)

5. Crimson Valor (continued)

d. Distinguished Service Medals & the Silver Star recipients from Harvard (continued)

Endicott “Chub” Peabody (HC-1942) was born in Lawrence as a direct descendant of the colonial Massachusetts governor John Endicott and the grandson of Endicott Peabody founder of Groton and the Brooks School, At Harvard, Chub was an All-American star defensive lineman on the football team



LT Chub Peabody USN

who was later inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame. After his commissioning through NROTC at Harvard, Chub initially reported aboard an old WWI submarine (R-16) in the Caribbean. He later was transferred to a newly commissioned submarine *USS Tirante* (SS 420) where he served on 3 war patrols in the East China and Yellow Seas off the coasts of the Philippines, china and Japan. His skipper, CDR & later Captain George Street USN was awarded the Medal of Honor for sinking 4 ships inside a Jap harbor and his submarine later received the Presidential Unit Citation. Chub’s XO was LCDR & later Captain Edward L. Beach Jr. who wrote a semi-fictitious novel of this war patrol called” *Run Silent, Run Deep*” which was later made into a successful movie with starred Clark Gable and Burt Lancaster.

After the War in the Pacific ended, Chub returned to the US & graduated from Harvard Law School in 1947 and joined the Boston law firm of Goodwin, Proctor & Hoar. He ran for political office in 1962 and was elected as the 62nd Governor of Massachusetts. He died in New Hampshire at age 77 in 1997.

George W. Casey Sr. (HC-1945) was born in Boston and served on active duty at the end of World War II as well as in combat during both the Korean and Vietnam Wars. After 2 years at Harvard College, he transferred to and graduated from West Point. George later received an AM from Georgetown as well as an MBA from



Major General George Casey USA

George Washington University as well as further post grad studies at Harvard’s Center for International Affairs. As commander of the 1st Cavalry Division, George was the highest ranking officer killed in Vietnam when his helicopter crashed on 7 July 1970 near Bao Luc while flying to visit wounded troops near Cam Ranh. In addition to his 3 silver Stars, General Casey also was awarded the following awards for valor: 3 Silver Stars, 2 Purple Hearts, 2 Legion of Merit medals, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Bronze Star and the Air Medal. His son, General George Casey Jr. USA (Ret.) was appointed as the Army Chief of Staff by President George W. Bush.

I. HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK (Harvard & US Military)

5. Crimson Valor (continued)

d. Distinguished Service Medals & the Silver Star recipients from Harvard (continued)

William “Bing” Emerson (HC-1964) from Concord (MA) was the great-great grandson of Ralph Waldo Emerson (H-1841). At Harvard, William (AKA “Bing”) was a member of varsity lacrosse and freshman football teams as well as the Delphic Club. After completing the Marine Corps OCS and the Basic School



Captain “Bing” Emerson USMC

at Quantico (VA), he earned his wings as a Naval Aviator at Pensacola (FL) which was followed by helicopter training. Bing went to Vietnam in February 1968 and 7 months later was Killed in Action when his CH 46 helicopter was hit by hostile fire in South Vietnam. His mission at the time was to transport infantry into a hot LZ during the Mead River Operation to support Marine infantry battalion 3/5 that was greatly outnumbered by the North Vietnam Army. The CH 46’s were exposed to heavy ground fire and were hit with an RPG and small arms fire while going about 50 MPH about 50 feet off the deck. 3 CH46 troop carriers, including Bing’s, were lost that day.

His Silver Star citation reads as follows: *“The President takes pride in presenting the Silver Star (Posthumously) to Captain William Emerson, United States Marine Corps, for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action while serving as a pilot with Marine Medium Helicopter*

Squadron (HMM) 265, Marine Aircraft Group (MAG) 36, in connection with operations against the enemy in the Republic of Vietnam. On the morning of 4 November 1968, Captain Emerson launched as Section Leader of a flight of 2 CH-46 transport helicopters assigned the emergency extraction of a USMC recon team that had captured an enemy soldier and was being pursued by a large North Vietnamese Army force southwest of DaNang. Arriving over the designated area, he was requested to attempt a hoist extraction of the prisoner, and as he entered the zone and commenced a hover, his aircraft came under a heavy volume of hostile automatic weapons fire, forcing him to abort the extraction attempt. After refueling and rearming at An Hoa, Capt. Emerson returned to the hazardous area and, observing a potential landing zone, guided the ground unit to the designated position while calmly providing the patrol with words of encouragement. When the Marines arrived at the site, they informed Capt. Emerson that the zone was unsuitable for landing. Realizing the seriousness of the situation, he unhesitatingly elected to attempt the extraction and, skillfully maneuvering his aircraft in an evasive approach to avoid detection by the enemy, fearlessly entered the area and hovered with the loading ramp resting on an abandoned hostile bunker. As the patrol embarked, the aircraft came under intense enemy automatic weapons fire supporting an assault by a large North Vietnamese Army force. Disregarding his own safety, Capt. Emerson steadfastly maintained his dangerously exposed position while directing armed helicopters in attacking the advancing enemy, forcing them to withdraw. When the hostile force delivered anti-tank rocket fire at his aircraft, he ignored the rounds impacting nearby and calmly waited until all the team members were on board, and then rapidly departed the hazardous area. By his courage, superior aeronautical ability and unwavering devotion to duty, Capt. Emerson inspired all who observed him and upheld the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and of the United States Naval Service.

I. HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK (Harvard & US Military)

6. Harvard's contribution to the US War efforts

a. American Revolutionary War

Based on available records, 899 Harvard men served on active military duty during American Revolution. However diversity seems to have always been a characteristic in Cambridge since 22% of these Harvard combatants (i.e. 199) were Tories serving in the British Army or local Loyalist regiments fighting fellow Americans. As a work in progress, the Advocates have to date identified 222 Harvard alumni who fought for independence from the then mighty British Empire, which represents a meaningful sample of almost 33% of the total 700 war veterans from Harvard in the Continental armed forces. As to be expected, 80% of these Crimson veterans were from Massachusetts with 9% from New Hampshire, 7 % from Connecticut and 4% from elsewhere. Furthermore, 91% of the above noted 222 patriots were soldiers serving in state militias or the Continental Army, including one Harvard alumnus who later became a traitor to the Continental Army. Of the other Continental veterans in the sample collected to date, 5 served in the Navy (including 3 surgeons), 13 sailed aboard Continental Privateer ships plus one Harvard alumnus was **Killed in Action** while serving as one of the total 131 officers in Continental Marine Corps. (note: A few years after the start of the War for Independence, the Continental Forces had only 65 Navy ships but almost 1,700 Privateers sailing under a Letter of Marque from the Continental Congress. However, the British Royal Navy had 340 ships plus many more British privateers than the Americans). Among the Harvard Continental soldiers described below were: 42 field grade officers (i.e. 18 generals, 11 colonels and 13 lieutenant colonels), 68 junior officers and 9 enlisted as well as 92 medical doctors (32% of the total) & 26 chaplains (12% of the total). In the initial battles of the American Revolution, there were 32 Harvard Minutemen at Lexington or Concord in April 1775 and 2 months later 22 Crimson warriors served in the battle of Bunker Hill. During the arduous 6 year fight of the American Revolutionary War, at least 25 Harvard graduates died while on active duty with the Continental military of which 28% were **Killed in Action**, 16% died as Prisoners of War and 56% perished from diseases or accidents.

Among the 18 flag officers from Harvard who served in the Continental Army or local militias, a few illustrative notable generals were:

- **Major General Artemas Ward** Continental Army (HC-1748) –General Washington's 2nd in command. Battles: Concord, Bunker Hill, Siege of Boston & New York City
- **Major General John Hancock** MA Militia (HC-1754) - signer of Declaration of Independence. Battles: Newport (RI) tested
- **Major General Joseph Warren** MA Militia (HC-1759) – **Killed in Action** at Bunker Hill
- **Brigadier General Alexander Scammell** Continental Army (H-1769) - the funniest general in the Cont. Army according to Gen. Washington. **Killed in Action** in Yorktown. Battles: Siege of Boston, Fort William& Mary (NH), Trenton (NJ), Princeton (NJ), Invasion of Canada, Long Island (NY), Saratoga (NY), Freeman's Farm (NY), Bemis Height (NY), Kings Bridge (NY) & Yorktown (VA).

I. HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK (Harvard & US Military)

b. Harvard's contribution to the US War efforts

1,813 Harvard alumni served on active duty during the Civil War. Based on Harvard Alumni records, 20% of these warriors were Confederates who represented 38% of all Harvard alumni who died on active service during this conflict. Conversely 80% of Civil War combatants from Harvard fought for the Union but represented only 62% of Harvard alumni who died in that war. However, only 10% of all the Harvard alumni in the Union armed forces died on active duty of which 7 % were **Killed in Action** plus 3% died from accidents and disease. Among the Harvard Confederate casualties, 78% were **Killed in Action** and the balance died from accidents or disease, except one was murdered by a fellow soldier. Thus, Union military losses among Harvard alumni was only 8% compared with a 20% casualty rate for the Confederates soldiers from Harvard who were forced by the statutes of the Congress of the Southern Confederacy to serve throughout the war, regardless of the terms of their enlistment or commission. On the other hand, the Union soldiers only had a short term service obligation, unless they re-enlisted or extended their commissions. Thus, Confederate combatants generally participated in more engagements & were exposed to more bullets plus the Confederates did not have the same quality and quantity of medical care as the Union troops.

1. HARVARD UNION VETERANS

Despite the availability of draft avoidance techniques during the Civil War such as foreign travel or by paying a \$300 draft exemption readily available to most Yankee Brahmin families, many Harvard families willingly sacrificed their most precious assets (i.e. their children) to the Federal cause when war came. The best indication of Harvard's commitment to the war is found in the high percentages of the eve-of-war graduating classes that served in the Union Armed Forces. In total, 1,456 Harvard alumni served in the Union forces including at least 13 generals plus 25 colonels & LT Colonels. The 117 Harvard Union casualties are forever memorialized by their picture and a brief biography on a plaque in Memorial Hall near the Harvard Yard. The above total of Harvard alumni who died in the service of the Union include 3 Brigadier Generals, 6 Colonels, 12 LT Colonels and Majors, 17 junior officers in the Army, 3 sergeants plus 3 Naval officers, including 2 Medical doctors. As expected, most of the Harvard alumni who died in the service of the Union were born and raised in the Northeastern states (e.g. 74% from Massachusetts). However, 9 Harvard alumni Union casualties were from the Mid-West including one from the border state of Missouri. None of these Harvard union casualties were from southern states.

Among the more notable Union Casualties were:

Major General James Wadsworth 3rd Division brigade commander Army of the Potomac (HC-1828) – Battles include: 1st Bull Run (VA), Chancellorsville (VA), Gettysburg(PA), Cemetery Hill (PA), Culps Hill (PA) and The Wilderness (VA) where he was **Killed in Action**

Colonel Fletcher Webster (HC-1833) 12th Massachusetts Volunteers (Infantry) – the son of Senator Daniel Webster. Battles: Thoroughfare Gap (VA) & the 2nd Bull Run (aka Manassas in VA) where he was **Killed in Action**

Major Paul Revere 20th MA Infantry Regiment [aka the Harvard Regiment] (HC-1852) – Grandson of Paul Revere Sr.. Battles include: Balls Bluff (VA), Yorktown (VA), Fair Oaks (VA), Antietam (aka Sharpsburg in MD), Fredericksburg (VA), Chancellorsville and Gettysburg (PA) where he was **Killed in Action**

Surgeon Edward Revere 20th MA Infantry Regiment [aka the Harvard Regiment] (HC-1847) – Grandson of Paul Revere Sr. and brother of Major Paul Revere. Battles: Balls Bluff (VA), West Point (VA), Fair Oaks, & Antietam (aka Sharpsburg in MD) where he was **Killed in Action**

Colonel Robert Gould Shaw 54th MA (Black) Infantry Regiment (HC-1860) – Battles include: Cedar Mountain (VA), 1st Winchester (VA), Antietam (aka Sharpsburg in MD) and Fort Wagner (SC) where he was **Killed in Action**.

I. HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK (Harvard & US Military)

8. Civil War (continued)

1. HARVARD UNION VETERANS (continued)

A brief sample of other notable Harvard warriors fighting for the Union who survived the war include:

President Rutherford B. Hayes CO of the 23rd Ohio Infantry Division (HLS-45),

Captain Robert Todd Lincoln General Grant's Staff (HC-1864) – son of the President

Brigadier General Charles Francis Adams CO of the 1st MA Cavalry (HC-1856) – Great-grandson of President John Adams (HC-1755) & grandson of President John Quincy Adams (HC-1782) & the grandfather of the LCDR Charles Francis Adams USN (H-1932) who was the founder/ former CEO of Raytheon.

Major Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. 20th MA Infantry Regiment (aka the Harvard Regiment) (HC-1861) – later was the Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court. Battles include: Balls Bluff (VA), Yorktown (VA), Fair Oaks (VA), Antietam (MD), Fredericksburg (VA), Chancellorsville (VA) and Gettysburg (PA).

2. HARVARD CONFEDERATES

Among the 357 Harvard alumni who served in the Confederate military were 21 generals of which 3 were killed in battle plus at least 20 Colonels & LT Colonels As expected, most of the Harvard alumni in the service of the Confederacy were born and raised in the southern states. However, 46 Harvard Confederates were from Border States (i.e. 21 from Tennessee, 9 from Missouri & 6 from Kentucky) and 23 were from Northern states, including 6 from Massachusetts & 2 from New Hampshire. Unfortunately due to current political correctness, nowhere on the Harvard Campus is there any recognition of the 71 Harvard warriors who died for their country which happened to be the Confederacy, including 55 **Killed in Action**.

The notable Harvard Confederate warriors who made the supreme sacrifice for their country include:

Brigadier General Ben Helm CO of 1st KY Cavalry CSA (HLS-1854) – brother in law of Abraham Lincoln. Battles include: Baton Rouge (LA), Corinth (MS), Pittsburg Landing (aka Shiloh in TN), Vicksburg (MS), (Tullahoma (TN) and finally Chickamauga (GA) where he was **Killed in Action**.

Brigadier General States Rights Gist 9th SC CSA (HLS-1852) – Battles include: Bombardment of Fort Sumter (SC), 1st Manassas (aka 1st Bull Run in VA), Jackson (MS), Chickamauga (TN), Missionary Ridge, Atlanta campaign (GA) & finally Franklin (TN) where he was **Killed in Action**

Sergeant George Washington 2nd VA Infantry CSA (HC-1864) – great, great grandson of President George Washington's younger brother John. Battles include: Falling Waters (aka Hoke's Run in WV), 1st Manassas (aka 1st Bull Run in VA), Kernstown (VA) and finally Brandy Station (VA) where he died from wounds

Other notable Confederates surviving the war were:

Major General William Henry Fitzhugh Rooney Lee 2nd in command of the Confederate Cavalry CSA (HC-1858) – 2nd son of General Robert E. Lee CSA & who at Harvard was a member of the Hasty Pudding Club and the crew team. Battles include: Utah Expedition (UT) as part of the US Army in 1857, Cheat Mountain Campaign (VA), Falmouth (VA), Fredericksburg (VA), many VA skirmishes in the "Ride around McClellan", Garrick's Landing (VA), Seven Days Battle (VA), Mechanicsville (VA), Gaines' Mill (VA), Malvern Hill (VA), 2nd Manassas (aka as 2nd Bull Run in VA), Hamburg (TN), Barnesville (MD), Boonsboro (MD), Sharpsburg (aka Antietam in MD), Fredericksburg (VA), Chancellorsville (VA), The Wilderness (VA), Brandy Station (VA), Hickory Hill (VA), Petersburg (VA), Coggins Point (VA) & Appomattox (VA).

LT General Richard Taylor CO of 9th LA Infantry CSA (HC-1845) – Son of US President Zachary Taylor (note: After his sophomore year at Harvard, General Taylor transferred to and graduated from Yale). Battles include: Mexican War vet, Mansfield (LA), Red River Campaign (LA), Brasher City (LA), 1st Bull Run (VA), Fort Royal (SC), Fort Bisland (LA), Irish Bend (LA), Milliken's Bend (LA), Mobile (AL), Shenandoah Valley (VA), Seven Days (VA) & Young's Point (MS).

Brigadier General Albert Pike CSA (HC-1829) – Lawyer from Boston (MA) & large property owner in Arkansas. Battle: Pea Ridge (AK)

1st LT Richard Henderson CSMC (HC-1851) – Son of 5th Commandant of the US Marine Corps (i.e. Brig. General Archibald Henderson USMC). Battles include: James River, the CSS Virginia (i.e. formerly the USS Merrimack) vs. the USS Monitor & Drewrey's Bluff (VA).

I. HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK (Harvard & US Military)

9. World War I

During World War I, at least 11,319 Harvard men of almost every class from 1887 to 1921 served our country in the US or allied military. Many of these men were sent overseas to France with over 22 awarded the Legion of Honor from France and 7 were Medal of Honor recipients (including 2 earned in WWII). In addition during World War I, over 102 Harvard men were awarded 113 the Distinguished Service Cross, Navy Cross or foreign comparable medals (i.e. the 2nd highest military medal for valor) and at least 23 of who were killed in action. In total, 372 Harvard alumni died in the allied military during the “*War to end all Wars*” from 1914 to 1918, including 3 from Radcliffe College. Among the Harvard veterans of WWI, at least 6 served as flag officers (O7 to O-11 generals & admirals and 9 with the rank of O-6 & O-5 (i.e. Colonels & LT Colonels or Navy Captains & Commanders). During World War I, Harvard in effect became a government military school until the end of hostilities when the military training at Harvard was scaled back significantly. However, the Harvard Army ROTC was subsequently reconfigured to what was intended at the time to be a permanent training unit.

After the start of World War I in August 1914, the war clouds on the European horizon motivated over 565 adventurous young men in the United States to volunteer to serve as military aviators for the British and French of which over 11% were from Harvard alone. At this time, there were several undergraduates and alumni from Harvard and a few other Ivy League colleges who wanted to fly aeroplanes among whom were several qualified pilots and members of the college aero clubs with regular access to their own or club airplanes. Prior to the US entry into World War I during April 1917, the surest way for current and prospective US aviators to join the fight was to cross the Atlantic Ocean by steamship to France and enlist into the *French Foreign Legion*. After successfully completing the *French Foreign Legion* boot camp in Marseilles, those adventurous Ivy League heroes could petition their French chain of command to send them to one of the flight schools of the French Air Service (i.e. *Armée de l’Air*), especially since many of them were already qualified pilots. Financially subsidizing this effort for US volunteers to fight for the French via the *French Foreign Legion* were some US industrialists including: William Vanderbilt who is a Harvard alumnus and future Naval officer and John Pierpont Morgan whose grandson was a Harvard graduate as well as a future aviator and Medal of Honor recipient. Among the first American pilots in the *Armée de l’Air* was Norman Prince who was from an old Yankee family on the Massachusetts North Shore and graduated from Harvard College in 1908 and later from Harvard Law School when he simultaneously took flight training under an alias and became the 55th American to be licensed to fly an aeroplane. After crossing the Atlantic and serving in two French aero squadrons, Norm used his lawyerly skills to convince the French senior officers in July 1916 to activate a squadron of all American pilots called the *Lafayette Escadrille* [aka N.124]. After the US entered the war in April 1917, the survivors in N.124 joined the US Army Aero squadrons as instantly qualified and combat tested fighter pilots for the Allied cause. The 38 pilots in the N.124 squadron had the following profile:

- 26 years old was the average age
- 11 were sons of millionaires (i.e. 29% of the Σ)
- 23 came from the Eastern states of the USA (i.e. 61% of the Σ)
- 30 had earned a college degree (i.e. 79% of the Σ)
- 13 pilots in the *Lafayette Escadrille* were from Harvard College (i.e. 34% of the Σ)
- 9 were qualified pilots before joining the French Foreign Legion (i.e. 24% of the Σ)
- 3 N.124 pilots from Harvard were **Killed in Action** (i.e. 27% of the Σ)
- 3 *Lafayette Escadrille* pilots from Harvard were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross or Navy Cross
- 0 *Lafayette Escadrille* pilots were from the Naval Academy or West Point
- 2 *Lafayette Escadrille* pilots were young lions named: whiskey & soda

I. HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK (Harvard & US Military)

9. World War I (continued)

Notable Harvard warriors who died to “*Make the world safe for democracy*” in World War I were:

Colonel Raynal Bolling USA (HC-1900) – Assistant Chief of the Air Service Army Signal Corp. **Killed in Action** when ambushed by German troops in France. Namesake of former USAF & now Joint Base in the Washington (DC) area. Awarded the **Distinguished Service Cross** & the French **Légion d’Honneur**

Colonel Charles Whittlesey USA (HLS-1908) – Battles including: Baccarat sector, Aisne-Oise and the Meuse- Argonne offensives during which he was wounded and was awarded the **Medal of Honor** as the commanding of one of the 2 “*Lost Battalions*” in the Argonne Forest.

Major Edward Cole USMC 6th Regiment, 2nd Division (HC-1902) – At Harvard, he played football & baseball and was a member of the Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770 and the Owl Club. Battles include: Verdun, Chateau Thierry & then finally Belleau Woods where he was **Killed in Action**. Awarded the **Navy Cross** & the **Distinguished Service Cross**,

Captain Edward Grant USA 307th Infantry, 7th Division (HC-1906) – At Harvard on the baseball and basketball teams and then a professional major league baseball player for 9 years. Battles include: Baccarat sector, the Aisne-Oise Campaign (i.e. Vesle River) as well as the Meuse-Argonne offensives. **Killed in Action** in the Argonne Forest (France) searching for the “*Lost Battalions*”.

Captain Lionel de Jersey Harvard Royal Army, 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards (H-1915) – only direct descendant of John Harvard who attended and graduated from Harvard where he was a member of the Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770. Battles include: Ypres, Arras & the Somme where he was **Killed in Action**

Captain Clifford Henry USA 102nd Infantry, 26th Division (HC-1918) – At Harvard, on the football team and member of both the Pi Eta & Harvard Catholic Clubs. Fiancé of Margaret Mitchel, author of “*Gone With the wind*”. Awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his heroics during the Saint-Mihiel offensive where he was **Killed in Action**

1st LT Quentin Roosevelt USA 95th Aero Squadron, 1st Pursuit Group (HC-1919) – son of President Theodore Roosevelt. At Harvard, he belonged to the DKE & the Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770. Fighter pilot whose battles include: Toulon & the Marne-Aisne sectors. **Killed in Action** in France

1st LT David Putnam USA French Air Service: Escadrille Spad 94 & *Lafayette Escadrille* -N.124 (HC-1919) & US Army 139th Pursuit Squadron – Direct descendent of General Israel Putnam, who fought with distinction at Bunker Hill & on Long Island with the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War. After serving in the *Lafayette Escadrille*, David joined the US Army and became the American “*Ace of Aces*” who was officially credited with 14 kills but unofficially shot down 20 German planes. As a fighter pilot, he was also the only American to shoot down 5 German planes in one day which is a feat matched only by one English & one French pilot. **Killed in Action** in France. Combat engagements in US Army included: Champagne front and Toulon sector. Awarded the **Distinguished Service Cross**, the French **Légion d’Honneur, Médaille Militaire & Croix de Guerre**.

Sous LT Norman Prince French Air Service (*Lafayette Escadrille* -N.124) (HC-1908 & HLS-1911) – Founder of the *Lafayette Escadrille*. After 122 aerial combat engagements, he was **Killed in Action**. Awarded the French **Croix de Guerre**.

Sergeant Alan Segar French Foreign Legion (FFL) 3rd Regiment (HC-1910) – Classmate and friend of T.S. Eliot, Water Lippmann & American Communist John Reed. Lived as a Bohemian poet in Greenwich Village (NY) & later on the left bank in Paris. His most notable published poem was “*I Have a Rendezvous with Death*”. He was **Killed in Action** leading a charge against the Germans at Belloy-en-Santerre in July 1916.

Private Charles Frances Malley 42nd Highlander Canadian Infantry Regiment (HC-1894 & HLS-1885) – Son of Irish immigrants. Graduated magna cum laude from Harvard in 3 years and 2 years later from Harvard Law. He was successful Boston lawyer who was rejected as being too old to enter the US Army so he enlisted in the Canadian infantry. He fought in multiple battles in France including Cambri but died of the flu 2 days before the Armistice which was on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month in 1918.

I. HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK (Harvard & US Military)

9. World War I (continued)

Other notable Harvard military veterans who served in and survived World War I include:

General Leonard Wood USA Chief of Staff (HMS-1884) – Co-Founder of the “*Preparedness Movement*” in 1915. **Medal of Honor** recipient for valor in Indian Wars. “Rough Rider” CO. Battles include: Geronimo Campaign (AZ), San Juan Hill (Cuba), Kettle Hill (Cuba), Las Guasimas (Cuba) & Moro Rebellion (Philippines)

LT Colonel Hamilton Fish USA 36th Infantry Division [aka Harlem Hell Fighters]- (HC-1909) – At Harvard, member of the Porcellian Club, captain of the football team and twice elected to the All American football team. CO of black enlisted troops that spent 191 continuous days in combat & the 1st unit to reach the Rhine River in Germany. Battles include: Champagne-Marne defensive, Vienne-la-Ville sector and the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Awarded the **Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star** & the French **Croix de Guerre**.
Major General Edward Logan USA Spanish American War: 9th MA Infantry & WWI: 101st Infantry, 25th Division (HC-1898) – Name sake of Logan Airport (Boston). Battles include: Chemin des Dames sector, La Reine sector, Pas Fini sector, Château-Thierry, Marne-Aisne offensive, Rupt sector, Saint-Mihiel offensive, Troyon sector and the Meuse- Argonne offensive

Brigadier General Walter Hill USMC (HC-1904) – Battles include: Vera Cruz (Mexico), Haiti, Dominican Republic & WWI: Ansauville sector & the Somme defensive. **Medal of Honor** for his valor at Vera Cruz
Brigadier General Theodore Roosevelt Jr. USA WWI: 26th Infantry-1st Division (HC-1909) – Oldest son of President Theodore Roosevelt. At Harvard, member of Porcellian & Fly Clubs. Battles include: (WWI) - Cantigny, the Marne, Noyon-Montdidier defensive, the Meuse-Argonne offensive and Soissons where he was wounded and gassed + (WWII) – Sicily, Sardinia, “D Day” Invasion & Western France Awarded: (WWI) - **Distinguished Service Cross, Légion d’Honneur & Croix de Guerre, (WWII) - Medal of Honor.**

Rear Admiral Claud Jones USN *USS Memphis*-CA 10 (HGS-1913) – Served on several battleships and cruisers. Awarded the **Medal of Honor** for his valor at sea in the Caribbean in 1916. During WWI – Chief Engineer on *USS Tennessee*-CL 13 & in WWII at BuShips for which he received the **Legion of Merit.**

Rear Admiral David Ingalls USN Northern Bomber Group (HLS-1923) –Navy’s 1st & only **ACE** in WWI with 6 kills. Awarded: (WWI) - **Distinguished Service Medal, UK Distinguished Flying Cross & Légion d’Honneur & (WWII) - Bronze Star & Legion of Merit**

Major James Bryant Conant USA Chemical Branch (HC-1914) – former Harvard President.

Major George McMurtry USA (HC-1899) – Battles include: San Juan Hill (Cuba), Kettle Hill (Cuba), Las Guasimas (Cuba), (WWI)- Baccarat sector, Aisne-Oise and the Meuse- Argonne offensives during which he was wounded on 2 occasions and was awarded the **Medal of Honor** as the commanding of one of the 2 “*Lost Battalions*” in the Argonne Forest. Battles include:;

Major Dwight Davis USA (HC-1899) – US Tennis champion and funded the Davis Cup. Battles include: St. Mihiel and Meuse –Argonne offensives for which he was awarded the **Distinguished Service Cross** and the French **Légion d’Honneur**

LCDR William Vanderbilt USN *USS Tarantula* (HC-1901) – great-grandson of railway mogul Commodore Vanderbilt. CO of his own personal yacht which was used for ASW duty in the Atlantic during WWI

Major Kermit Roosevelt USA 7th Field Artillery, 1st Division & UK: 14th Light Battery (HC-1912) – son of President Theodore Roosevelt. At Harvard, he was a member of the Porcellian Club. Initially commissioned into the British Army but transferred to USA after April 1917. Battles include: (UK) Iraq and (US) Meuse-Argonne offensives awarded the UK **Military Cross**. Died on active duty in Alaska as a major during WWII.

Captain Doug Campbell USA 94th Aero Squadron (HC-1917) – Fighter pilot **Ace** credited with 6 enemy kills during many aerial engagement on the Toulon Front. Awarded the **5 Distinguished Service Crosses** & the French **Croix de Guerre**

2nd LT Ulysses S. Grant IV USA (HC-1915) – grandson of President Ulysses S. Grant. Geology major at Harvard. Enlisted into the army and later commissioned as 2nd Awarded UK Order of St. Michael & St. George for services to the British war effort.

I. HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK (Harvard & US Military)

10. World War II

After Pearl Harbor, Harvard went to war in a big way with almost 27,000 alumni serving in the armed services during World War II. By May 1942, there were 1,600 cadets and midshipmen in the Harvard ROTC and NROTC units. In addition, a secret electronics detection course started training over 2,000 military officers per year and an Army chaplain's school was established in Harvard's Busch Reisinger Museum which handled 330 chaplains per month. A brief summary of wartime footing efforts of the Harvard faculty included:

- Invention of napalm & lightweight grenades by organic chemistry professor Louis Fieser
- Development of a nuclear bomb trigger by chemistry professor George Kistiakowsky
- Invention of "chaff" to dupe enemy radar & anti-air craft fire by astronomer professor Fred Whipple
- Electro-acoustic Lab that invented fiberglass
- Underwater Sound Lab which developed a bearing direction indicator for sonar & torpedoes
- Development of the Marc 1 "automatic sequence-controlled calculator" which was a protoccomputer used for ballistic tables and the Manhattan Project
- Development of a particle accelerator cyclotron shipped to Los Alamos for the Manhattan Project

Notable Valiant Harvard warriors who sacrificed their life in World War II were:

LCDR Francis Winston USN *USS Essex* CV 9 – At Harvard, he played football and baseball and was a member of Iroquois, Fly and Hasty Pudding Clubs. **Killed in Action** in the Inland Sea of Japan. Awarded the **Silver Star & 2 Bronze Stars**

Captain Arthur Derby USA Field Artillery (HC-1939) – ROTC at Harvard. Battles: Bataan & Corregidor where he was captured as a prisoner of war by the Japanese after the allied surrender of the Philippines. After almost 3 years in a harsh POW camp, he was sent to Japan on an unmarked prison ship which was torpedoed with all hands lost. **Killed in Action**. Awarded the **Silver Star & Distinguished Service Medal**.

LT James Gaul USN OSS 2677th Regiment (HC-1932) – Also received an MA and PHD in anthropology from Harvard. Operated as an intelligence officer in the Middle East as well as behind the German lines in Europe. Captured and executed by the Germans (**Killed in Action**) and was awarded the **Navy Cross**.

LT Joseph P. Kennedy USN Bombing Squadron 110 aka VB-110 (HC-1938) – Son of Joseph Kennedy and eldest brother of President Jack Kennedy. Battles include: 25 combat sorties in the Atlantic against German submarines. Volunteered for a high risk bombing mission against German rocket base in France during which he was **Killed in Action** and awarded the **Navy Cross**.

Captain Alan Manning USMC 4th Marine Division (HC-1939) – Battles: Bataan & Corregidor where he was captured as a prisoner of war by the Japanese after the allied surrender of the Philippines. After 2 years in a harsh POW camp, he was sent to Japan on an unmarked prison ship which was torpedoed with all hands lost. **Killed in Action**. Awarded the **Silver Star**.

Captain Theodore Robie USA 35th Division (HC-1938) – Born in Canada and graduated cum laude from both the Harvard College & Harvard Med School. Served as an assistant surgeon in General Patton's 3rd Army. **Killed in Action** and was awarded the **Silver Star**.

1st LT Reginal Fincke USMC 6th Marine Division (HC-1932) – Battles: Guadalcanal, Southern Solomons, Tarawa, Saipan, Tinian and finally Okinawa where was **Killed in Action**. Awarded the **Silver Star**.

Staff Sergeant Peter B. Saltonstall USMC 1st Marine Division (HC-1943) – Son of MA Governor Leverett Saltonstall (HC-1914). Battles include: Guadalcanal, Cape Gloucester & Guam during which he was **Killed in Action**. Awarded **2 Bronze Stars**.

Corporal John DiGiacomo USMC 4th Marine Division (HC-1944) – Battles include: Kwajalein, Saipan, Battle of Tinian & Iwo Jima during which he was **Killed in Action**. Awarded the **Silver Star**.

I. HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK (Harvard & US Military)

10. World War II (continued)

Other notable Harvard military veterans who served in and survived World War II include:

Major General Pierpont M. Hamilton USAF CINCEUR-AF (HC-1920) – Great- great-grandson of Alexander Hamilton and grandson of John Pierpont Morgan. WWI flight instructor in Texas. Battles include: Dieppe Raid & Invasion of North Africa for which he was awarded the **Medal of Honor**.

Brigadier General James Roosevelt USMC 4th Raider Battalion (HC-1930) – Son of President Franklin Roosevelt. Battles include: several in Middle East with the British, Midway, Makin Island Raid & Okinawa. Awarded the **Navy Cross** and **Silver Star**

Rear Admiral Samuel Eliot Morison USN CINCPAC (HC-1908) – Harvard professor and history author. WWI- enlisted in Army. WW II. Commissioned into the Navy and appointed by President as the official Navy Historian of World War II. Battles: (WW II) many in the South Pacific.

Captain Brent Abel USN CO of *USS Buckley* DE 51 (HC-1938) – At Harvard, a midshipman in NROTC and graduated from Harvard Law School in 1940. After his ship rammed a German submarine in the North Atlantic, the U Boat crew managed to jump onto DE 51 which resulted in perhaps the 1st actual repel boarders and man to man fighting by US sailors since the War of 1812. DE 51 prevailed and managed to rescue and take half the German U Boat crew as prisoners. Battles: ASW and convoy duty in Caribbean and the North Atlantic with 3 continuous years at sea. Awarded the **Navy Cross**

LTC James Gaffney USA 274th Armored Field Artillery (HC-1937) – At Harvard, captain of the 1936 football team. Battles: D Day & a lot of combat in France & Austria. Wounded & lost his leg. Awarded the **Silver Star**

LCDR Charles Francis Adams IV USN CO of *USS William Seiverling* DE 441, (H-1932) – son of Charles Francis Adams III (H-1888 & HLS 1892) former Secretary of the Navy, great-great-great grandson of US President John Adams (H-1755) as well as Benjamin Crowninshield Secretary of the Navy for both Presidents Madison & Monroe the great-great grandson of President John Quincy Adams (H-1782). Chairman and co-founder of Raytheon. Battles included: Lingayen Gulf (Philippines), Surigao Strait, Sulu Sea, and the South China Sea for Luzon, Marianas, Iwo Jima, Okinawa & Ryukyu

LCDR Marshal Field IV USN *USS Enterprise* – CV6 DE 441, (HC-1932) – grandson of department store mogul Marshal Field. Gunnery officer on the most decorated ship in the Navy that served in every major engagement in the South Pacific. Awarded the **Silver Star**

Captain Leroy Anderson USA Director of Scandinavian Military Intelligence (HC-1929) – At Harvard, directed the Harvard Band. Later a professional prolific musical composer and conductor

Captain Casper Weinberger USA 41st Infantry Division (HC-1938) – Former Secretary of Defense. Several battles in the South Pacific & later on General MacArthur's staff. Awarded the **Bronze Star**

LT Ben Bradlee USN *USS Philip* DD 968 (HC-1943) – Great-great-great grandson of Benjamin Crowninshield - Secretary of the Navy for both Presidents Madison & Monroe & great-nephew of Francis "Frank" Welch Crowninshield, the creator and editor of Vanity Fair. Ben was former Editor in Chief of the Washington Post. Battles included: 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

LT John Fitzgerald Kennedy USN *PT 109* (HC-1940) – PT boat skipper in the Solomon Islands. Rammed at night by a Japanese destroyer. US President

LTJG Jack Lemon USN *USS Lake Champlain* CV 39 (HC-1947) – At Harvard, member of the Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770 and the Delphic Club. Qualified Officer of the Deck & communications officer on an aircraft carrier. Later worked musician & as an actor on Broadway as well as the in the movies where he played Ensign Pulver in Mr. Roberts as well as many other starring roles

Sergeant Henry Kissinger USA 84th Infantry Division & 970th Counter Intelligence Corps (HC-1950) – **Bronze Star** recipient & **Combat Infantry Badge** from the Battle of the Bulge

I. HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK (Harvard & US Military)

11. Post World War II

Some Harvard veterans from more recent times are:

General John Hyten USAF Commander - US Strategic Command (HC-1981) – AFROTC at Harvard Deployed to Southwest Asia as Director of Space Forces for operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom. Previously commander of Air Force Space Command, he served as the Vice Commander, Air Force Space Command. Awarded: **Distinguished Service Medal with oak leaf cluster, Legion of Merit with oak leaf cluster, Defense Meritorious Service Medal with 2 oak leaf clusters Meritorious Service Medal with 4 oak leaf clusters** and several other lower precedence medals

Vice Admiral Thomas J. Hughes USN Ret. Deputy CNO for Logistics (HC-1947) – Commanding officer of several surface combat and support ships. Combat operations in both the Korean and Vietnam Wars. Awarded: **Distinguished Service Medal & Bronze Star with “V”**

Major General George W. Casey Sr. USA 1st Cavalry Division (HC-1945) – Extensive combat engagements in both the Korean War and Vietnam Wars. Father of former Army Chief of Staff General George Casey. Highest ranking US military officer **Killed in Action** in Vietnam. Awarded: **3 Silver Stars & 2 Purple Hearts**

Rear Admiral Paul Dillingham USN Ret. Deputy Director of National Security Agency (HC-1953) – Extensive intelligence and security billets much of which is classified. Awarded: **Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit & Bronze Star with “V”** and several other lower precedence medals.

Rear Admiral Ron Henderson USN *USS Kennedy* CV 67 (HC-1972) – At Harvard, an NROTC midshipman. Naval aviator/fighter pilot deployed in many attack/ strike squadrons. Former commanding officer of the *USS Kennedy*. Combat: Operations Enduring Freedom and Desert Storm. Awarded: **Bronze Star, Legion of Merit** & several other lower precedence medals.

Rear Admiral Gerald E. Thomas USN US Navy Commander CruDes 5 (HC-1951) – At Harvard, an NROTC midshipman. Served on several surface ships including command of a minesweeper, a destroyer and a cruiser destroyer squadron in the Tonkin gulf off the coast of Vietnam. 2nd black admiral in the US Navy. Awarded: **Meritorious Service Medal & Navy Commendation Medal** & several lower precedence medals.

Colonel Dan Sullivan USMC 6th Naval Gun Fire Support (HC-1987) –US Senator from Alaska

LCDR Ted Roosevelt IV USN (HC-1965) – UDT/SEAL special ops officer in Vietnam and now a senior partner of a major NYC investment bank

LCDR Ron DeSantis USN JAG-Seal Team 1 (HLS-1965) – Governor (FL) & former congressman.

Awarded **Bronze Star**

Captain George W. Bush USAFR 147th Fighter Interceptor Group (HBS-1975) – US President

Captain Thomas Cotton USA 101st Airborne Division (HC-1999) – US Senator from Arkansas

Captain William (Bing)Emerson USMC HMM-265, MAG36, III MAF (HC-1964) – Great-great grandson of Ralph Waldo Emerson (HC-1841). At Harvard, member of varsity lacrosse team and Delphic Club.

Helicopter pilot **Killed in Action** in a hot LZ near Danang, Vietnam. Awarded: **Silver Star & Purple Heart**

Captain Seth Moulton USMC 1st Battalion, 4th MarDiv (HC-2001) – US Representative (MA). Awarded **2 Bronze Stars**

LT Jim Roosevelt USN (HC-1968) – grandson of President Franklin Roosevelt. Ex CEO: Tufts Health Plan

2nd LT George Cabot Lee Jr. USMC (HC-1951) – Born into a prominent Boston family with a great-grandfather who was a Boston banker & co-founder of Lee, Higginson & Co. in charge of the Union Safe Deposit Vaults and the father of President Teddy Roosevelt 1st wife Alice. **Killed in Action** in a fierce fire fight during the Korean War. Awarded **Silver Star & the Purple Heart**

Staff Sergeant Tom Ridge USA 23rd Infantry Division (HC-1967) – Former governor of Pennsylvania & 1st Secretary of Homeland Security. Awarded: **Combat Infantryman Badge & Bronze Star.**

II. SABOTAGING the FRAMEWORK (Harvard & US Military)

The crucial and patriotic service of training future junior military officers continued at Harvard until all of the ROTC units were thrown off the campus in 1971 due to the myopic and divisive politics relating to the Vietnam War. However, the predominate opinion of faculties & undergraduates at most universities have tended to skew to the left since the Baby Boomers revolted in the late 1960's against the values and traditions of their "greatest generation" parents who won World War II. Such antagonism or indifference among some Americans towards the US military unfortunately reflect a decline in patriotism and the concept of service to country over several recent decades which has been compounded by the teaching of distorted revisionist history, the breakdown of traditional families and biased multi-media communications. In 1969, the Harvard Administration at the time myopically completely capitulated to left wing student political protests to banish ROTC from Harvard which eventually left the campus in 1972. However if so desired, Harvard students could subsequently still fully participate in ROTC at MIT which agreed to act as an ROTC host school with Harvard providing MIT with an agreed upon allocation of the ROTC related overhead. As might be expected in the 1970's, the % of Harvard students enrolled in ROTC dropped precipitously along with military budgets and public support for the US national security. In 1991, the Clinton administration with a Democratic Congress passed the "*Don't ask, don't tell*" regulations which precipitated a 2nd wave of protests against ROTC at Harvard. Thus for the 2nd time in 20 years, the Harvard Administration caved in to mob protestors which this time was mainly centered among the College tenured faculty many of whom previously had been actively involved in the so called "*anti-war*" protests of the 1960's. For many, such anti-military actions seemed in part to be an exciting temporary revisit to and later-in-life justification for their anti-patriotic youth and lack of service to our country. As a result, ROTC activities of Harvard cadets and midshipmen in the MIT based ROTC units were subsequently "de-recognized" and Harvard refused to continue to pay MIT any overhead allocation for servicing Harvard ROTC students. As if ROTC programs were analogous to the Klu Klux Klan, Harvard cadets and midshipmen were subsequently prohibited from:

1. Listing their ROTC affiliation in their college yearbook
2. Using any Harvard spaces for ROTC related activity
3. Wearing ROTC uniforms at to Harvard classrooms or labs
4. Posting any ROTC notices on Harvard bulletin boards
5. Receiving any academic credit for ROTC related courses

III. REBUILDING the FRAMEWORK (Harvard & US Military)

In 2001, the Advocates for Harvard ROTC (i.e. the *Advocates*) was started to lobby for Harvard's official "*recognition*" of the ROTC programs for Harvard cadets and midshipmen training at MIT as well as to promote a greater degree of ROTC participation by Harvard undergraduates. Currently the Advocates have over 2,600 members of whom about 75% are military veterans with one or more Harvard degree. A key objective of the *Advocates* is to strongly encourage Harvard to strive for diversity of opinion as well as a DNA and gender at the College & to pro-actively promote a climate of tolerance & acceptance for Harvard undergraduates who believe in duty, honor and country as evidenced by their participation in the 3 ROTC units now based at MIT. As part of this effort, the Advocates created a virtual on line **Harvard Hall of Heroes** as a perpetual repository to honor the **Long Crimson Line** of military service to the country by Harvard alumni. To date, the Harvard Hall of Heroes on the *Advocate* website includes files with brief bios & pictures (where possible) of almost 900 Harvard alumni warriors who served during the following periods: **American Revolution**, **Civil War (Union & Confederates)**, **World War I**, **World War II** & **Post World War II** plus a dozen other files segmented by valor awards, Harvard related activities such as ex-football team members and a summary of **Notable Harvard Veterans**. These various files in the Harvard Hall of Heroes are not for egotistic self-promotion but to help reemphasize that freedom is not free & among military veterans: "*All gave some and some gave all*".

II. REBUILDING the FRAMEWORK (Harvard & US Military)-continued

Over the past 7 years, Harvard finally officially “*re-recognized*” the 3 ROTC units based at MIT serving Harvard cadets and midshipmen, initially with Navy NROTC in 2011, then Army ROTC in 2012 and finally Air Force ROTC in 2016. Thus, all of the above noted Draconian anti-ROTC measures enacted by Harvard have been rescinded. From an *Advocate* perspective, a current *sitrep* relative to Harvard and the ROTC can be summed up as: “*Beachhead secured but mission not yet accomplished*”. Currently only 0.7% of Harvard undergraduates are involved in ROTC programs (i.e. 43 Harvard cadets and midshipmen from all 4 undergraduate years in all 3 ROTC units at MIT). While this level of ROTC participation seems paltry ratio compared with the high levels of the early and mid-20th century, the number of cadets and midshipmen from Harvard in 2018 represents a positive +72% gain over the average level of ROTC participation at Harvard over the prior decade. Granted since the Vietnam War, the number of military units & platforms has been greatly downsized and defense related technology has grown exponentially which among other things has resulted in the need for fewer junior officers in the US military. However, Harvard should continue to strive & reinvigorate its noble tradition of educating patriots for military service and leadership roles at a much higher level than only 0.7% of Harvard undergraduates who are willing to serve our country in the armed forces. To this end, at least the following 9 action steps are strongly recommended:

1. Initiate a pro-active outreach at Harvard College to admit applicants to Harvard College who have demonstrated a willingness to serve in the military as officers via ROTC as does Yale, particularly for those applying with a full ROTC scholarship
2. Identify & implement various strategies & tactics to drive the reputation of Harvard ROTC programs to world class levels and promote a greater level of ROTC participation such as at Yale and Notre Dame
3. Move the ROTC offices now in the Radcliffe Quad to a more convenient and visible location.
4. Proactively recognize **military service** as the **highest** form of public service
5. Teach military history and pride in the exceptionalism of the United States
6. Continued to promulgate the long tradition of military service among Harvard alumni
7. Initiate a pro-active outreach at Harvard to also admit former enlisted military veterans as do Columbia and Dartmouth some of whom may join ROTC or at least be supportive of the military
8. Provide Harvard credits for some ROTC courses taken by Harvard cadets & midshipmen which is partially in the process of being implemented
9. Provide a prominent place of honor for the forgotten Harvard alumni who died serving their country which happened to be Colonial America & the Confederate States of America

With the active support of Harvard College, the **Long Crimson Line** of military service will continue to preserve our freedom and protect our national security as has been the case from the American Revolution to the present World Wide War on Islamic Fundamentalist Terrorism. While significantly benefitting our great country as well as Harvard College and each individual, future as well as the past Harvard trained junior military officers in deed fulfil the sage advice above the Dexter Gate entrance to the Harvard Yard, “*Enter to grow in wisdom! Depart to better serve thy country and thy kind!*”

Sources: “Harvard Soldiers and Sailors in the American Revolution”- Harvard Alumni Graduates Magazine 1920, “*Harvard Memorial Biographies*” by Sever and Francis – 1887, Harvard Graduate Magazine, volume XX, 1911-1912, pages 423 to 432 by Henry N. Blake MA (Harvard Law School class of 1858) from Milton,; “*Crimson Confederates*” by Helen Trimpi, “*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, “*The Escadrille Américaine at Verdun*” by Steven Ruffin in Over the Top Magazine – August 2016, “*Crimson Valor*” by Captain Philip A. Keith USN (Ret.) – 2011, Harvard Alumni Magazine, various Harvard reunion reports, information from various veterans and their families and miscellaneous other biographic sources.

About the author



Captain Paul E. Mawn USN (Ret.)

Captain Paul E. Mawn US Navy (Ret.) grew up in Lynn (MA) as the oldest of 7 children of a truck driver father who was a 2nd class Navy petty officer in the Pacific during World War II. At Harvard, he was a member of the House Committee, Winthrop House hockey team, Harvard Band, Harvard Catholic Club, Pi Eta Club, Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770 as well as serving as a midshipman in the NROTC unit for 4 years. Paul graduated cum laude in Geology from Harvard and in the same week was also commissioned as a US Navy line officer. After communications and intelligence training, he qualified as a Surface Warfare Officer and Officer of the Deck (formation steaming) initially on the *USS Spiegel Grove* (LSD 32) later on the *USS Thaddeus Parker* (DE 369) and the *USS Albert T. Harris* (DE 447). Upon release from active duty, Paul was in the active Navy Reserve for over 2 decades in a variety of surface warfare assignments as well as industrial security and petroleum logistics billets. During his last 5 years in the active Navy Reserve, Captain Mawn

served with the CNO Executive Panel (Op OOK) which is an active duty staff that directly reports to the Chief of Naval Operations. In this billet for over 6 years, he focused on petroleum related strategy & issues as well as other assigned tasks from the CNO. After briefly serving on active duty during Desert Storm, he was awarded the Navy Commendation Medal by the Secretary of the Navy. Captain Mawn later retired from the Navy on the main deck of the *USS Constitution* in Boston harbor.

Paul received his MBA from Rutgers University and his subsequent civilian career has been in various aspects of the oil industry in senior line management positions with Exxon and Hess Oil as well as managing petroleum consulting projects with Arthur D. Little and as a partner with Mercer Management Consulting. Paul is currently the president of Concord Consulting Group LLC as well as the Chairman of the Advocates for Harvard ROTC. He is a member of the East India Club in London (UK), Harvard Club of Boston, Concord Band, Harwich Town Band, Wardroom Club in Boston as well as the Military Order of the World Wars, which has awarded him the Patrick Henry Silver Medal for patriotic service and the Outstanding Service Award. After many moves since their marriage, Captain Mawn and his wife, June, live in Sudbury, MA and in Harwichport on Cape Cod during the summer. Their adult 2 sons and daughter along with 4 grandchildren now live in Connecticut, Minnesota and Florida.

Access steps for: Harvard Hall of Heroes & All Other Veterans files

Click sequentially on line:

1. www.advocatesforrotc.org
2. **Harvard group** in the Harvard box on the upper left of the page
3. **Hall of Heroes** in the lower left hand box in the middle of the page, and finally
4. Any of the 18+ files of Harvard Crimson warriors