

Advocates for Harvard ROTC

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From: Captain Paul E. Mawn USN (Ret.)

To: Advocates for Harvard ROTC

Subject: **3rd highest award for valor among Harvard alumni**



Silver Star



Distinguished Service Medal (Army)



Navy Distinguished Service Medal

The third highest award given to a member of any branch of the US military is the **Silver Star** for extraordinary heroism while engaged in military operations with an enemy of the US. This medal was established by congress in 1932 as the official successor decoration to the Citation Star which congress had established in 1918. Air Force pilots and Naval aviators are often considered to merit the Silver Star when becoming an Ace (i.e. 5 or more confirmed kills of enemy aircraft). The third highest British awards for valor in combat are the Military Cross (Army), Distinguished Service Cross (Royal Navy), Order of St. Michael & St. George, and the Distinguished Flying Cross (RAF), which are all the equivalent of the Silver Star awarded by the US military. The Distinguished Service Medal 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. The **Distinguished Service Medal** 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,

At his point, 92 Harvard men have been identified as recipients of 104 **Silver Star Medals** (including a few foreign military equivalents) or **Distinguished Service Medals**. 10 of these Silver Star recipients also received the Distinguished Service Cross or Navy Cross and are described in the 2nd highest award file. 24 of these Crimson warrior recipients of the Silver Star Medal (or equivalent) were **Killed in Action**. Please contact Captain Paul E. Mawn USN (Ret.) at 1-978-443-9532, if you know of anyone who has been inadvertently left off this listing of **Crimson** warriors and heroes.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS

1887

Colonel Albert Thompson Perkins US Army (14th Engineers [Railway])

Distinguished Service Medal

He participated in the following engagements: Cambrai, Passchendaele Ridge, Marne-Aisne offensive, Somme offensive (1918), Saint-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. While attached to the British Expeditionary Forces, he was also awarded **Order of St. Michael and St. George (UK)**. Al's Distinguished Service Medal citation notes. "*For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services: As deputy and later manager of Light Railways, he undertook the task of organizing a light railway service for the American Expeditionary Forces. His long and complete railroad experience and accurate knowledge assured the success of these lines. By his foresight in promptly gathering from the United States a generous supply of railway material, he promptly brought the light railway service to a high degree of efficiency.*" He returned to the US and was discharged from active duty in early 1919 and later served as an overseer of Harvard University.



1900

Major Harold Tappin US Army (GHQ A.E.F., Intelligence Section, Chaumont)

Military Cross (UK)

He sailed for France in October 1917. He was later attached to American Commission to Negotiate Peace, Paris, in December 1918 and as member of the Missions to Poland & Armenia in 1919. His Military Cross (British) cited by General Pershing reads: "*For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services as chief of Dissemination Section, Intelligence Section, General Headquarters A.E.F.*" He returned to United States and was discharged in May 1920.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1900 (continued)

Colonel Raynal Bolling US Army (Air Service) Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit & Legion d'Honneur
[Killed in Action]



Raynal was born in Hot Springs, Arkansas in 1887. He attended the Penn Charter School in Philadelphia prior to Harvard College and later Harvard Law School (1902). He was a lawyer in New York City with the Wall Street law firm of Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, which eventually became Cravath, Swaine & Moore, one of the largest law firms in the world. Raynal later joined the legal department of US Steel Corporation and within a few years he was named the General Solicitor. He joined the NY National Guard in 1907 and moved with his new wife to a magnificent estate in Greenwich, CT. An adventurous spirit, he took interest in flying and became a qualified pilot. He organized the 1st National Guard flying unit and helped to recruit & train many of the earliest US fighter pilots. Within 10 years, Raynal had been promoted to major and joined the regular US Army shortly before the US entered World War I. He was soon appointed Assistant Chief of the Air Service in the Signal Corps.

Due to his legal experience, he was chosen to draft a bill for Congress to authorize air service production. Raynal was quickly promoted to colonel and sailed to Europe in June 1917 to study aviation services as head of the Bolling Aeronautical Mission to Europe. He later assumed tactical command of American air units scheduled to deploy on the British front. In March 1918 near the front line in the vicinity of both Ameins and Estrees in France, he was ambushed and killed in his car by Germans. Bolling Air Force Base in the Washington DC area was named for him in recognition to his many contributions to the war effort.

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 (Air Service) 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.”*

1901

Colonel Robert E. Goodwin US Army (101st Field Artillery, 26th Division)

Distinguished Service Medal



Robert was born in Cambridge (MA) and graduated from Concord (MA) High School before entering Harvard. After graduating from college, he received his LLB from Boston University in 1903. After passing the Massachusetts bar, he joined the law firm of Carver & Blodgett and later started a firm that eventually became Goodwin, Procter, field & Hoar. At the start of World War I, he was a major in the field artillery of the Massachusetts National Guard. He was mobilized and sailed for France in September 1917. With the exception of 2 week rest period, Robert was then on the Marne front line near Belleu Wood until the Armistice in November 1918. He was in the following combat engagement: the Champagne- Marne Defensive, the Aisne-Marne Offensive, the Chemin des Desmes, La Reine, Pas Fini, Château- Thierry, Rupt, Saint-Mihiel, and Troyon. He returned from France in April of 1919 and returned to his Boston Law practice and concord home. His Distinguished Service Medal citation reads:

”For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service as the CO of the 101st Field Artillery from Sept. 11, 1918 to April 28, 1919. By his high standards, exceptional, ability, and unusual grasp of the principles of artillery, he rendered conspicuous service during the St. Mihiel Offensive, and later during the operations north of Verdun. His sound judgment and tact, his unflagging energy, couples with the very close cooperation he maintained with the infantry, were of great assistance to the operations of his division.”

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1901 (continued)

Colonel Brainerd Taylor US Army (Quartermaster Corps)

Distinguished Service Medal & Legion d'Honneur



Bert was born in Malden (MA) in 1877 and prepped at the Berkeley School in Boston for Harvard. He joined the US Army in 1902 and subsequently graduated from the Coast Artillery School in Fort Monroe (VA). He served at various garrison in Artillery battalions around the US as well as an infantry tour on the Mexican Border and at Fort Ruger (HI). In December 1917, he sailed for France and served in various logistics billets before his appointment as the Chief Motor Transport Officer of the US forces in Europe. In May 1918, After the Armistice in November 1918, Bert was part of the Army of Occupation in Germany before returning to the USA in February 1919. He was subsequently was stationed at Governor's Island (NY), Boston and the Philippine Islands. His combat engagements included Saint-Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He was awarded the Legion d'Honneur by France as the Distinguished Service Medal which for which he was cited as follows: "For *exceptionally meritorious and*

distinguished service as the Chief Motor fuel officer of the Advanced Section Services of Supply, he gave proof of excellent judgment and untiring energy involved in the transportation of supplies and troops he rendered conspicuous services to the American Expeditionary Force"

1908

Captain Arnold Fraser-Campbell Royal Army [UK] (Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, 51st Division) **2 Military Crosses**
Initially, he was a battalion bombing and grenade officer. He was wounded in October 1916. After recuperating in Scotland, Captain Fraser-Campbell returned to the front as a company commander and was wounded a 2nd time. He participated in the following engagements: 2d Battle of Ypres, La Bassee, La Rue-de-Bois (Givenchy), Festubert 1915; Cambrai 1917; Saint- Quentin 1918. He was demobilized in 1920.

1912

Major Ivan Robert Madge Royal Army [UK] (50th Northumbrian)

Military Cross (UK)

He went to France in May 1916 and participated in the following engagements: Ancre 1916, Somme battle 1916, Vimy Ridge 1917, Ypres 1917, Somme defensive 1918 and the Somme offensive. He was wounded and then later gassed and twice invalided to England. He was demobilized in April 1919.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1912 (continued)



Captain Kermit Roosevelt US Army (7th Field Artillery, 1st Division) –War Cross (Montenegro) & Military Cross (UK)



He graduated from Groton before matriculating at Harvard, where he was a member of the Porcellian Club. In August 1917, Kermit was commissioned as a captain in the British Army and participated in serious fighting in the Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq). He was attached to the 14th Light Armored Motor Battery of the Machine Gun Corps, but the British High Command decided they could not risk his life and so they made him an officer in charge of transport (Ford Model T cars). From then on, however, Captain Roosevelt made it his main aim in life to get his Ford in front of the armor. With his incredible talent for languages, within months of being posted to Iraq, he had mastered spoken as well as written Arabic and was often relied upon as a translator with the locals. He was courageous which some said was to the point of recklessness and was awarded a Military Cross on 26 August 1918. When the United States joined the war, Kermit relinquished his British commission and transferred to the US Army in Europe.

He then sailed to France in May 1918 and participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He returned to the US and was released from active duty in the March of 1919.

In October 1939 when Britain was at war with Germany, Kermit had negotiated a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Middlesex Regiment with the assistance of his friend, Winston Churchill, then prime minister of Britain. His first task was to lead a contingent of British volunteers for the Winter War in Finland. He had resigned from the British Army to lead the expedition which was a necessary cover so that he would be able to travel with the volunteers through neutral countries. However before the expedition could be launched, Finland was forced to make peace with Russia. Kermit served with distinction in a raid into Norway and was later sent to North Africa where there was little action at the time. At the end of 1940, he returned to England and was discharged from the army on health grounds on 2 May 1941, by which time he had once again reached the rank of captain. Kermit had appealed this discharge all the way to the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill. Churchill, after reviewing his record, upheld the medical discharge. President Franklin D. Roosevelt gave him a commission as a major in the United States Army and posted him to Fort Richardson, Alaska, where he worked as an intelligence officer and helped establish a territorial militia of Eskimos and Aleuts. FDR thought it would be best if Kermit were moved as far as possible from some of his friends who were such a negative influence on him. In Alaska far from home, Kermit died on active duty in the Army in June 1943.



1913

Lt. Winthrop Pyemont Royal Army [UK] (Royal Garrison Artillery)

Military Cross with bar (UK)

He went to France in August 1914 and participated in the following engagements: Mons (1914), Battle of the Marne (1914), Somme battle (1916), Aras (1917), Passchendaele Ridge (1917) and Moral forest (1918) His Military Cross citation read: *“For very conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the operations near the Butte de Warlencouton on 6 November 1916 . Throughout that day and night, Lt. Pyemont worked personally, without ceasing on the difficult and dangerous task of keeping intact the telephone lines between the advanced Brigade HQ and the assaulting battalions under a shell fire which was so continuous that the lines were cut far more frequently than they could be mended. On at least one occasion, Lt. Pyemont was thrown to the ground as he worked by the explosion of shells close to him. The depth of the mud made movement so difficult as to render the work well nigh hopeless. Lt. Pyemont, however, stuck to the task he had set himself with great gallantry and determination from start to finish. Lt. Pyemont has served throughout the war, being one of the original motor dispatch riders who enlisted on the outbreak of the war.”* His 2nd citation reads; *“For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty North East of Langemark from 23 October to 9 November 1917. He laid and maintained telephone lines to the advance brigade exchange under continuous fire. Though several times affected by gas, he refused to withdraw and inspired his men by his courageous example”*. He returned to England and was demobilized in February 1919.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1915

Col. Charles R. Codman US Army (96th Aero-WWI & 3rd Army-WWII)– **Silver Star, Croix de Guerre & Purple Heart**



Charles was born in Boston in 1893 to an old and wealthy New England family. His father was an Army colonel and commanding officer of the Massachusetts 45th Infantry during the Civil War and later a US congressman for Massachusetts and President of the Harvard Board of Overseers. After College, he enlisted as an ambulance driver in the American Field service section for a year with the French Army on the fronts at Alsace, Voeges and Verdun. In April of 1917 when the US entered WWI, Charles enlisted into the US Army and then was appointed as a sergeant in the Aviation section of the Signal corps. After flight training at MIT, he sailed for France in October 1917 and was commissioned as 1st LT. After further light training he was assigned to the 1st Day Bombardment Group of the 96th Area Squadron where he was involved in extensive aviation combat operations in the Saint-Mihiel offensive and was credited with the destruction of 3 German planes. Charles was a prisoner of war for 3 months until the end of hostilities before returning to the US in December 1918 and was released from active duty the following month.

After World War I, Charles split his time between Boston as Real Estate manager and France as a wine buyer. Charles was in France on a wine buying trip when Nazi German invaded. And he escaped to Lisbon buy getting the last plane out of Bordeaux. In 1942, he again volunteered to serve in the US Army and was called back to active service as a major. Since he was fluent in French he was assigned as translator in headquarters unit for operation Torch which was the Anglo-American invasion of French North Africa. In the latter stages of this campaign, he met General Patton who asked Charles to serve as his aide-de camp which he did for the rest of the war. He was promoted to full colonel and released from active duty for the 2nd time in late 1945 when he returned to his real estate business in Boston. His only child, 1st Lt Charles Codman USA was also a combat veteran of Normandy who married the great, great, grandniece of Napoleon Bonaparte in July 1946 before he mysteriously died in Paris a month later.

Lt. Codman was cited follows by General Pershing “*For gallantry in action near Conflans, France while on a bombing expedition*” His Croix de Guerre citation reads: “*Belonging to a bomber squadron that was entirely slaughtered on September 17th, 1918 in the German lines, (he) was wounded and (later) taken prisoner. Distraught and the lone survivor of a squadron of six planes, (he had) succeeded with his mechanic to kill in the course of his perilous mission three German planes and before crashing in the vicinity of Conflans*”



1918

Captain John Merryman Franklin US Army (301st Battalion [Heavy] Tank Corps)

Military Cross (UK)

He sailed for England in March 1918 and then to France in August 1918 where he was brigaded at the front with the British Army. He participated in the following engagements: Somme offensive 1918, Saint-Quentin Canal, Ronssoy, Bony, Bellicourt, Jon-court, Montbrehain, Bohain, Beaufevpir, Brancourt-leGrand, Saint-Souplet, Saint- Martin-Riviere, Selle River, Mormal Forest, Le Quesnoy, Valenciennes). His Military Cross citation reads: “*For gallantry and devotion to duty during the attack upon the canal from Le Catelet to Bellicourt on 29 September 1918. He accompanied the tanks of his company on foot, through machine gun and artillery fire while ahead of the Infantry. His intensity of purpose and complete disregard for personal danger enabled the tanks under his command to carry out their mission. He succeeded in sending to the rear most valuable information on the progress of the tanks. During all engagements of the Battalion, he has displayed remarkable energy and inspired all ranks of his company.*” He returned to the US and discharged from active duty in mid-1919.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1918 (continued)



Sergeant Hugh Budington Griffiths US Army (107th Infantry, 27th Division)

Military Medal (British)

He sailed for France in May 1918 and participated in the following engagements: Mont Kemmel sector, Ypres-Lys offensive (Dickebusch sector), Somme offensive (Bony and Saint-Souplet). His Military Medal citation reads: *“During the operation against the Hindenburg Line near Vendhuile, France on 29 September 1918. Private Griffiths, under a heavy machine gun and shell fire, voluntarily attempted to establish liaison with another part of the command. He also discovered and helped to defeat two flanking movements of the enemy by heroically exposing himself to constant fire. He exhibited contempt for danger with personal courage and great bravery of the highest type, which was a splendid example for his comrades.”* He returned to the US and was discharged from active duty in early 1919.

1930

Lt. Col. Earle D. Greene US Army (Field Artillery)

Silver Star, Bronze Star & Purple Heart [Killed in Action]



Earle was born in Pittsfield, MA in 1909 where he went to the local public schools. Following his graduation from Harvard, he entered the oil business where he worked over the next decade and eventually became Vice President of the Oil Service Company of New England. He entered the Army in 1941 and was eventually shipped to Europe where he participated in 8 major campaigns. He was promoted in early 1945 and appointed to the Divisional Headquarters staff. In July 1945, he was killed in Czechoslovakia when his jeep crashed. Earle was also awarded the Legion of Merit as well as the Croix de Guerre by the government of France.

Lt. Col. Horace W. Fuller USMC (1st Marine Division & OSS)

Silver Star & Purple Heart



Horace was born in Brookline, MA in 1908 and prepared for Harvard at Milton Academy. After graduating from college, he crewed on a schooner owned by a fellow Harvard alumnus during a 2 year around the world cruise. Upon his return, he worked for 5 years for the shipbuilding division of Bethlehem Steel.

When World War II broke out in Europe, he joined the French Army as an ambulance driver until June 1940 when the French surrendered to the Germans. In April 1942, Horace joined the USMC and later became a company commander in the amphibious landing at Guadalcanal in August 1942. In 1943, he transferred to the OSS and was sent to England for parachute training. He jumped with a small team into France several months before the invasion and worked with French resistance forces harassing the German occupation troops.

After Victory in Europe Day, Horace served in Burma and China with native guerillas harassing the Japanese Army. After the war, he was released from active duty and went into the import & export business from his headquarters in Athens, Greece. From the government of France, Horace was also awarded the Legion of Honor, the Croix de Guerre with both Palm and Bronze Star.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1931

Lt. Colonel John W. Henderson Jr. USA (Medical Corps)

Silver Star



Horace was born in Springfield, MA in 1910 and graduated from Roxbury Latin School before entering Harvard College. After graduation, he entered Harvard Medical School where he received his MD degree in 1935. He then spent several years in postgraduate study and his medical internship before entering private medical practice in Worcester, MA. After Pearl Harbor, he was called into the Army and spent 5 years on active duty where he earned 8 battle stars in both North Africa in 1942 and in Europe during 1944 and 1945.

After his demobilization in 1945, he resumed his practice in Worcester as a surgeon with a particular interest in the treatment of injuries.

Lt. Cdr. Francis L. Winston USNR (*USS Essex-CV9*) **Silver Star & 2 Bronze Stars, Purple Heart [Killed in Action]**



Frank was born in New York City, NY in 1909. He prepared at St. Marks for Harvard College where he played baseball and football. He was a member of the Iroquois & Fly Clubs as well as the Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770. After graduation, he joined an insurance brokerage and was made a director within 4 years.

In 1942, he was commissioned as a Navy Lt. (j.g.) and spent a year at Floyd Bennett field in Brooklyn before shipping out to the South Pacific as a fighter director on board *USS Essex* (CVA 9). In March 1945, he was killed in the Inland Sea of Japan. He was survived by a wife and 2 small children.

1932

Lt. Col. High G. Brown USA (1st Infantry Division; Field Artillery)

Silver Star & Bronze Star



Hugh was born in Gloversville, NY in 1909. He graduated from the Utica Free Academy prior to entering Harvard where he participated in Army ROTC. Upon graduating, Hugh waived his commission but was ordered into the Civilian Conservation Corps for a year. He became a high school teacher in his home town until he was called to active duty in 1940. He left for the UK in 1943 and participated in the invasions of North Africa, Sicily and Normandy and received 8 battle stars. After the war, he accepted a regular Army commission. Over the next 20 years, he served in Turkey and Germany and various stateside bases and graduated from the Army Command and General Staff College in Ft. Leavenworth. He subsequently took command of a howitzer battalion. In addition, Col. Brown was also awarded the French Fouraguerre, the Belgian Fouraguerre, the Rated parachutist Badge and the Combat Infantry Badge.

Staff Sergeant Richard Crane USA (311st Field Artillery, 79th Division)

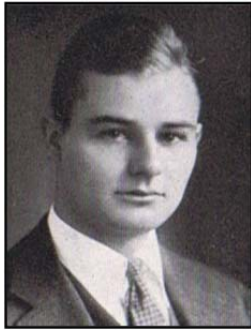
Silver Star

Richard was born in New York City, NY in 1909 and prepped for Harvard at the Hackley School in NY. After 2 years, he dropped out of school and for 3 years until he returned to Columbia where he graduated in 1935. Rich was printer until drafted in 1943. After boot camp, he was to Europe and took part in the invasion of Normandy as well as campaigns in Northern France, Belgium and Germany where he earned also earned a presidential citation and 4 battle stars. After his discharge in October 1945, Rich worked for many years as a self-employed craftsman and ornamental metal worker. Based on 79th Division General Orders No. 42 of May 1945, his Silver Star citation notes his conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action against the enemy in Germany while serving with the 79th 1st Division.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1932 (continued)

1st Lt. Reginald Fincke Jr. USMC (3rd Battn., 26th Reg., 6th Marine Div.) **Silver Star & Purple Heart** **[Killed in Action]**



Reg was born in New York City, NY in 1909 and prepared at Groton for Harvard College. After graduation, he joined MW Kellogg Company in NYC where he became the executive assistant to the general manager. He enlisted in the US Marine Corps in 1942 and was deployed to the South Pacific in 1943 where he participated in extensive combat operations. In February 1945, he was commissioned a 1st Lt. and was killed in the battle for Okinawa in May 1945 and was survived by his wife and daughter. His Silver Star citation reads as follows: “*The President of the United States of America takes pride in presenting the Silver Star (Posthumously) to 1st Lt. Reginald Fincke, Jr. (MCSN: 0-28382), United States Marine Corps, for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity as Commanding Officer of a Rifle Company in the 3rd Battalion, 26th Marines, 6th Division, during action against enemy Japanese forces at Okinawa Shima, Ryukyu Islands, on 15 May 1945.*”

Assigned the mission of reinforcing and holding perilous front line position on strategic Sugar Loaf Hill, 1st Lt. Fincke promptly appraised the situation and then gallantly led his men forward through enemy infested, unfamiliar terrain to the base of the hill. When an overwhelming force of Japanese troops launched a vicious counterattack immediately thereafter, he skillfully deployed his men for maximum strength in a valiant attempt to repel the vicious onslaught and, bravely facing a shattering barrage of machine-gun, rifle and mortar fire laid down by the enemy, directed his men in a bitterly fought battle to hold the vital terrain until he was fatally struck down by a bursting hostile shell. Inspired by his brilliant leadership, indomitable fighting spirit and courage, 1st Lt. Fincke's intrepid company continued to hold its position despite the severe casualties sustained during the fierce action, finally driving forward and seizing one of the most important strong points on this heavily fortified island. His thorough knowledge of combat tactics, untiring zeal and valiant devotion to duty maintained in the face of tremendous odds, were contributing factors in the outstanding success achieved by his company and reflect the highest credit upon himself, his command and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.



Captain Chauncey Robbins USN (*USS F.C Davis* – DE 136) **Distinguished Service Cross (UK) & Bronze Star**

Chauncey was born in Houlton, Maine in 1910 and prepped at St. Mark's prior to Harvard. At college he was in NROTC but after graduation as a clerk in the US Senate and later in the Republican Nation committee as a reporter in Maine. In December of 1940, Chauncey was called to active duty as a Lt. (j.g.) and given command of a sub chaser. He subsequently had command of another sub chaser, a minesweeper and 2 destroyer escorts. As commanding officer of the DE 136, his ship received the Naval Unit commendation for distinguishing service at the Anzio landing in Italy and he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by the UK as well as the Legion of Merit and Bronze Star.

After release from active duty, he continued in the Naval Reserve and graduated from law school and practice law for a year in Maine before returning to Washington to serve in various positions in the Eisenhower administration. He eventually was named as the Executive Director of the Republican Nation Committee.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1934

Rear Admiral Lewis W. Dunton Jr. USN (*USS Reuben James* - DD245)

Silver Star & Purple Heart

Admiral Dunton was born in July 1912 in Spencer, MA. He graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy in 1930 and from Harvard University where he received a commission in the Navy through the Harvard NROTC in 1934. Lew was recalled to active duty in the Navy in February of 1941 and later was the commanding officer of Beach Jumper Unit #6 and XO of Task Group 77.11 in the Philippines. He was awarded the Purple Heart and the Silver Star for action in the Battle of Leyte Gulf. He was released from active duty in November 1945 but continued to serve in the U.S. Naval Reserves until his retirement in 1959 as a rear admiral. Lew was later vice president of the A.C. Lawrence Leather Co. in Peabody, MA until retiring in 1972. He died January 1991 in Saugus, MA.

Lew had twin sons who graduated from Harvard in 1961. One was in Army ROTC, 1st Lt. James Gable Dunton, U.S. Army who was killed in action in Vietnam and his brother, Capt. Lewis W. Dunton III, U.S. Navy who was the NROTC battalion commander as a 1st class midshipman at Harvard.

1935

Commander Laurens D. Dawes USN

Silver Star

Commander Dawes also graduated from Harvard Business School (MBA 1937). He was called to active duty in May 1941. During World War II, he participated in 9 Pacific campaigns: The Aleutian Islands, Gilbert Islands, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, New Guinea, the Marianas, Iwo Jima, Okinawa and the Philippines. He was released from active duty in November 1945 and returned to working as a controller in Minneapolis, MN.

Lt. Colonel George Evashwick USA Medical Corps (1st Special Service Force)

Silver Star & Purple Heart



Following Harvard College, Lt. Col. Evashwick went to Jefferson Medical School. He graduated in 1939 and then became a physician in Pennsylvania. He was commissioned a 1st Lt. in the Medical Corps in July 1941 and was sent to Panama for 9 months. He was then attached to 1st Special Service Force, a Canadian –American parachute outfit where he qualified as parachutist in August 1942. He took part in the recapture of Kiska in Aleutian Islands from July to September 1943. He was then sent to Italy via North Africa and took part in the landing at Anzio as well as the battle for Cassino and the 2 month push for a breakthrough to Rome. George was wounded in May 1944 on the way to Rome was awarded both Purple Heart and the Silver Star. He then fought in Northern France, Germany and Norway until returning to the USA in October 1945. After further Army service after the end of World War II, he returned to private practice in Pennsylvania.



Brg. General William F. McGonagle USA (84th Field Artillery Battalion, 9th Div.) **Purple Heart & Military Cross (UK)**

Following Harvard College, Bill worked in banking until activated as an Army 1st Lt. After training at Ft. Bragg (NC), he was shipped overseas and faced combat in Tunisia (North Africa), Sicily, Normandy (France), Belgium and Germany. In December 1944, he was wounded in Germany and sent to England for recuperation. He returned to the US in May 1945 and was an assistant professor of military science at MIT until he was released from active duty in November 1945. Over his 5 years in the Army, Bill earned 5 battle stars and the Presidential Unit citation for action in Tunisia. As a civilian, Bill returned to what he called the romance of the banking credit business in the Boston area.

1936

Major John Alexander Carley USA

Silver Star & Bronze Star

Following Harvard College, Major Carley worked in the promotion department of the fledgling *Life* magazine. He entered the Army in 1941 and served in the Pacific, taking part in the battle for Guadalcanal and a number of intelligence assignments behind Japanese lines. After the war, he became a teacher in the Shady Hill private school in Cambridge and later in the Lincoln Public Schools. He then joined MIT's Lincoln Laboratories and retired as a personnel administrator in 1976. He died in his home in Lincoln, MA in 2011.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1937

Lt. Colonel James Gaffney US Army (274th Armored Field Artillery, XX Corps)

Silver Star



Jim grew up in Danvers, MA and was the captain of the 1936 Harvard football team. Prior to **The Game** in 1936, Harvard had a mediocre football season with 3 wins, 3 losses and one tie. On the other hand, Yale had lost only one game that season and was favored to beat Harvard by 2 to 1 odds. A newspaper quote for that day was: “The Bulldog figured to wipe the floor of the Bowl with Crimson shirts!” On 21 November 1936, Harvard unfortunately lost to Yale by a score of 14 to 13. Ten minutes after **The Game** ended, Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. made his way to visitor’s dressing room to slap his classmate and say: “Never mind Jim, it could have been worst”. Eight years later, Major Jim Gaffney US Army repeated those same words in a combat medical station after the battle of Moselle River Bridge which was the last water barrier and gateway to Germany’s rich and industrial Saar

Jim was an artillery battalion commander in the Army’s XX Corps and part of General George S. Patton’s Third Army which fought from northern France to Austria in World War II. After the Normandy Invasion, the XX Corps was initially assigned to protect the south flank of the Third Army by securing the bridgehead at Le Mans and liberate Angers on 10 August 1944. Jim participated in a successful five-day battle for Chartres from 15 – 19 August and seized a bridgehead over the Aunay River. By 23 August, the XXth liberated Fontainebleau and moved east rapidly against disorganized German resistance to seize bridgeheads over the Seine River at Melun and Montereau. At a rapid rate of advance, the XX Corps liberated Château-Thierry and captured a bridgehead across the Marne River on 27 August 1944 which was followed by the liberation of Reims and Verdun after a seizure of a bridgehead over the Meuse River on 31 August. Although the corps had conducted a brilliant pursuit of the Germans in August, a crippling shortage of gasoline caused by the unexpectedly rapid advance of Allied armies across France practically immobilized XX Corps at the onset of September 1944.

On 8 September 1944, the German 106th Panzer Brigade counterattacked the U.S. 90th Infantry Division of the XX Corps near Mairy but failed to route these infantrymen who were able to destroy a Panzer brigade, causing the Germans losses of 30 tanks, 60 halftracks and almost 100 other vehicles. On the same day, the U.S. 5th Infantry Division forced a crossing of the Moselle River at Dornot but found German opposition intense and carved out a shallow bridgehead. The Germans gave no advance notice of their intention to strike before opening up with all the fury possible with vicious & accurate artillery, motor and machine gun fire. This powerful and well-designed major counteroffensive was ordered by General Von Rundstedt to wipe out the US bridgehead at the Moselle. In the course of this battle, Jim realized he needed a better forward observation capability and personally went forward though a man-made hell of steel shrieking, whinnying and bursting into thousands of death dealing fragments. With his speed developed on the gridiron of Soldiers Field, Jim almost made it to the observation point before he was hit by artillery which severed his right leg just below his hip like a giant shearing knife. Many hours after battle field surgery, Jim opened up his eyes and asked: “Did we hold that bridgehead?” A medic replied: “Yes. We still hold it.” to which Jim replied” Yeah, it could have been worst”.

After recuperating at hospitals in England and the US, Jim volunteered to serve in the Pacific but was released from active duty as a Lt. Colonel after the Japanese surrender. He then returned to Massachusetts where he became a manager in the textile business and also became active in many political, civic and charitable activities. Jim regularly attended Harvard football games, including the famous 29 to 29 Harvard defeat of Yale in 1968. He passed away in 1983 leaving a proud family and many accomplishments..

Jim’s Silver Star citation reads: “Major Gaffney was commanding the 274th Armored Field Artillery Battalion on 8 September 1944 near Dornot, France when the enemy began a fierce counterattack. With the welfare of his men at heart, Major Gaffney started making his way through the narrow, rubble-strewn streets of Dornot to his battalion forward observation post. He wanted to warn the forward observers of the new enemy attack which was developing along the bridgehead on the east bank of the Moselle River, and to coordinate his battalion’s fire against the new attack. He snaked his way amid a hail of shells and gun fire along the close streets, without the thought of the danger, and at length was within yards of his observation post when a shell burst near him. A shell fragment severed his right leg below the hip, but before accepting medical aid, he completed his mission. His courage, leadership and loyalty to duty were of the highest caliber and reflect great credit upon himself and the Army of the United State. Entered military service from Massachusetts”.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1937 (continued)

Captain Daniel F. Keyes US Army (29th Infantry Division)

2 Silver Star Medals

Daniel was on active duty from 1941 to 1946 when he served extensively in combat in the European Theatre of Operations. After the war, he returned to the US and where he married and moved to Groton (MA). Dan joined a tool manufacturing company where he served in management.

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Major Richard S. Lovering Jr. US Army (Assistant Ops Officer, XIV Corps)

Silver Star & Purple Heart



Dick was born in Manchester, MA in 1915. He prepared for Harvard at the Brooks School in North Andover (MA). After graduating from Harvard, he worked at Chatham Manufacturing Company in North Carolina which made blankets and automotive upholstery. He accepted a regular Army commission in 1939 and became the executive officer of the 4th Field Artillery. He shipped out for the South Pacific and participated in several campaigns including: Bougainville, Guadalcanal and New Georgia. While acting as a foot soldier, he took part in assaulting a long fixed Japanese position on Bougainville where he was wounded from an enemy hand grenade. Dick was awarded the Silver Star for his valor and medically evacuated to New Zealand where he met his future wife. While pending the repair of his leg, he was put on limited duty as the aide of Lt. General Millard Harmon USAAC, the commander of the Pacific Air Forces.

In 1947, Dick was released and joined the US Joint Publication Research Service in Washington, DC where he eventually became the deputy chief. He is a member of both Harvard Club of Washington and the Army Navy Club.

Major General Clifton von Kann US Army (US Strike Command - MacDill AFB)

Silver Star & Legion of Merit



Cliff was born in Boston in 1915. He attended the McBurney School in New York City prior to Harvard. After college, he enlisted into the Army and was offered a regular commission in 1938. He then spent 2 years in Hawaii prior to Pearl Harbor before returning the mainland to serve in the various Southwestern Forts. In February 1943, he was the executive officer of the 77th Field Artillery regiment which was shipped overseas and served in Africa, Sicily & Italy. He later was promoted to a battalion commander while in combat before Monte Casino, Italy when he earned the Silver Star for gallantry in action

After VE day, he returned to the states and served in the Pentagon before the Army sent him to Harvard Business School where he graduated in 1948. During the Korean War, he was seconded to the CIA for 2 years and became commander of the 1st Cavalry division and the

youngest major general in the US Army at the time. At age 41, he graduated from parachute school and was Cliff leaned to fly helicopters and fixed wing aircraft and earned his aviation wings from the Army in 1958. In the following year, he was promoted to be the Director of Army Aviation based once again in the Pentagon. Cliff was later named as the director of Army Aviation in the Pentagon and subsequently the deputy chief of the newly created US Strike Command. At the same time, he was appointed by SecDef Robert McNamara to the Howze Board to develop the concept of air mobility which resulted in the creation of the 1st Air Cavalry. In 1965 in his final billet before retiring from the Army, Cliff was the commanding general of the US Army Aviation Center at Fort Rucker (AL). Over his Army career, he graduated from the Army Command & General staff School at Fort Leavenworth, the Armed Forces Staff College in Norfolk and the National War College in Washington. He is also a member of the Harvard Varsity Club as well as the Army Navy Club in Washington, DC. He was also awarded the Italian Cross of Valor for his combat heroics at Monte Casino. As a civilian, Cliff became the senior vice president of the Air Transport Association of America and simultaneously served for a decade as the president of the National Aeronautic Association. He died in Washington DC in 2014.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1938

Major John Francis Casey Jr. USA (Field Artillery)

Silver Star & Bronze Star



John was born in Allston section of Boston, MA in 1916. He prepared at Boston Latin for Harvard where he was on the Harvard Crimson. He spent 5 years on active duty during World War II and served in combat in both the European and Pacific theaters of war.

Following his release from the Army, John worked in the advertising business in Chicago, New York city and the UK. His 1st wife, Jane, died 4 years after they were married and John married his wife, Mary, 3 years later in 1955. He died in December 1961 shortly after moving to London where at that time he was a director of Young & Rubicam.

Commander Richard E. Bennink USNR (USS Guam - CB-2) Silver Star nomination & Navy Commendation Medal



Dick was born in Cambridge, MA in 1917. At Harvard College, he was in the NROTC and was commissioned an ensign upon graduation. After training at communication school, he was a surface warfare officer and assistant Comm Officer on the USS Haywood (APA-6) which had to move the 1st Marine Division from Iceland to New Zealand. Lt. Bennink then served as a landing craft wave commander in the amphibious assault on Guadalcanal in late 1942. He later was directly involved with the landing of the 1st Marine parachute regiment on Gavutu under severe machine gun fire for over 2 days with over 40 Marine casualties while landing. Lt. Bennink personally treated the wounded in his Higgins boat landing craft before taking them back to the ships offshore. When radio contact was lost with the Marines he landed, Dick and his radioman went ashore while under fire to look for the Para Marines whom they found pinned down by heavy sniper fire. It took 2 hours to fight their way out and back to the Marine regimental headquarters. This incident was the 1st US/Japanese exchange of fire on Guadalcanal & was the basis for Dick's Silver Star nomination.

In 1943, Dick participated in the retaking of Attu in the Aleutian Islands. After promotion to Lt. Commander, he became the flag communications officer for Admiral Sprague who was embarked on the USS Sangamon (CVE-26). In this billet, Dick participated in the battles for Tarawa, Kwajalein, Guam, the Philippine Sea and Leyte Gulf. He was then ordered to relieve the sick Communications Officer on the USS Guam (CB-2) in March 1945 and was soon in a battle off the coast of Japan which began with 4 kamikaze attacks prior to supporting the invasion of Okinawa. Dick was released from active duty in 1946 and remained in the active Naval Reserve from which he retired after 20 years of commissioned service with the rank of Commander. In his civilian career, Dick worked for over 41 years as a banker prior to his retirement with the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company, which was later acquired by the Bank of NY Mellon Corp. For several years, Dick has served on the Advisory Committee of the Advocates for Harvard ROTC and now lives in NH.

Captain Theodore Parks Robie USA (35th Division)

Silver Star & Purple Heart [Killed in Action]



Ted was born in Ontario, Canada in 1917 and prepared at the Fieldston School in NYC prior to Harvard. After graduating cum laude from college, he entered Harvard Medical School where he received his degree cum laude in 1941. He served as the assistant battalion surgeon and participated in the Normandy invasion and later was with General Patton's 3rd Army in its dash across France. In September 1944, Ted was killed in action when his jeep was hit by a land mine during the 3 month battle for Metz in the northeastern part of France. He was posthumously awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action. He was survived by his wife who he had married in June of 1942.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

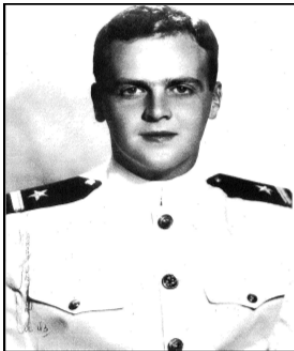
1938 (continued)

Major John Reister Mabee MD USA (4th Armored Division) 3 Silver Stars & 2 Bronze Stars & Purple Heart

Dr. White was commissioned into Army after graduating from the Boston University School of Medicine in July 1943. In the next 4 months, he met and married his wife and trained in Texas until during his honeymoon he was ordered to be shipped overseas as the battalion surgeon. He then spent 6 dull months in England until he landed on the beaches of Normandy, which was not dull. Major Mabee participated in the St. Lo breakout, the relief of Bastogne and the capture of Worms. His wife with whom he had only spent one month received the word John was MIA while fighting in Germany. However, she was later relieved to find out he was captured by the German Army. During this time as a POW, Dr. Mabee had the opportunity to work with the professor of surgery at Heidelberg. He was liberated by the 100th Infantry Division. Prior to his return to the USA, he was detained for 2 weeks in Paris for what turned out to be very pleasant interrogation. He was released from active duty in December 1945 and then opened up a private family practice in Little Falls, NJ where he remained until he died unexpectedly in 1970. Major Mabee was also awarded the Croix de Guerre with Palm Cluster, Presidential Unit Citation, Belgian Fourragiere and French Fourragiere.

Lt. Cdr. Marshall Field IV USN (USS Enterprise - CV6)

Silver Star & Purple Heart



A native of New York, NY, he was the son of wealthy newspaperman Marshall Field III and the great-grandson of merchant Marshall Field I, the founder of the Marshall Field & Co. He was educated at the St. Paul's School (NH) prior to Harvard where graduated magna cum laude. Three years later, Marshall graduated from the University of Virginia law school at the top of his class, and was quickly admitted to the bar that same year. During World War II, he was commissioned as an ensign in the United States Navy, but resigned that post to train at the navy midshipmen's school at the Northwestern University. In June 1942, Field was again commissioned as an ensign and served from August 1942 until October 1944. He served in every major naval engagement in the South Pacific, mainly as an aircraft carrier gunnery officer on board the *USS Enterprise* (CV6) which was the most decorated ship of WW II. For his heroic actions in the battle

of Santa Cruz, he was awarded the Silver Star. After the war, he was released from active duty as a Lt. Commander. When his father died in 1956, he became the owner of the Chicago Sun-Times and Field Enterprises. 11 years later, he was found dead in his bed from heart failure at the age of 49. At the time of his death he was one of the Chicago's richest men. Marshall'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. (then Ensign) Field courageously returned to his gun mount and rallied the remaining members of his crew to repel another dive-bombing attack. Finding that his guns could no longer be controlled by the gun director, he ordered his men to fire manually and assisting with the loading action against the attackers, maintained a maximum rate of effective fire throughout the action despite his wounds sustained during the 3rd wave 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"*.

1939

Colonel Kenneth L. Booth USA (82nd & 101st Airborne Divisions)

Silver Star & Bronze Star



Ken was born July 1916 in Quincy, Massachusetts. At Harvard, he played tackle on Harvard's football team, joined ROTC and was a member of Phillips Brooks House. He was commissioned a day after graduation and then served as the assistant professor of Military Science at Harvard for the next 2 years before deploying overseas. He participated in the combat campaigns in the Ardennes, Rhineland and Central Europe which included airborne drops in Holland and the Rhine Crossing where he served as a battalion commander. He was also awarded the Legion of Merit, the Presidential Unit citation, French Parachutists Badge and various unit citations. After the war, he went to Columbia for his MBA before returning to Arkansas to run a family furniture manufacturing business. Colonel Booth was recalled in 1950 for the Korean War and served with the 8th Army. until 1952. He was the class speaker at his 50h reunion and died in August 2003 in California at age 87. (1945) His citation reads: *"Lieutenant Colonel (Field Artillery) Kenneth L. Booth, United States Army, was awarded the Silver Star for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action while serving with a Field Artillery Battalion of the 17th Airborne Division during World War II"*.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1939 (continued)

Sergeant Roswell Brayton USA (95th Infantry Division, 3rd Army)

Silver Star



Ros was from Rhode Island and prepared at Phillips Andover for Harvard where he was a member of varsity track team. After graduation, he went into the textile business until he enlisted in the Army in June 1942. After boot camp, he was trained as medical soldier at Camp Devens. As he was about to apply to OCS, he was advised to go into a specialist training program which sent him for a year to learn German at the University of Pittsburg. However, he was then sent to Europe as a medic in an Infantry battalion in General Patton's 3rd Army.

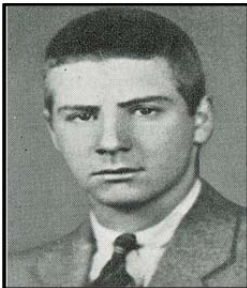
He returned to the USA in July 1945 and after his discharge went back into the textile business. After serving a mill manager and later executive vice president, Ros eventually became president of a major woolen mill company.

His Silver Star citation reads as follows: "*The President of the United States of America,*

authorized by Act of Congress July 9, 1918, takes pleasure in presenting the Silver Star to Private First Class Roswell Brayton, United States Army, for gallantry in action against the enemy while serving with Company B, Medical Battalion, on 9 December 1944, in the vicinity of Lisdorf, Germany. On the morning of 9 December 1944, Private First Class Brayton, accompanied by three members of his litter bearer squad with three casualties, approached the east bank of the Saar River in the vicinity of Lisdorf, Germany. On two previous occasions during the night this squad had removed casualties to his area and had transported them across the river by means of the footbridge, but on this third time, they observed that the bridge had been blown out and that there were no boats in which to transport their casualties across the stream. Unable to attract the attention of the engineers on the opposite bank, Private First Class Brayton, with one of his fellow litter bearers, removed his clothes and in the face of heavy enemy small arms, mortar, and artillery fire, swam the river to obtain the boat necessary to evacuate the wounded. This was accomplished, and although suffering from extreme cold and exposure, Private First Class Brayton remained at the scene of the crossing until he had seen the casualties safely transported across the river. The courage, coolness and extreme devotion to duty demonstrated by Private First Class Brayton reflect great credit upon himself and the military service.

Captain Matthew J. Crehan USAAC (fighter pilot)

Silver Star, 3 Air Medals & Purple Heart



Matt was born in Dorchester (MA) in 1917 and went to Boston Latin School prior to Harvard. During World War II, he had a brilliant record as a fighter pilot. In 1944, his plane crashed in the sea off of Hong Kong but he was rescued by Chinese fishermen for whom he personally helped to raise \$10,000 in 1953. After the war, Matt became a control operator for the Civil Aeronautics Authority but died in Dorchester in 1958 and was survived by his wife and son.

Captain Arthur L. Derby USA (Field Artillery)

Silver Star & Distinguished Service Medal [Killed in Action]

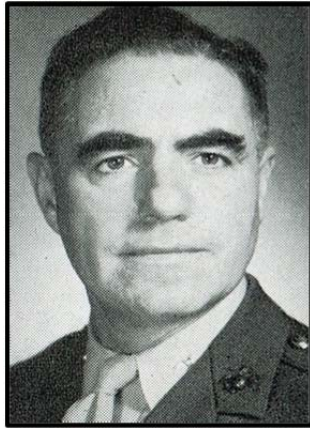


Art was born in New Orleans in 1916. He graduated from the Kent School prior to Harvard where he was a cadet in Army ROTC. He reported for active duty as a 2nd Lt. in the fall of 1940. In the following summer, he volunteered for a transfer to the Philippines. As a result of this heroics in the Battle of Bataan, he was recommended for both the Silver Star as well as battle field promotion to captain. After Bataan's fall, he was forced into participate in the infamous Bataan death march before being imprisoned by the Japs in harsh Camp O'Donnell. In December of 1944, he was shipped to Japan in a Jap ship which was sunk off the coast of Philippines. In the fall of 1945 after the surrender of Japan, Art was also posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1939

Lt. General John Chaisson US Marine Corps (*1st & 2nd Marine Divisions*) **Silver Star; 2 Legion of Merit Medals**



John was born in Swampscott (MA) in 1916 and graduated from the local public high school prior to Harvard. During World War II, he served in the South Pacific in multiple amphibious assaults of Japanese held islands with the 1st battalion, 11th Artillery Regiment of the 1st Marine Division. In March 1942, John shipped out to Samoa before landing on Guadalcanal in September where his unit played an especially significant part in the Battles of Tenaru and Bloody Ridge. In mid-December 1942, his regiment was sent to Australia for R&R for a few weeks prior to invading New Britain at Cape Gloucester where his regiment helped the infantry in the capture of the Japanese aerodrome. Following the New Britain, his unit prepared for the Peleliu landings which took place where on 15 September 1944. During the Battle of Peleliu, both novel and conventional artillery support was provided with massed preparatory harassment, interdiction fire as well as firing directly into the mouths of enemy caves. As a result of his exceptionally meritorious conduct and outstanding performance as battalion training officer at Peleliu, then Major Chaisson was awarded the Legion of Merit with Combat "V". In March 1945, he then participated in the final combat operation of

World War II on Okinawa where his regiment played an important defensive role with effective counter-battery fire, and steadily suppressed enemy attempts to counter-attack objectives already won by U.S. forces. After the Japanese surrender in the fall of 1945, the 11th Marines moved to Tianjin in North China to keep peace in the midst of the increasing conflict between rival nationalist and communist Chinese factions.

John also deployed to Korea during the Korean War as well as several cold war deployments to the Caribbean, Mediterranean as well as other part so Europe in the late 1950's and early 1960's. During his initial tour to Vietnam in 1966 as a colonel, he was awarded the Silver Star for valor while serving as the Assistant Chief of Staff, (G-3) for the 3rd Marine Amphibious Force. His citations reads: *The President of the United States of America takes pleasure in presenting the Silver Star to Colonel John Robert Chaisson USMC, for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action while serving in the Republic of Vietnam. During a period when certain Vietnamese forces were opposing Central Government forces, Colonel Chaisson displayed extreme courage and heroism on three separate occasions. On 9 April 1966, he landed by helicopter directly in front of two 155 millimeter howitzers which were in firing position, aimed at DaNang Air Base. Disregarding the danger to himself, he boldly served notice on the commander of the artillery force that, if he fired, he would jeopardize United States lives and installations and must stand prepared to suffer the consequences of such action. As this was occurring, armed Vietnamese aircraft, hostile to the artillery force, were making low passes over the position. On 19 May, Colonel Chaisson courageously led a small force of Marines onto a contested bridge which had charges in place, planted by forces opposing the Central Government. In spite of manifest tensions between opposing forces and after sporadic firing, he drove a jeep between the forces directly in front of a loaded machine gun, succeeding in the recovery of the bridge without bloodshed. On 20 May 1966, immediately after Vietnamese aircraft had strafed an opposition convoy, Colonel Chaisson landed by helicopter directly in front of a burning truck which then came under aircraft and tank fire while he was only thirty meters away. In spite of the grave danger involved, Chaisson remained in the area, supervising the evacuation of wounded Vietnamese, and convinced the officer in charge of the convoy that he should withdraw to prevent greater loss of life among the Vietnamese. By his courageous actions, exemplary leadership and inspiring devotion to duty, Colonel Chaisson upheld the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.*

While in Vietnam, John was promoted to brigadier general to direct the Combat Operations Center of Headquarters, Military Assistance Command – Vietnam (MACV) from November 1966 to June 1968 when he was awarded the Navy Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service. As a Lt. General now serving as the Chief of Staff, Plans and Programs at Headquarters Marine Corps from May 1971 to July 1972, John was awarded a Gold Star in lieu of a Second Award of the Navy Distinguished Service Medal for his leadership and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility to the Government of the United States. He retired from his beloved Marine Corps in July 1972 but unfortunately died two months later.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1939 (continued)

Captain Eric H. Jager USA (6th Armored Division, 3rd Army)

Silver Star & 2 Bronze Stars

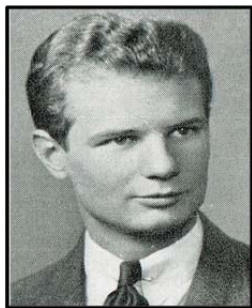


Eric was from Wichita, KA where he went to the local high school. After graduating from Harvard, he received a masters' degree in geology from the University of Texas in 1941 which followed by marriage and Army service in General Patton's 3rd Army in Europe. After training in England, Eric landed on Utah Beach in Normandy on 18 July 1944 and went on the offensive in the Cotentin Peninsula to take part in the liberation of Brest and the clearing of the Brittany Peninsula. The 6th Division then turned east and cut across France, reaching the Saar in November after crossing the Nied River 11-12 November, against strong opposition. Eric's unit reached the German border on 6 December 1944 where it established and maintained defensive positions in the vicinity of Saarbrücken. On 23 December, the Division was ordered north of Metz to take part in the Battle of the Bulge and took over a sector along the south bank of the

On 23 December, the 6th Division was ordered north of Metz to take part in the Battle of the Bulge and took over a sector along the south bank of the Sauer River and became heavily engaged in the battle for Bastogne. After a short period of rehabilitation, the 6th resumed the offensive and penetrated the Siegfried Line, crossed the Prüm, reached the Rhine River at Worms 21 March, and set up a counter reconnaissance screen along its west bank. On 25 March, Eric crossed the Main, River to capture Bad Nauheim and then Muehlhauser on 4-5 April 1945. After repulsing a light counterattack, it moved forward 60 miles to cross the Saale River and assisted in freeing Allied prisoners of war and the notorious German Concentration Camp at Buchenwald. On 15 April 1945, Eric's unit took Leipzig before crossing the Mulde River at Rochlitz and stopped pending the arrival of the Russian Army.

After the war, Eric worked for Standard of Indiana (i.e. Amoco) as a geologist before starting his own oil & gas exploration company in 1948 in Wichita, KA.

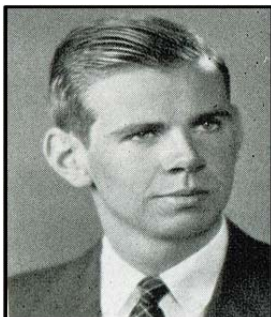
Captain Wells Lewis USA (7th regiment, 69th Division) **Silver Star, Bronze Star & Purple Heart [Killed in Action]**



Wells was born in New York City in 1917 and prepared at Phillips Andover for Harvard where he wrote and published the novel "*They Still Say No*" and also graduated *magna cum laude*. After his college graduation, he worked as newspaper reporter in New Jersey for a year before enlisting in the NY National Guard and was later commissioned as a 2nd Lt. He initially deployed to North Africa where he served as a commander of a headquarters battery and wrote several articles for various magazines. He then took part in the Italian campaign before going to France where he was killed in action in October 1944. Wells was also posthumously awarded the Croix de Guerre with Palm.

Captain Joseph Mattison Jr. USA (104th Infantry Division)

Silver Star & 2 Bronze Stars



Joe was born in Montclair, New Jersey in 1917 and was raised in New York. He attended the Loomis School in Windsor, Connecticut before entering Harvard. After college, he worked in the investment security business in New York City. He joined the Army in November 1942 and deployed to the European theater of the war in 1943. During night action in Germany, he led a column of volunteers on foot across open fields to re-supply front line troops pinned down by heavy German fire for which he was awarded the Silver Star medal. After the war, he joined a paper manufacturing company in Boston but later joined a Boston investment bank, Estabrook & Co. By the time Estabrook merged with Moseley some 30 years later, he had been promoted to president of the firm. He later worked at several other firms always preferring those with strong local ties, retiring from Moors & Cabot in 2007. He summered on Cape Cod where he was an active member of the Wianno Club in Osterville. He died at age 92 in July 2009 in Stow, MA.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1939 (continued)

Captain Alan S. Manning USMC (4th Marine Division)

Silver Star & 3 Purple Hearts [Killed in Action]



Alan was born in 1918 in Fall river (MA) and prepared at Phillips Exeter for Harvard where he was a member of Kirkland House. He commissioned into the US Marine Corps in 1939 and served in Shanghai, China. In November 1941, he was transferred to the Philippines where he fought on Bataan and Corregidor until he was taken as prisoner of war by the Japanese in 12 May 1942 which was the effective date of his promotion to captain. After over 2 years in the Cabanatuan Prison Camp, he was placed on an unmarked prison ship bound for Japan which was torpedoed on 24 October 1944 with all hands lost including Captain Manning. He was posthumously awarded the Silver Star for bravery above and beyond the call of duty as well as 3 Purple Hearts as well as the Prisoner of War Medal. His Silver Star citation reads as follows: *The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress July 9, 1918, takes pleasure in presenting the Silver Star (Army Award) to 1ST LT. Alan S. Manning USMC for gallantry in action while serving with Company D, 1st Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment, on 25 March 1942.*

During the course of a heavy bombing attack on Fort Mills, Philippine Islands, a large number of bombs fell on the Kindley Field area setting fire to the 92nd Coast Artillery Corps barracks and the wooded area in the vicinity of the 92nd Coast Artillery Corps garage. With his comrades, First Lieutenant Manning, without regard for personal safety and while enemy planes were operating overhead, succeeded in getting under control a fire which threatened to destroy a fuel storage tank as well as numerous defense installations in that area. This action was rendered more hazardous by the explosion of small caliber ammunition and land mines in the immediate vicinity of the firefighting. General Orders: Headquarters, Coast Artillery Command, General Orders No. 22 (April 9, 1942)

Lt. Commander Sumner Alden Pendleton USNR (USS Massachusetts - BB59)

Silver Star



Joe also received his MBA from Harvard in 1941. After commissioning, Sumner served in various line officer capacities in the following duty stations: Bu Pers – Washington, DC, USS Augusta (CA 31), USS Minneapolis (CA 36), USS Chester (CA 27), USS Louisville (CS 28), USS Nashville (CL 43), Staff Commander Destroyers & Cruisers Pacific fleet and Staff Commander Battleship Division 8 and Flag Lieutenant to Read Admiral C. H. Wright USN. He received the Silver Star Medal citation for the battle of Tassafaronga in the Guadalcanal campaign reads as follows: *The President of the United States of America takes pleasure in presenting the Silver Star to Lieutenant Sumner A. Pendleton, United States Navy, for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action while serving as a Member of the Staff of Flag Officer commanding Task Groups and Task Units in combat against enemy Japanese forces in the Central and South Pacific during World War II. Offering timely and valuable service concerning necessary steps to be taken in order to meet changed conditions resulting from enemy action, Lt. Pendleton rendered outstanding assistance in the planning and execution of the assigned missions.*

His comprehensive military knowledge and alert devotion to duty contributed greatly to the success of our operations in this vital war area and were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service. General Orders: Bureau of Naval Personnel Information Bulletin No. 325 (April 1944)

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1940

Major Warwick B. Stabler USA (1st Infantry Division)

Silver Star, 2 Bronze Stars & the Purple Heart

Warwick was born in 1917 as the nephew of the Dean of Harvard College in the 1920's. At Harvard, Warwick was on the polo team and was allowed to teach his fellow ROTC cadets to ride on the polo ponies. After graduation, Warwick was commissioned as an Army 2nd Lieutenant.

In 1942, he crossed the Atlantic on the Queen Mary which was then serving as a troop carrier and subsequently participated in the 3 most significant amphibious operations in the European theater during the World War II. On 8 November 1942, Warwick landed at Oran, Algeria as part of Operation Torch to liberate North Africa from the Nazis and participated in battles for: Maktar, Medjez el Bab, Kasserine Pass, Gafsa, El Guettar, Beja, and Mateur, and helped to secure Tunisia in late January 1943. 6 months later, the 1st Division the invaded the Italian island of Sicily on 10 July 1943 to participate in a series of short, fierce battles on the island's tortuous terrain. When that campaign was over, the Warwick and the 1st ID returned to England to prepare for the Normandy Invasion which took place on 6 June 1944. The 1st Division hit the beach at Omaha where a Life magazine photographer took and published a photo of Warwick coming ashore with crimson socks knitted by his wife. His unit suffered 30% casualties in the first hour of the assault before later securing the adjacent towns of Formigny and Caumont.

Following up on the St. Lo break-through, the 1st Division attacked Marigny on 27 July 1944 and then drove across France in a continuous offensive before reaching the German border at Aachen in September. In the Battle of the Bulge, Warwick personally saved several soldiers from a burning tank for which he was decorated. His next major combat operation was east of Aachen in Hurtgen Forest on 21 October. The 1st Division was then taken off the line for its first real rest in 6 months of combat. However, the von Rundstedt offensive suddenly broke loose on 16 December which forced the 1st Division to race for the Ardennes where they fought continuously from 17 December 1944 to 28 January 1945. This heroic stand helped to blunt and turn back the German offensive after which the 1st Division attacked and breached the Siegfried Line. Warwick's unit then fought and drove on to the Rhine which they crossed at the Remagen bridgehead on 15-16 March 1945. The Division broke out of this bridgehead to encircle the Ruhr Pocket and capture Paderborn. After pushing through the Harz Mountains and into Czechoslovakia, the war in Europe ended after 443 days of combat for Warwick and the 1st Infantry Division.

For the next 3 years, Warwick served as a military attaché at the US embassy in Madrid, Spain before joining the 82nd Airborne Division. He was released from active duty after 15 years of service in 1955 and died in 1982.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1941

Major Malcolm Marshall USA (32nd Field Arty. Btn., 18th Regiment, 1st Infantry Division) Silver Star & Bronze Star



Malcolm prepped at Milton Academy for Harvard where he was a cadet in the ROTC. Upon graduation from college, he was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the US Army. During WWII he served as an Artillery Officer in the 32nd Field Artillery Battalion, part of the 18th Infantry Regiment, the First Infantry Division, and attained the rank of Major. He participated in the Allied invasions of North Africa and Sicily and in the D-Day invasion at Omaha Beach and was awarded the Silver Star, the Bronze Star, and two purple hearts. Seriously injured outside of Aachen, Germany, he spent months in hospital. Later in life, his war injuries required additional surgeries and hospital stays. Upon his release from active duty, Malcolm attended and graduated from the Amos Tuck Business School at Dartmouth (MBA-1947) and became a banker. He later switched careers and accepted a position as an English teacher at Newton High School. After retirement, he wrote the book "Proud Americans" before he died at his home in 2011.

Major W. Bruce Pirnie Jr. USA (91st Field Artillery Battalion, 1st Armored Division)

Silver Star & Bronze Star



Bruce was born in El Paso, Texas in 1918 into a family of citizen soldiers who moved back to Springfield (MA) after World War I. He graduated from Brown & Nichols before entering Harvard where he was a varsity athlete, world class oarsman and battalion commander of the Harvard ROTC unit. Upon graduation from college, he was commissioned a 2nd Lt. at assigned to Ft. Knox (KY) prior to deployments to North Africa in 1943 and Italy in 1944 and batter commander and battalion operations officer. At the end of World War II, he was commanding officer of the Officers Gunnery & Artillery School at Fort Knox. His other military awards from the European Theater of Operations included: 3 Purple Hearts and 2 Army Commendation Medals. Based on 1st Armored Division General Orders No. 48 of 19 May 1943, his Silver Star citation notes his for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action against the enemy in Italy while serving with the 1st Armored Division. After his release from active duty, Bruce remained in the active Army Reserve and served as the commanding officer of the 356th Field Artillery Battalion until he moved to Vermont in 1951.

His civilian career included positions as production manager of a tool company, consultant in management and manufacturing control system and later operating a multi season resort in Vermont. Before and after his retirement, Bruce was and active volunteer in many local organizations including the Boy Scouts until his death in 2012. Based on 1st Armored Division General Orders No. 48 of 19 May 1943, his Silver Star citation notes his conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action against the enemy in Italy while serving with the 1st Armored Division.

1942

Major George I. Connolly Jr. USA (9th Division)

Silver Star & 3 Bronze Stars & Purple Heart & CIB



George prepared at Boston Latin for Harvard where he participated in ROTC. After graduation, he was commissioned into the Field Artillery and 3 months later participated in the invasion of North Africa. He later fought in Tunisia and Sicily before being sent to England to prepare for the invasion of Europe. He landed on Utah Beach on D Day and stayed in the fight until he was wounded in Germany in February 1945. He spent over 34 months deployed and participated in 7 major campaigns. Major Connolly also was awarded the Combat Infantry Badge. At the end of the war, he accepted an appointment into the regular Army and was sent to Korea in 1952 as the assistant gunnery and operations officer of the X Corps Artillery Headquarters. After returning from the Korean War, he graduated from the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth and was then sent to Palestine as a part of a UN mission to assist in the Arab- Israeli Armistice. In 1962, he earned his MBA degree from Tulane University. George was a member of the Harvard club of Boston and a 4th Degree member of the Knights of Columbus.

Lt. Colonel Edward Cholmeley-Jones USA

Silver Star



Ed prepped for Harvard at the Lenox School in Lenox, MA. During World War II, he was also awarded the Bronze Star for his bravery. After the war, he married and lived in Wilton Ct. Ed was the assistant Vice President of the insurance firm of Johnson & Higgins in New York City when he suddenly died from a respiratory illness.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1942 (continued)

Captain Bernard Gordon Jr. USA (120th Engineers, 45th Division)

Silver Star & Purple Heart



Bernard prepared for Harvard at the Pawling School in NY. He participated in 5 invasions in Europe during World War II. After the war, graduated from the University of Virginia Law School and practiced law for a year before getting into the publishing business. He eventually moved to California and became the Pacific division manager for U.S. News and World Report magazine.

1st Lt. John Bill Huling USA (Engineer combat batt'n-1st Infantry Division) **Silver Star & Purple Heart [Killed in Action]**

John came to Harvard from Western High School in Washington DC since he could not get into West Point. After his junior year at Harvard, he was finally accepted by and transferred to West Point, where he played lacrosse and often academically coached fellow classmates in danger of flunking out. John was commissioned in June 1944 and shipped out to Europe in early 1945. The citation for his Silver Star awarded posthumously reads: *“For gallantry in action on 5 April 1945 in the vicinity of Siegen, Germany. When resistance was encountered from a strongly defended enemy-held barracks which commanded a view of the entire area, Lt. Huling in the face of intense small arms and machine gun fire, led his men with marching fire in the attack against the position. Exposing himself to furious hostile fire in an attempt to stop enemy guns, Lt. Huling was killed by enemy machine gun fire. His outstanding leadership, courage and devotion to duty gained for him the respect and admiration of his men and were in the highest traditions of the military service”.*

1st Lt. George Joseph Kyle Jr. USA (3rd Infantry Division)

Silver Star & Purple Heart [Killed in Action]



George graduated from the Loomis School in CT prior to Harvard where he was a resident of Kirkland House and participated in ROTC. He fought in North Africa, Sicily and the drive from the Anzio beachhead to Rome as well as in the invasion of southern France. He was killed while fighting in Germany and was survived by his mother in Newton, MA.

1st Lt. Bill W. McGinniss USMC (2nd Btn., 23rd Regt., 4th Marine Div.) **Silver Star & Purple Heart [Killed in Action]**

He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio in 1921. When asked why he signed up for the Marines before graduating from Harvard, he said: “Well, someone has to fight and I seem to be endowed with the natural equipment for it” (note: Bill was 6 ft. 2 inches and weighed 195 pounds). After his graduation from Harvard, he was commissioned at Quantico and sent to Camp Pendleton before being shipped to the South Pacific for his first taste of combat at Kwajalein. Bill was an infantry platoon leader who in June 1944 landed in the first wave of the amphibious attack on Saipan in the Mariana Islands, facing heavy mortar and artillery fire. With untiring courage & inspiration, Bill organized his platoon as well as squads from other platoons and led them against a heavily concentrated enemy about 300 yards from the beach. As a result, the beach was then cleared for the support waves to land and get organized. Bill was wounded twice soon after landing but refused to be evacuated and continued to lead his men. He was killed by a rifle shot in the head just before his men wiped out the last of the Japanese beach defenses. His Silver Star citation in part reads: “He gallantly gave his life for his country”. From all Marines who knew Bill, he would be described as: “A Marine’s Marine”.

1st Lt. James Price USA (276th Armored Field Artillery battalion)

2 Silver Stars & Bronze Star

Lt. Price was commissioned through ROTC and later served as a reconnaissance officer attached to General Patton’s Armored Divisions. He fought in 5 different campaigns in 6 different countries. Lt. Price also received the Croix de Guerre avec Letoile d’Argent (France). After the war, he married and received a degree in accounting from Bentley.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued) **1942 (continued)**

Captain Thomas Joseph White USA (101st Airborne Division)

Silver Star & 2 Bronze Stars



Tom graduated from Cambridge Latin in Cambridge, MA before entering Harvard where he was a member of Army ROTC. After graduation, Lt. White was commissioned into the Field Artillery before volunteering for the paratroops. He was shipped to North Africa in March 1943 and saw action in Sicily and on the mainland of Italy from Salerno to Naples. He then returned to England in December of 1943 before jumping into Normandy and later Holland with the 101st Airborne. He became an aide to General Maxwell Taylor USA in both the 82nd and 101st Airborne Divisions. He also participated in the Battle of the Bulge at Bastogne in Belgium as well as battles in Germany. Captain White was also awarded the Army Commendation Medal, Bronze Arrowhead, Presidential Unit Citation with Oak Leaf Cluster, Belgian Fourragiere (i.e. unit citation), Orange Lanyard of Netherlands and earned 6 battle stars. He returned home after being deployed for 2½ years and went onto the contracting business with his 2 brothers who were also returning veterans. He lived in West Newton, MA with his wife who he married in 1947 and their 7 children.

Captain George Poncet Washburne USA (1st Infantry Division)

2 Silver Stars & 3 Bronze Stars

George was commissioned into the Field Artillery through ROTC at Harvard. He was shipped out with the 1st Infantry division to Tunisia, North Africa and became a forward observer in both the Tunisian and Sicilian campaigns. He came down with malaria and later left with his Division to England in October 1943. After 6 months in the vicinity of Dorset, he landed on Omaha beach on D Day and later took part in the St. Lo breakout. Captain Washburne continued to fight his way through France to Aachen. In the Battle of the Bulge in the Ardennes in December 1944, he was the Division Artillery survey officer. He then took part in the battles in the Hurtgen Forest and Remagen Bridge until finally facing German troops in Czechoslovakia who were fleeing the Russians. Shortly after Victory in Europe Day, Captain Washburne was assigned to 4 months of duty in Paris as a liaison officer with the French. He returned to the States in November of 1945 and later became an investment banker with the First Boston Corporation. Captain Washburne was also awarded the Croix de Guerre, Presidential Unit Citation, Belgian Fourragiere and French Fourragiere.

2nd Lt. James Edward Price USA (1st Ranger battalion)

2 Silver Stars & Purple Heart [Killed in Action]



James was orphaned at an early age and grew up in a hotel in New York City with his aunt and uncle. He prepped at Andover for Harvard. During his Harvard sophomore year, Jim joined the National Guard in New York and served as a private & then corporal before being selected for officer training at Fort Knox in the regular Army. He was commissioned into the Armored Force and then shipped out to North Africa for the tail end of General Patton's Tunisian Campaign. In July 1943, he was in the first wave landing in Sicily and the first Allied officer to hit the beach. Lt. Price's Silver Star was posthumously earned when his battalion landed 150 miles behind the German lines north of Naples and fought for 10 days to capture a German position on the top of a 4,000 foot mountain called St. Angelo. In January 1944, he was hit in this fight and died from his wounds.

The citation for his initial Silver Star reads: *"For gallantry in action in the Beach Assault of Gela, Sicily on 10 July 1943. Lt. Price took charge of a section and a half of men who became separated from their company and were under a cross fire from enemy weapons on three sides and our own on the fourth. In spite of heavy fire, Lt. Price led these men back into the attack without the loss of a man. His coolness and judgment were an inspiration to all who witnessed the action".*

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1942 (continued)

Lt. Endicott (“Chub”) Peabody USNR (*USS Tirante* - SS420)

Silver Star



Peabody was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts as a descendant of the colonial Massachusetts governor John Endicott and the grandson of the founder of the Groton School and Brooks School, also named Endicott Peabody. At Harvard, Chub was an All-American star defensive lineman on the football team and later inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame. He was commissioned through NROTC at Harvard and originally reported aboard an old submarine (R-16) in the Caribbean. Lt.(jg) Peabody was then ordered to the newly commissioned submarine christened the *USS Tirante* and made 2 war patrols in the East China and Yellow Seas. His skipper was awarded the Medal of Honor for sinking 4 ships inside a Jap harbor with the Silver Star given to Lt. Peabody for his role as the fire control officer. His submarine later received the Presidential Unit Citation. After starting his 3rd war patrol, the War in the Pacific ended. Chub returned to the US for demobilization & started Harvard Law School.

After graduation from HLS in 1947, Chub was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in October 1948 and became an associate at the Boston law firm of Goodwin, Proctor & Hoar. He ran for political office unsuccessfully several times before being narrowly elected as the 62nd Governor of Massachusetts in 1962. He served a single two-year term and lost by a wide margin to then-state Attorney General Edward Brooke a bid for the United States Senate. Governor Peabody died of cancer and leukemia in 1997 in Hollis, New Hampshire at the age of 77, and is buried in Groton, Massachusetts.

1943

Major Henry R. Heyburn USA (Field Artillery)

Silver Star & 2 Bronze Stars



After Milton Academy, Henry entered Harvard where he participated in ROTC. He left for active duty in the Army early in his senior year to serve in the armored field artillery as a forward observer. He was in combat for 6 months in Europe followed by a year of occupation duty during which he attended the trials of Petain & Leval in Paris and later the Nuremberg trials. These legal experiences convinced him to become a lawyer. After Henry returned to the USA, he graduated from Harvard Law School before returning home to Kentucky where he eventually became a partner in a Louisville law firm.

1st Lt. William Scoville Moore Jr. USA (Infantry)

Silver Star & Purple Heart [Killed in Action]



Bill was from Bar Harbor, ME and studied at St. Mark's School before entering Harvard under the Army Specialized Training Programs where he graduated with high honors with a focus on Central European languages. Bill was killed in action near Arracourt, France and was posthumously awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in combat.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1943 (continued)

Captain Frederick W. Phinney USA (44th Infantry Division)

2 Silver Stars

At Harvard, Fred was the captain of the cross country team. After graduating from college, he joined the Army and was ordered to report to the 44th ID which was formerly part of National Guard unit from New Jersey and New York that was activated in September 1940. Fred embarked for Europe via a troop carrier on 5 September 1944 and landed in Cherbourg, France on 15 September 1944. After training for a month, the 44th ID entered combat after relieving in the 7th Army drive to secure several passes in the Vosges Mountains. Within 6 days, the Fred's unit was hit by a heavy German counterattack but the attack was repulsed. On 13 November 1944, the 44th ID attacked northeast to force a passage through the Vosges Mountains east and taking Avricourt. Along with the 2nd French Armored Division, the 44th ID liberated Strasbourg on 17 November and then regrouped taking Ratzwiller and entering the Ensemble de Bitchev in the Maginot Line. Fred was involved in several other battles during December of 1944 and an aggressive defense of their gains continued throughout February 1945 and most of March. On 26 March 1945, the 44th ID crossed the Rhine at Worms captured Mannheim on 29 March after a 2 day battle. Following a subsequent 3-week training period on the west bank of the Main, the 44th ID attacked and took Ehingen on 23 April, before crossed the Danube and attacking a disintegrating enemy. When the 19th German Army had surrendered at Innsbruck a few days later, the war was over for the 44th. After 190 days of combat and a short period of occupation duty, the 44th ID returned to the USA in July 1945 for retraining prior to redeployment to the Pacific theater of operations. However, the Japanese surrender following Hiroshima and Nagasaki resulted in the deactivation of the 44th ID in November 1945.

After his release from active duty, Fred finished his academics and attended a seminary where he was later ordained as an episcopal priest. After a long clerical career in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Illinois, Kenya & Rome, Fred died in January 2014.

Captain Walter F. Rogers Jr. USA (561st Field Artillery Battalion, 1st Army Division) **Silver Star & Croix de Guerre**



Walter grew up in Jacksonville, FL where he went to public high school before entering Harvard where he joined Army ROTC. After further training at Fort Sill, he sailed with 10,000 other soldiers to Glasgow in March. On D day, Lt. Rogers landed on Utah Beach under the command of Brigadier General Theodore Roosevelt Jr. (H-09). His billet was battery survey and observation officer and later served as the battalion fire direction officer when he was promoted to captain. He earned 5 battle stars with his unit at St. Malo, Brest, the Ardennes Forest and the Elbe River as well as Normandy. After his release from active duty, Walter entered Harvard Law School. After admittance to the Florida bar, he joined the family law firm in Jacksonville..

1st Lt. Thomas A. Rogstad USA (Field Artillery, 8th Infantry Division) – **Silver Star, Purple Heart & Croix de Guerre**



Tom is from Minnesota and prepared at the Shattuck School for Harvard. He entered the Army in September of 1942 and served in the European theater of operations for 1½ years, including 10 months in combat as a reconnaissance officer and forward observer. After demobilization, he returned to Harvard and was awarded his S.B degree in 1946. 3 months later, he entered the Dental School of the University of Minnesota. Dr. Rogstad then set up a Dental practice in his home town.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1943 (continued)

Lt. Samuel B. Richardson USN (LCT [Landing Craft (tank)] Flotilla 26) Silver Star & Purple Heart [Killed in Action]



Sam grew up in Los Angeles and prepared for Harvard at the New Mexico Military Institute. After commissioning through the Midshipman School in NYC (i.e. OCS), he was assigned to the Amphibious Forces as the executive officer of LCT Force 5 in the European Theater of Operations. He participated in various amphibious assaults in the Mediterranean, Italy and later the invasion of Normandy. Sam was awarded the Silver Star for conspicuous gallantry in action while taking the invading troops to Omaha Beach in his landing craft. He was later promoted to commander of LTC Flotilla 26 until later in 1944 when he became the Flag Lieutenant for Admiral Stark (i.e. Commander of all US Naval Forces in Europe). During this time, Sam also acted as the Aide to the Assistant Secretary of Navy when in Europe. Sam died on active duty while in London, UK.

Lt. (j.g.) William McNutt Thomson USN (DD in the South Pacific) Silver Star & Purple Heart [Killed in Action]



Bill was born in Chicago and went to Burriss High School in Muncie, Indiana. John was awarded a national scholarship to Harvard where he played basketball for Lowell House. He was elected to the junior 8 of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and graduated summa cum laude. In 1942, he joined the V-7 unit at Harvard and then trained at the NYC Midshipman School. His was ordered to Destroyer duty in the South Pacific as the torpedo officer. In October 1944, Lt. (jg) Thomson was recommended for the Silver Star for gallantry in action during the battle of Surigao Strait. Bill was killed off Okinawa in April 1945.

1944

Corporal John R. Di Giacomo USMC (25th Marine Reg., 4th Marine Div.) Silver Star & Purple Heart [Killed in Action]



John graduated from Staunton Military Academy and briefly attended the University of Virginia before transferring to Harvard. He enlisted in the Marines in May 1942 and participated in 4 amphibious landings in the South Pacific. He was wounded at Saipan in June 1944 and sent to Australia for recuperation before returning to his unit. In March 1945, John died from wounds he received at Iwo Jima where he was awarded the Silver Star for conspicuous gallantry.

1st Lt. Fredrick W. Eaton II USA (3rd Army Division) Silver Star & 6 Air Medals & Purple Heart [Killed in Action]



Fred was born in New Canaan, CT in 1922 and graduated from the Loomis School before going to Harvard where he completed the Army ROTC programs and was commissioned into the Field Artillery. He qualified as a liaison pilot and then deployed to the European Theater in September 1944. In a light single engine aircraft which was unarmored and unarmed, he flew low and slow with wheels, skis, or floats. Fred was involved in medical evacuations from forward areas; delivered munitions, blood plasma, mail, and other supplies to front lines as well as other critical yet often unpublicized missions such as: ferrying personnel; flying photographic or intelligence missions, serving as air observers for fighters or bombers. Fred was killed in April 1945 in Germany.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1944 (continued)

Lt. Colonel Francis A. Houston II USA (Field Artillery)

Silver Star & 2 Bronze Stars



Frank was from Concord, MA and graduated from Milton Academy before Harvard where he was in Eliot House and Army ROTC. After attending Artillery School at Fort Sill, he was commissioned as an Army 2nd Lt. and then deployed to the European Theater of Operations in France and Germany as an Artillery Forward Observer. He received the above awards for valor following heavy fighting in Alsace-Lorraine. After World War II, he became an insurance agent and later a Charter Life Underwriter and continued to serve in the active Army Reserve.

1st Lt. Warren Mansfield USA (43rd Field Artillery)

Silver Star & Purple Heart [Killed in Action]



After preparing at the Kingswood School in West Hartford, Warren matriculated at Harvard where he was a Winthrop House resident. John participated in ROTC and was a member of the Pi Eta Club. After attending Artillery School at Fort Sill in Oklahoma, he was commissioned as an Army 2nd Lt. and then deployed to the Philippines in January 1945. Warren initially was the flag lieutenant to the area commanding general of Field Artillery and later was assigned as a forward observer to one of the artillery battalions. He was posthumously awarded the Silver Star for his valor in combat.

1945

Captain Foster Boardman USA (15th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Division, 7th Army)

Silver Star & 2 Bronze Stars.



He was born in Brockton & grew up on the South Shore (MA). With 80 of his Exeter classmates, he entered Harvard where he boxed, played soccer and was captain of the varsity golf team. After OCS at Fort Sill, he went overseas on the unescorted HMS *Aquitania* which had ten thousand troops but only forty lifeboats. He was a rifle platoon leader in the 3rd Infantry Division in Alsace. After a cold winter in the Battle of the Bulge, he participated in the capture of Berchtesgaden and Salzburg. His military awards also include: the Combat Infantry Badge, Presidential Unit Citation, and a French Fourragere, plus various battle stars. After returning to the U.S. in late 1946, he graduated with the Harvard class of 1947 and then entered the insurance brokerage in the mailroom and wound up 40 years later as one of the firm's owners (i.e. Fairfield & Ellis in Boston). He lived in Cohasset and Hingham before retiring in 1988 to New London, NH. He has won 9 gold club championships and hiked the Long Trail, and 700 miles of the Appalachian Trail.

His Silver Star citation reads: *“For gallantry in action. On 22 March 1945, near Moheischweiler, Germany, 2nd Lt. Boardman reorganized his platoon after being forced back by superior enemy forces of at least 200 men, and led them forward in a vicious attack. Despite enemy small arms fire filling the air about him, he ran from man to man pointing out targets, firing as he moved. By the fury and brilliant leadership of 2nd Lt. Boardman, 36 enemy were captured, 5 killed and the remainder forced to withdraw, enabling the platoon to secure a road block and fortify the battalion's left flank, aiding in the subsequent attack on and attainment of Moheischweiler.”*

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1945 (continue)

Major Gen. George W. Casey Sr. USA (1st Cavalry Division) 3 Silver Stars & 2 Purple Hearts [Killed in Action]



He was born in Boston in 1922 and served on active duty in the Army at the end of World War II as well as in combat during both the Korean and Vietnam Wars. After Harvard, he transferred to West Point and later received an AM from Georgetown in 1958 and an MBA from George Washington University in 1965 as well as post grad studies at Harvard's Center for International Affairs. 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, General Casey also was awarded the following awards for valor: 2 Legion of Merit medals, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Bronze Star and the Air Medal. He was survived by his wife, 3 daughters and 2 sons, including former Army Chief of Staff, General George Casey Jr. USA (Ret.) who was the key note speaker at the Harvard Medal of Honor Plaque ceremony in Memorial Church in 2009.

Lt. Colonel Robert P. Kelsey Jr. USA (11th Armored Division) Silver Star & Bronze Star & 2 Purple Hearts



He was born in Jacksonville, FL. After Deerfield Academy, graduated from Harvard with the class of 1946 which included some credits he earned at Kings College, Cambridge University when he was in the UK. He was awarded the Silver Star for his heroism during the battle of the Bulge in Houffalize, Belgium in January 1945. Bob was later on the 1st Infantry general staff supporting the Nurnberg War Trials.

After his active military service, LTC Kelsey went into the banking business where he rose to a vice president of the 1st National Bank of Boston and later became the president of the New Hampshire Finance Corp. He remained in the active Army Reserve and was eventually assigned as the commanding officer of the 919th Field Artillery Battalion as well as the 7th Howitzer Battalion. Bob retired from the Army Reserve in 1965 and also served as financial broker and advisor and served on several Boards. He died at his home in New London, NH during January 2011.

Sergeant Jack McKenna USA (3rd Army Division)

Silver Star & Purple Heart [Killed in Action]



Jack was born in Seattle, Washington in 1923 and graduated from Kirkland High School in Kirkland Washington before entering Harvard where he became the varsity manager of swimming. He enlisted in the Army after his sophomore year of college and served under the command of General Patton in Europe, where he received a battlefield promotion to sergeant. He was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry and killed in action in Germany in March 1945.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1946

1st Lt. William J. Witton US Army (106th Division)

Silver Star & the Purple Heart [Killed in Action]

Bill was born in Boston in 1925 and graduated from Concord High School (MA) before Harvard. He entered the Army in October 1943 and attended specialized training at Fort Benning Georgia before being deployed to the European theater of Operations in October 1944. While patrolling behind advancing German columns, Bill single handedly destroyed a German gun emplacement for which he was later awarded the Silver Star. He was killed in Germany in December 1944

Captain Jean Claude Guiet USA (OSS Det 101)

Silver Star & 2 Croix de Guerre



He was born in Belfort, France His parents were French professors and later the French Department Heads at Smith College. He entered Harvard in 1943 but was drafted into the Army in the summer of 1944. After completing his basic training, he received a sealed letter with a train ticket to Washington DC as a potential candidate for clandestine military operations in Europe. After intensive interviews, he was sworn into the Office of Strategic Services (i.e. OSS) under the command of Columbia grad Medal of Honor recipient, General William Donovan USA. He received training in demolitions, hand to hand combat, Morse code, spy craft and the use of many weapons extensive training in both the US and the UK. At the completion of this training, he was commissioned as a Lt. in the US Army rangers. After competing parachuting training in the UK, he jumped just before D day into German occupied France in a small village near Limoges.

He participated in Operation Salesman which organized large and diverse groups of Marquis and resistance fighters and coordinated their attack strategies which were effective at slowing and effectively stopping the SS Das Reich Panzer division reinforcements from reaching the Normandy battleground after the D day invasion. One of his OSS teammates was captured by the Germans and eventually executed and posthumously awarded the George Cross (i.e. the 2nd highest UK award for valor). For several months behind enemy lines with the code name Virgile, Captain Guiet's primary mission was serving as a radio operator in contact with the OSS headquarters in the UK. During this period, the average life expectancy of an Allied radio operator in occupied France was 2 weeks. Upon completion of Operation Salesman and the liberation of Paris, Jean Claude returned home to the US for a 2 week Christmas break and was then sent to Kunming, China and later to Burma , where he primarily trained local troops to fight the Japanese but was also involved in several fire fights against the Japanese. After the Japanese surrender, he was isolated and stranded in mainland China. It took him 6 months to hike, drive and hitch rides on freighters before finally getting to an American Embassy. The US government then quickly arranged to return him to the USA. Among several other US and foreign military medals, he was also twice awarded the **Croix de Guerre** by France.

After the war, he received his AB degree magna cum laude with the Harvard class of 1948 and an MA degree from Harvard the following year. Shortly after graduating from Harvard, he was recruited by the CIA where he later was involved in several postings and classified missions in Southeast Asia, including Vietnam. He was subsequently stationed on Saipan. After many years of service, he later retired from the CIA and moved to Colorado.

1947

Captain Stanley Harold Wald USA (Air Corps)

2 Silver Stars

He was born in Boston. As a flight navigator and radioman, he flew on more than 35 supply missions over the "Hump" between Burma & China during World War II. He was awarded Silver Star on 2 occasions twice for taking the controls of crippled planes and piloting both crews back to safety. In 1945, he was selected to be the navigator for Chafing Kai-shek to meet Mao Zedong who was located deep in the uncharted interior of China in a futile effort to avert the Chinese civil war. He was also awarded the Cloisonné Honor Medal from Nationalist China. After World War II, he was founder and president of a wholesale meat business in Oregon.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1947 (continued)

Sergeant Merrill Feldman US Army (377th Infantry division)

Silver Star & Bronze Star & 2 Purple Hearts

Merrill was originally from Dorchester (MA) and graduated from Boston Latin. He then enrolled at the University of New Hampshire but dropped out after a year to enlist in the Army. He was trained as a medic and shipped to Europe for combat in France and Germany. He initially received the Bronze Star evacuating wounded in a heavily mined area under heavy mortar and small arms fire. He established a forward collection point of wounded only 50 yards from enemy positions. Later in the Teutoburger Forest in Germany, Sgt. Feldman's platoon sergeant was wounded during a marching fire advance. Feldman immediately administered first aid under direct hostile observation and small arms fire. In addition, Feldman continued across a large coverless area to treat another soldier. In this endeavor, Feldman was painfully wounded but refused evacuation and gallantly continued to administer first aid to his comrades for over 5 hours before being evacuated. After the war, Merrill attended Harvard on the GI Bill and later graduated from both Dentistry and Medical School.

Private John Pribram US Army (63rd Division)

Silver Star & the Purple Heart

John, a native of Czechoslovakia, escaped to France after the German invasion of his homeland. He successfully escaped from the Germans for a 2nd time after the fall of France and went to Spain. He eventually came to the United States in 1940 as a refugee. He enrolled for a year at Findlay College in Ohio before enlisting in the Army. After training at Fort Benning, he volunteered for medic training in Mississippi for eventual service with an infantry division. By Christmas of 1944, he was in Alsace-Lorraine and by default was impressed to serve as an interpreter. He was offered a post to continue as an interpreter as a colonel's aide. However, he refused this soft billet and returned to his unit as a medic where his medical skills were needed in combat. After being severely wounded, he was evacuated to the US for a long recuperation. After his discharge from the army, He took advantage of the GI Bill and entered Harvard where he became president of the French Club and graduated 2 years later. His Silver Star citation reads: "*For gallantry in action on January 24, 1945, in the vicinity of Bennwihr, France, with utter disregard for his personal safety. Pfc. John G. Priram entered a known mine field rendering aid to wounded men. Exhibiting great courage and bravery and acting under heavy rifle, machine pistol, machine gun, mortar and artillery fire, he continued to render aid to the wounded until he sustained the loss of a foot due to an explosion*".

Vice Admiral Thomas J. Hughes USN (Ret.), [Deputy CNO – Logistics]

Distinguished Service Medal



Admiral Hughes was born in Brooklyn, NY & enlisted in the Navy at the end of 1943. He reported for active duty as a seaman apprentice. He was honorably discharged and then sworn in as an Ensign USNR on the same day in June 1946. A year later, he graduated from Harvard College and augmented to the regular U.S. Navy. He served as a junior officer in various engineering billets on destroyers, amphibious ships and service vessels before being selected as the executive officer of the *USS Wilkinson* (DD545) in 1955. After receiving a Master of Science degree from the US Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey in 1962, he was sequentially appointed commanding officer of the following ships: *USS John King* (DDG 3), *USS Thuban* (AKA 19) and the *USS Chikaskia* (AO 54). After working directly for the Chief of Naval Operations, then Captain Hughes assumed command of Destroyer Squadron 36 and gun line commander off South Vietnam. In 1974, he was selected for Rear Admiral as the assistant Chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel and later Commander of Service Group Two.

Admiral Hughes was selected as Vice Admiral in 1983 and served as the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Logistics). He retired from active service in 1987 and has subsequently served on the Board of Directors of many corporations including: the Navy Federal Credit Union & Visa USA, He is also a distinguished Visiting Professor at the Naval Postgraduate School

His major military medals and awards include:

Distinguished Service Medal
Bronze Star with combat "V"
Combat Action Ribbon
Korean Service Medal (4 Bronze battle stars)

Legions of Merit (4 gold stars)
Joint Service Commendation Medal (1 gold star)
Gallantry Cross by the Republic of Vietnam (1 gold star)
Vietnam Service Medal

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1948

1st Lt. David White US Army (160th Regiment, 40th Infantry division)

Silver Star & Purple Heart



He was originally from Worcester, MA .He was on the crew team at Harvard. During World War II, he served with the 71st Division in Europe and was recalled for the Korea War where he was with the 40th Infantry division. His Silver Star citation reads: “1st Lt David White USA distinguished himself by gallantry in action near Satae-Ri Korea on 3 and 4 November 1952. During the hours of darkness, Lt. White led an ambush patrol deep into enemy territory where they engaged the enemy. In the ensuing fire fight, Lt. White killed one enemy and the fire of his patrol drove back the remainder of the foe. Lt. White then set up a perimeter of defense and sent word back for a litter bearer to carry back the body of an enemy soldier. The enemy then opened up a devastating attack with artillery, mortar and small arms fire. Lt. White observed the enemy moving up both sides of him and thus began to withdraw. Under Lt. White’s calm efficient and courageous supervision the patrol moved back to the main line of resistance without a casualty. The alerting of the men on the main line of resistance saved many lives as it eliminated the element of surprises from the vicious enemy attack. Lt White was wounded but fearlessly and with disregard for his own personal safety, refused to leave the line. Though not being able to stand up, he directed his men’s fire and that of mortars. Not until the attack had ended and the wounded men of his platoon had been evacuated, did Lt. White agree to be carried to the aid station. Lt. White’s inspiring leadership, courage and devotion to duty, reflects great credit upon himself and the US Army. Dave is now retired on Cape Cod.

Lt. Col. John G. Sheehan USA (7th Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division) – **Silver Stars & 2 Purple Hearts** **[Killed in Action]**



He was born in the Boston area and graduated from Watertown High School. In 1945, he entered Harvard as a World War II veteran who had been wounded in the Normandy D Day invasion. After graduating from College, John attended Harvard Law School for a year before he accepted a regular Army commission. Just prior to the Korean War, he was the chief of the Administrative Division of Army Intelligence for the 1st Army District in New York. In 1950, he deployed to the war zone in Korea where he assumed command of a company in a Cavalry regiment. John was killed in combat in November 1950 and was survived by his wife and 3 children

1950

Lt. Col. William M. Blakeslee USAF (fighter pilot)

2 Silver Stars & 4 Distinguished Flying Crosses



He was born in Virginia and went to John Marshall High School in Richmond, VA. After graduating from Harvard, he enlisted in the Air Force and became a flight line mechanic. In the following year, he was accepted into cadet training from which he graduated and was commissioned as a 2nd Lt. He then was selected for flight school and later received his wings. In late 1952, he was deployed to Korea where he flew F-86’s in a tactical bomber wing. He then served as a forward air controller with the 23rd Infantry Regiment. He returned to the US and then flew F 84’s before becoming an instructor in AFROTC at St. Michaels College in VT. He later was assigned to NORAD in Labrador and subsequently went to Washington and then off to Holland flying F-105 fighter bombers. In July 1967, he deployed to Southeast Asia which included 100 missions over North Vietnam. After a year he returned to the SAC at March AFB flying KC-135 tankers before retiring from Offutt AFB in NE. Lt. Blakeslee’s other major decorations include: the Meritorious Service Medal, 12 Air Medals and the Air Force Commendation Medal.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1951

2nd Lt. George Cabot Lee Jr. US Marine Corps

Silver Star & the Purple Heart [Killed in Action]

George was born in Boston in 1929 to a prominent Boston family. His great-grandfather with the same name was Boston banker with Lee, Higginson & Co. in charge of the Union Safe Deposit Vaults and the father of President Teddy Roosevelt 1st wife Alice. He enlisted into the US Marine Corps shortly after graduating from Harvard. After finishing boot camp at Paris Island (SC), he was selected to attend Officer Candidate School and was commissioned a 2nd Lt upon his graduation. He then completed The Basic School at Quantico (VA) before shipping out to Korea as an infantry platoon commander. Two days before his rotation back to the United States in December 1952, George was relieved as the platoon commander but choose to stay on the front lines with his troops until his day of departure. From inside a bunker, George saw a member of his platoon shot and lying in the line of fire. In a fierce firefight with the enemy, George left the safety of his bunker in an attempt to rescue his wounded platoon mate. However, he was shot and killed in this heroic attempt. His Silver Star citation reads as follows: *For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action against the enemy, while serving with a Marine infantry company in Korea, on 18 August 1952. Serving as a platoon commander, 2nd Lieutenant Lee exhibited exceptional heroism and leadership while assigned the mission of defending a section of an important hill position against repeated fanatical enemy attacks. With no concern for his personal safety, he exposed himself to intense enemy fires to deploy his men in the most advantageous manner. Although seriously wounded and partially blinded, he refused evacuation and continued to call in supporting mortar and artillery fire which inflicted many casualties upon the enemy. 2nd Lieutenant Lee's selfless devotion to duty and leadership were inspirational to all who observed him and materially contributed to the successful defense of the position. His gallant and courageous actions were in keeping with the high traditions of the United States Naval Service.*

1964

Captain William F. Emerson USMC (HMM-265, MAG-36,III MAF) – **Silver Star & Purple Heart [Killed in Action]**



William (Bing) Emerson was born in Concord, MA , the son of David (H-1938) and Mary Emerson and the great-great grandson of Ralph Waldo Emerson (H-1841). At Harvard, Bing was a government major. He was a member of varsity lacrosse and freshman football teams as well as the Delphic Club. After college, Bing applied to Marine OCS at Quantico, VA and later earned his wings at Naval Flight School at Pensacola, FL. After helicopter training, he went to Vietnam in February 1968 and was **Killed in Action** when his CH 46 helicopter was hit by hostile fire on 20 November 1968 in Quan Nam, South Vietnam. 3 CH46 troop carriers, including Bing's, were lost that day while transporting troops of 3/5 into a hot LZ during the Mead River Operation in an area SE of Danang. The mission was to transport infantry to support Marines there who were 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.

Captain Emerson's 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.*

2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL by CLASS

1911

Captain Stanley D. Skene Royal Canadian Army (15th Battalion, 48th Highlanders) – **Military Cross (UK) [Killed in Action]**



He was born in Stanley, Ontario to parents of Scottish ancestry. His maternal grandfather had immigrated to Canada after taking his discharge from the British Army. Captain Skene's father was a teacher who became principal of an Indian school northeast of Regina, Saskatchewan where Stan grew up until he was 15, when the family moved to Regina. He attended the local high school and later graduated from Queens University in Kingston. After clerking at a local law firm for 2 years, he entered Harvard Law School. After passing the bar in Alberta, he practiced law until he enlisted as private in the Canadian Army in 1916. Two months later he was commissioned as a lieutenant and joined his regiment. He sailed for France in April 1917 and served as the battalion intelligence officer. He was killed in action on 10 October 1918 near Vitry-en-Artois, France. He participated in the following engagements: Passchendaele, Somme (Amiens) and Arras-Cambrai. His Military Cross citation reads: "*For heroic coolness and patience in carrying out his duty as Intelligence Officer and securing valuable information just previous to the Arras-Cambrai operations*".

1923

Rear Admiral David S. Ingalls US Navy (Northern Bombing Group) **Distinguished Service Medal & Legion d'Honneur**



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

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

3. HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL by CLASS

1948 (AMP)

General John Gerhart USAF (NADC; Commander)



3 Silver Stars & Bronze Star



He was born in Saginaw (MI) in 1907 and graduated from the University of Chicago in 1928 with an AB in philosophy. In the following year, he was commissioned a 2nd Lt. in the Air Corps Reserve after graduating from Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field (TX). His various assignments included Mitchell Field (NY) and several years as a flight test pilot in both powered aircraft and gliders. After Pearl Harbor, John joined the 8th Air Force and was sent to England in July 1942. He assumed command of the 95th Bomb Group in June 1943 and later became commander of the 93rd Combat Bomb Wing with four groups of B-17 Flying Fortresses. For a year after the war, John returned to London & Paris as air adviser to the American Delegation drafting the Balkan and Italian peace treaties. In January 1947, he served as the director of the Legislative & Liaison Division and then Chief of statistical services in the Comptroller office in Washington. During this time, he graduated from the Harvard Business School (AMP-13). His subsequent billets included:

Chief of the Military Assistance Advisory Group to the UK, CO of 12th Air Force in Germany, Deputy chief of staff at USAF HQ, CO of the North American Air Defense Command. He retired from the US Air Force on March 1965 and died in January 1981. His other military awards include: Distinguished Flying Cross, Legion of Merit, Air Medal with 2 oak clusters, French Croix de Guerre, Belgium Croix de Guerre with Palm.

2014

Col. Everett Spain US Army (82nd Airborne Div.) **Distinguished Meritorious Service Medal & Bronze Star & Purple Heart**



Everett grew up in Pensacola Florida and was a 1992 distinguished graduate of West Point where he was commissioned into the Army Corps of Engineers. He subsequently completed the US Army Airborne, Ranger and Sapper Schools before being assigned to the 82nd Airborne Division and was certified as a master parachutist and won the 82nd Airborne Division's Best Ranger Team competition. He then commanded a company in U.S. Army which was part of the initial deployment to Kosovo and later recognized with the Itschner Award for the best engineering company in the U.S. Army. Everett then attended the Fuqua School at Duke University where he received his MBA and was selected by his peer for the Spaulding award for Leadership. Subsequently, he served on the West Point faculty teaching leadership and organizational change. Everett deployed twice to Iraq, initially with the 1st Cavalry division in the summer of 2004 and later as the personal aide-de camp for the Commander of the multi-national force- Iraq during "The Surge" of 2007 & 2008.

Returning from Baghdad, Everett was appointed as a White House Fellow acting as in the Deputy Chief Operating Officer for the Office of Financial Stability (TARP) for which he received Secretary of Treasury's Honor Award. Prior to entering Harvard Business School's Doctoral program management, Everett as the commanding officer of the US Army Garrison-Schweinfurt (Germany), where he was responsible for over 10,000 Americans at the base. Everett has also awarded 3 honorary medallions: the Bronze de Fluery Medal (Engineers), the Honorary Order of Saint Barbara (Field Artillery) & the Order of Saint Michael (Aviation).

4. HARVARD JOHN F. KENNEDY SCHOOL by CLASS

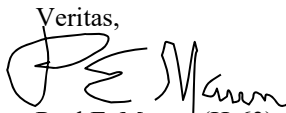
1947

Major General Robert Ginsburgh US Air Force (JCS -Dep.)

Silver Star & Distinguished Service Medal

He was born at Fort Sill, Okla. in 1923 and graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, MA in 1940. After a year at Harvard University, he entered the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y. & graduated in 1944. He was assigned as a battery officer in field artillery units of the 89th and 2d Infantry divisions from October 1944 to June 1945 in the European Theater of Operations. He was then transferred to Japan where he served as a staff officer in the General Headquarters, Supreme Commander of Allied Powers, Japan.

In July 1946 General Ginsburgh accepted a fellowship at the Littauer Center (now the John F. Kennedy School) at Harvard University. He received a master of public administration degree in 1947, a Master of Arts degree in 1948 and a PHD from that university in 1949. He returned to the U.S. Military Academy in August 1948 to serve as assistant professor of social sciences. In 1951, he transferred to the US Air Force. His military decorations and awards include the Legion of Merit with oak leaf cluster, Joint Service Commendation Medal, Army Commendation Medal, and Purple Heart.

Veritas,


Paul E. Mawn (H-63)

Captain USN (Ret.)

Chairman – Advocates for Harvard ROTC

Sources: “*Harvard Military Record in the World War*” by Fredrick Sumner Mead by Harvard University Press – 28 June 1921; “*Memoirs of the Harvard Dead in the War against Germany*” by M.A. DeWolfe Howe – Harvard University Press 1924; Harvard Alumni Magazine and various Harvard reunion reports plus information from various veterans and their families.