

Advocates for Harvard ROTC

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From: Captain Paul E. Mawn USN (Ret.)
To: Advocates for Harvard ROTC

Subject: **World War II military veterans among Harvard alumni**



Medal of Honor



Distinguished Service Cross



Navy Cross



Legion d'Honneur



Purple Heart

The President, in the name of Congress, awards the Medal of Honor to the individual who, while as an active member of the US Armed Forces distinguishes himself or herself conspicuously, at the risk of his or her life above and beyond the call of duty, by courage and intrepidity. The act or acts of heroism must have required a risk of life and the individual have displayed personal bravery or self-sacrifice so extraordinary as to set the individual apart from his or her comrades. The 2nd highest US military decorations for valor have a different name and date of origination by service. For the US Army, this award is called the Distinguished Service Cross and was established by the US congress in 1918. The equivalent award for the Navy and US Marine Corps is the Navy Cross, which was first awarded in 1917 and formally approved by the US congress in 1931 (note: the Navy Cross may also be awarded to deserving US Coast Guard personnel during a formal war when the USCG is operating as part of the USN). The Air Force Cross was established by the US congress in 1960 (note: previously deserving personnel in the US Army Aero Squadrons of the Signal Corps (WW I), US Army Air Corps (1920's to 1947) or US Air Force (1947 to 1960) were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross). These awards are made for extreme gallantry and risk of life in actual combat with an enemy force for heroism of such a high degree to above those required for all other US combat decorations but not meeting the requirement for the Medal of Honor. The Legion d'Honneur was established by Napoleon and is the highest award in France for both military and civil service to France. A military based induction into the Order of the Legion d'Honneur is almost the equivalent to the Victoria Cross (UK) and the Medal of Honor (US). The Purple Heart is oldest military award given to U.S. military members who are wounded or killed in any action against an enemy of the United States or as a result of an act of any such enemy or opposing armed forces

Harvard graduates have a long proud history of serving as warriors in the United States military. An illustrative sample of the documented % of military veterans in various Harvard College classes includes: H-1937 (70%); H-1939 (77%); H-1960 (66%); H-1942 (85%); H-1943 (88%); H-1944 (89%). **All gave some and some gave all.**

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS

1904

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



Medal of Honor



Walter was born in Haverhill (MA) in 1881 and educated at the Noble & Greenough School prior to Harvard College. Shortly after his college graduation, he was commissioned into the US Marine Corps and subsequently served in Cuba, China & the Philippines. For his valor action at Vera Cruz (Mexico) during April 1914, Walter was awarded the Medal of Honor which has the following citation: "*For distinguished conduct in battle, engagements of Vera Cruz, 21 and 22 April 1914. Capt. Hill was in both days' fighting at the head of his company, and was eminent and conspicuous in his conduct, leading his men with skill and courage*". As a major in World War I, he sailed for France in January 1918 and served with both the 7th Field Artillery (1st Division of the AEF) & the 91st battery of the Royal Garrison Artillery (British Expeditionary Force). His WWI combat engagements included the Ansauville sector & the Somme defensive. In the fall of 1918, he returned to the US to organize the 10th Regiment Artillery of the USMC. In November 1918, he again faced combat in the Haiti with the 2nd Marine Brigade. In the 1920's, he faced

in the Dominican Republic which was followed by a more peaceful tour in the US Virgin Islands. Walter retired as a Brigadier General in 1938 but was recalled to active duty and stationed at the HQ of the USMC in Virginia during World War II. For the second time, Walter retired from the Marine Corp in 1946 & died in New York City in 1955 at the age of 73.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1908

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

Legion of Merit



Samuel Eliot Morison was born July 9, 1887 in Boston, Massachusetts, The Eliot Family produced generations of prominent American intellectuals from Andrew Eliot, who moved to Boston in the 1660s from the England to his direct descendant T.S. Eliot, the famous 20th century poet. Morison attended Noble and Greenough School prior to entering Harvard College, where he was a member of the Phoenix S K Club. After graduating, he studied for a year in Paris at the École Libre des Sciences Politiques. Sam returned to Harvard for both his MA and Ph.D. which he was awarded in 1912. Dr. Morison became an instructor in history at the University of California, Berkeley for 3 years before returning to teach at Harvard. During World War I, he enlisted as a private in the US Army and was assigned to the 151st Depot Brigade at Camp Devens, MA. until 2 months after the war's end when he was appointed as the American Delegate on the Baltic Commission of the Peace Conference. In 1922, Morison taught at Oxford University for 3 years as the 1st American Professor of American History. He returned to Harvard when he was offered a position as a full professor.

In 1942, Morison met with his friend President Franklin D. Roosevelt with his proposal to write a history of United States Navy operations during the war from an insider's perspective by taking part in the operations and documenting them. The President and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox agreed and arranged for his commissioning as a Lieutenant Commander, US Naval Reserve in May 1942. He was immediately called to active duty and shipped out to the South Pacific. This assignment resulted in the 15 volume "History of United States Naval Operation in World War II" which was written from 1947 to 1962. Morrison was the author of numerous books over his 60 + years as an academic and historian with a special focus on maritime history and colonial New England. For his works, he earned 2 Pulitzer Prizes for the biographies of both Christopher Columbus, and Captain John Paul Jones USN. In 1964, he was also awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom (i.e. the highest civilian award in the United States.) with the citation: "Scholar and sailor, this amphibious historian has combined a life of action and literary craftsmanship to lead two generations of Americans on countless voyages of discovery".



1909

BG Gen. Theodore Roosevelt Jr. US Army (26th Infantry 1st Div.) **CdG, PH & Distinguished Service Cross & Medal of Honor**

Ted was born in Oyster Bay, N.Y. in 1887 as the oldest son of President Theodore Roosevelt. As his father expected, Ted Jr. went to Harvard College where he was member of the Porcellian and Fly Clubs as well as the freshman football team. By 1915, Ted had made a sizeable fortune in the steel industry and investment banking. He was commissioned an Army captain in August 1917 after training in Plattsburg, N.Y and sailed for France on 6 April 1918. He fought in the trenches in numerous campaigns such as: Cantigny, the Marne, Noyon-Montdidier defensive the Meuse-Argonne offensive and at Soissons in May 1918 where he was wounded and gassed. Ted was one of the very best battalion commanders in the American army and was a LTC & CO of the 26th Regiment of the 1st Division by the summer of 1918. At this time, his brother Quentin was killed in an air battle behind the German lines. Due to many damp days in water-logged trenches, Ted developed severe arthritis, which would plague him for the rest of his life. He released from active duty



Gen. Roosevelt in France - 1944

in March 1919 as colonel. Under President Harding., Ted later served as Assistant Secretary of the Navy and later as governor of Puerto Rico and subsequently Governor General of the Philippines. He volunteered to return to active duty during WWII and soon after led his regiment into action in both North Africa where he received his 2nd Croix de Guerre (CdG). He saw action in Sicily, Sardinia and the Italian mainland. General Roosevelt was awarded the Medal of Honor for his crucial leadership at Utah beach on D Day, 6 June 1944 His Medal of Honor citation reads: *"For gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty on 6 June 1944, in France. After 2 verbal requests to accompany the leading assault elements in the Normandy invasion had been denied, BG Roosevelt's written request for this mission was approved and he landed with the first wave of the forces assaulting the enemy held beaches. He repeatedly led groups from the beach, over the seawall and established them inland. His valor, courage, and presence in the very front of the attack and his complete unconcern at being under heavy fire inspired the troops to heights of enthusiasm and self-sacrifice. Although the enemy had the beach under constant direct fire, Brig. Gen. Roosevelt moved from one locality to another, rallying men around him, directed and personally led them against the enemy. Under his seasoned, precise, calm, and unflinching*

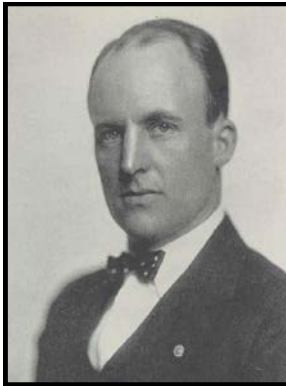
leadership, assault troops reduced beach strong points and rapidly moved inland with minimum casualties. He thus contributed substantially to the successful establishment of the beachhead in France." He died in 1944 of a heart attack in France one month after "D Day" at age 57.

Advocates for Harvard ROTC

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1911

LT General Hanford MacNider US Army (9th Infantry, 2nd Div.)- **3 Distinguished Service Crosses & Legion d'Honneur &PH**



Han was born in Mason (IA) and educated at Milton Academy before entering Harvard where he was an editor of the Harvard Crimson and a member of the Hasty Pudding Institute. After graduating from college, he joined the Army National Guard and participated in the Pancho Via Expedition in Mexico. During WWI, He participated in the following engagements: Chateau-Thierry, Aisne defensive, Marne-Aisne offensive, Marbache sector, Saint-Mihiel offensive, Champagne offensive (Blanc-Mont Ridge) and the Meuse-Argonne offensive. His first DSC during WWI citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action near Medeah Farm, France from 3 to 9 October 1918. He voluntarily joined an attacking battalion on October 3, and accompanied it to its final objectives. During the second attack on the same day he acted as runner through heavy artillery and machine-gun fire. He visited the lines both night and day, where the fighting was most severe. When higher authority could not be reached, he assumed responsibilities and gave the necessary orders to stabilize serious situations. When new and untried troops took up the attack, he joined their forward elements, determined the enemy points of resistance by personal reconnaissance, uncovered enemy machine-gun nests, and supervised their destruction.”*

He was then awarded an oak-leaf cluster, to be worn with Distinguished Service Cross, for the following act of extraordinary heroism in action near Remenuville, France on 12 September 1918: *“On duty as regimental adjutant, while carrying instructions to the assaulting lines, he found the line unable to advance and being disorganized by a heavy machine-gun fire. Running forward in the face of the fire, this officer captured a German machine gun, drove off the crew, reorganized the line on that flank, and thereby enabled the advance to continue”*. He returned to the US and was released from active duty in September 1919. Before World War II, General MacNider served as the Nation commander of the American Legion in 1921 and later was appointed as Assistance Secretary of War under President Coolidge and then the US ambassador to Canada by President Hoover in 1930. During World War II, he commanded the 32nd Infantry Division and was wounded in the Buna Invasion in New Guinea in November of 1942 for which he received his 3rd Distinguished Service Cross. He retired from the Army in 1951 and then died in 1968. General MacNider was also awarded the **Croce al Merito di Guerra, 3 Silver Stars, 2 Bronze Stars, 2 Purple Hearts and the Philippine Legion of Honor.**

1912

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 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 was 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.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1915

Colonel 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, Charles 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 a real estate manager and in France as a wine buyer. 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. 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. Distaught 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 & before crashing in the vicinity of Conflans.*

1917

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



Navy Cross



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

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

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1919

LCDR Edmund Billings US Navy (*USS Quincy*)

Purple Heart **[Killed in Action]**



Ed was born in Boston in 1887. He prepared for Harvard at Roxbury Latin School. During World War I, he was an Army private in the Chemical Warfare Service. After graduating from Harvard, he was a research chemist in Hastings, New York for 2 years before accepting an executive position with Cabot Incorporated in Boston. Ed was later promoted to Vice President and Director and was responsible for a number of significant developments in Cabot's carbon black business. With war clouds on the horizon, he volunteered to accept a direct commission as a lieutenant in the Naval Reserve in November 1939 and was called to active duty in December 1940. Ed reported aboard the *USS Quincy* (CA 39) in January 1942 and later became the communications officer. For the following year, *USS Quincy* was involved in patrol and convoy duties in the North and South Atlantic before reporting for combat duty in the South Pacific. Ed was killed in action on 9 August 1942 when the *USS Quincy* was protecting the initial landing of the US Marine Corps on Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands and sunk.

Major Charles J. Coulter US Army Air Corps (WWI-305th Inf.; WWII-7th Northern Bombing Group)

Purple Heart



Chuck was born in New York City in 1896 and graduated from the Pomfret; School before entering Harvard. He joined the 8th Massachusetts Militia in 1915 and was federalized for active duty and sent to El Paso (TX) for 6 months in 1916 during the hostilities with Pancho Villa. He returned to Harvard and joined the Harvard ROTC regiment. At the personal request of Medal of Honor recipient General Leonard Wood USA, he became an instructor in Fort Riley (KA). Chuck enlisted in the regular Army in January 1918 and was assigned to Officer Training School at Camp Upton on Long Island (NY). However, he instead volunteered as a private to ship out to France with the 305th Infantry (77th Division). He was soon promoted to corporal and then sergeant and sent to the 4th British Army Musketry School in St. Omar (France). Chuck was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in July 1918 and joined the 1st Battalion, 110th Infantry Regiment (28th Division) where he served as company commander and later a battalion commander. He was wounded in combat and participated in the following engagements: Château-Thierry, Orcq-Vesle, Vesle-Aisne, the Argonne Forest as well as

Thiacourt and Baccarat Sectors. He was released from active duty in the fall of 1919 and briefly was in the paint business before buying a seat on the NY Stock Exchange on Wall Street as an odd lot broker with Ontivia, E.F. Hutton and later his own company.

Major Charles Warren Lippitt US Army (1st Infantry Division)



Charlie was born in 1894 in Providence (RI) as the son of the Governor of Rhode Island and nephew of a US Senator. Prior to Harvard, he went to Morris Heights Prep in Providence. In April 1917, he enlisted in a Field artillery battery of the RI National Guard which was federalized 4 months later. Charlie was promoted to sergeant and sailed for France in October 1917 with the 103rd Field Artillery. His combat engagements included: Chemin des Dames and the La Reine sectors (i.e. Seucheore & Xivray-Marvoisin) and Château- Thierry. At the end of the War, Charlie was assigned to the American Students Detachment at the University of Paris until he returned to the USA and was discharged from active duty in July 1919. After returning to Harvard and receiving his degree in 1921, Charlie stayed in the Army reserve and initially went into the manufacturing business. After moving to New York City, he went into financial management and eventually became Vice President of both the American Refunding Corporation as well as the Seneschal Corporations before being recalled to active duty in February 1941. Charlie was initially assigned to be an artillery instructor at Fort Bragg (NC) before volunteering for a transfer to the infantry.

In June 1942, he deployed overseas and served as the staff Intelligence Officer (S2) of an Artillery Division. He participated in the invasion of North Africa at Oran and took part in the Tunisian Campaign as well as at the shocking defeat at Kasserine Pass and the victories under General Patton at both Gafsa-El Guettar and Tunis. After World War II, he returned to Providence where he died in 1970

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

Major Edwin T. Martin US Army (53rd Infantry, 6th Division)

Purple Heart



Ed was born in Lynn (MA) in 1896 and graduated from public high school in nearby Marblehead (MA) prior to Harvard College. During May 1917, he enlisted into the Massachusetts National Guard with 1st Engineers Battalion and the transferred to the 1st Field Artillery battalion which was federalized in July 1917 as the 101st Field Artillery, 26th Division. He sailed for France in September 1917 where he remained on the front lines where he was wounded both in April and July of 1918 and then gassed at the end of September 1918. His combat engagements included: Chemin des Dames and the La Reine sectors as well as Marne-Aisne and Saint-Mihiel. He remained with the Army of Occupation in Germany until he returned to the US and received his discharge from active duty in April 1919. Max then returned to Harvard to complete his discharge from active duty in April 1919. Max then returned to Harvard to complete his undergraduate degree which he received in 1920. For the next 2 years, he was teacher at the Middlesex School years, he was teacher at the Middlesex School (MA). Ed then moved to California where he accepted a position first as an instructor

and then Dean of Pomona Junior College where he remained until he was recall to active duty into the Army Air Corps during June 1942.

LT Colonel Howland H. Pell US Army (307th Infantry)



LTC Pell was born in Paris (France) in 1897 and went to St. Paul's School prior to Harvard. In August 1918, Howland enlisted as a Private 1st class before going to Officer Training School at Ft. Lee (VA). He was discharged in November 1918. After release from active duty, he graduated from Harvard law school in 1922 and was admitted to the NY Bar with the Law firm of Cravath, Henderson, Leffingwell & de Gersdorff in NYC. In 1928, he accepted a position with a client, Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation, where he eventually became a vice president in 1941. During these years, he remained in the active Army Reserve until he was activated as a major in the Infantry in September. He sailed for North Africa in February 1943 and was involved in special operations including starting and commanding an officer candidate school for the local indigenous population. Howland was a member of the Harvard Club of NYC as well as the Union Club and various military and patriotic societies,

Commander Myron T. Richardson US Navy (*USS Arizona, USS Clark, USS Kenmore*)



Myron was born in Newton (MA) in 1897 and prepared for Harvard at Newburyport (MA) High School. He enlisted into the Navy in April 1917. 3 months later, he was released from active duty and returned to Harvard. He was recalled to active duty in April 1918 and assigned to Officer Material School in Cambridge (MA) where he was promoted to a chief boatswain's mate. In October 1918, he was commissioned an Ensign in the Navy. Over the next 15 years on active duty, he served on board the *USS Sierra, USS Von Steuben & USS Manley* as the engineering Officer, *USS Isherwood* as torpedo officer and later engineering officer, *USS Hopkins* as executive offer and navigator and the *USS Pecos* in the Far East. From 1941 to 1942, he was the commanding officer of the *USS Clark* and then the chief engineer of the *USS Arizona*. Myron then again assumed command of the *USS Clark* in the South Pacific from 1941 to 1942 and the *USS Kenmore* in the Pacific for the next 2 years. He later assumed command of a division of Destroyer Escorts.

LT Colonel Horatio Rogers US Army (MC) (26th Division)

Purple Heart



Horatio was born in Clinton (MA) in 1897 and prepared for Harvard at the Moses Brown School in Providence (RI) and the Volkman School in Boston. He enlisted as a private in the 1st Massachusetts Field Artillery which was federalized as the 26th Division in July 1917. He sailed for France in September 1917 where his combat engagements included: Chemin des Dames, the La Reine sectors, Marne-Aisne, Saint-Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. He was gassed in April 1918 and promoted to corporal. A year later, he returned to the US and was released from active duty at the end of April 1919. He received his MD from Harvard Medical School in 1923 and he later became a Boston surgeon. He remained in the Army Reserve and was recalled from active duty in November 1941. He shipped out to North Africa in February 1943.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1919 (continued)

Major George Tiffany US Army Air Corps (Aviation Section of Signal Corps–WW I; Africa Middle East Wing–WWII)



George was born in New York City (NY) in 1896 and graduated from St. Mark's School for Harvard College. In 1917, he enlisted as a private in 1st Massachusetts Calvary which was soon federalized as the 101st Machine Gun Battalion of the 26th Division and sailed for France in October 1917. He was soon commissioned as a 2nd Lt and pilot in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. The following year, his plane was shot down and he was taken prisoner but soon after he escaped. After the WWI, he founded an airline delivering overseas mail but 2 years later went to work for General Motors. In 1938, he started his own export company but again signed up for the Army Air Corps after Pearl Harbor. After serving with the Air Transport Command in the Caribbean, he shipped out to Africa and later was involved in the European Theater of operations. George lived in NYC where he was a member of the NY Athletic Club.



Commander George H. Tilghman US Navy (CO: Carrier Aircraft Service Unit 16)

Purple Heart



George was born in Johannesburg, South Africa in 1896 where he father was a mining engineer working for Cecil Rhodes. He transferred from a prestigious prep school in Switzerland to The Morristown School (NJ) where prepared for Harvard where he continued playing hockey, soccer and cross country track. In 1917, he was commissioned as 2nd LT in the Army Coast Artillery and sailed for France in 1918 where he was involved in railroad troop operations. After returning to the US in July 1919, he received a master degree from Columbia and then for the next 19 years was the headmaster at The Morristown School. With War clouds on the horizon, He accepted a commission as LCDR in the US Navy. He was accidentally killed in July 1944 at Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands when a damaged returning bomber crashed into his jeep on the runway. His oldest son Henry (H-43) was an ensign on a nearby destroyer at the time.

Captain Henry O. Wendt US Army (Ambulance Service)



Sam was born in Davenport, Iowa in 1897. Prior to Harvard, he went to Boston Latin. He enlisted as a Private into the Army Ambulance Service and was promoted to sergeant before shipping out to France in August 1917. He participated in the following combat engagements: Chemin des Dames offensive, Flanders defensive, Champagne defensive and the Aisne-Ardenne offensive. He returned to the USA and was released from active duty in April 1919.

After the war, he went into the electricity generation business and was ultimately promoted to become the Treasurer of the New England Power Association. In 1943, he volunteered and accepted a commission as a captain in the US Army.

LT Colonel Bryant Woods US Army Air Corps (28th Aero Squadron – WW I; 12th Air Support – WWII)



Bryant was born in Winchester (MA) in 1896 and prepared for Harvard at Noble & Greenough. In May 1917, he enlisted into the Army's Aviation Section and sailed for France in August 1917 where was completed and instructed various aviation training courses in Italy and France. In May 1918, he was injured in an airplane accident and hospitalized for 3 months. He then joined the 28th Aero Squadron in the 3rd Pursuit Group. 1st Lt Woods was shot down in combat and take to Germany a prisoner until his release on 29 November 1918. His combat engagements included: Toulon sector and the Saint-Mihiel offensive. He returned to the US in January 1919 and went into the securities business. He had risen to be a Vice President of Fidelity Trust in NY when He returned to active duty as a major in the Army Air Corps in 1940 and served as an intelligence officer in the Liberator Bomber Group based in England. He was subsequently involved in both the North African and Sicily campaigns.

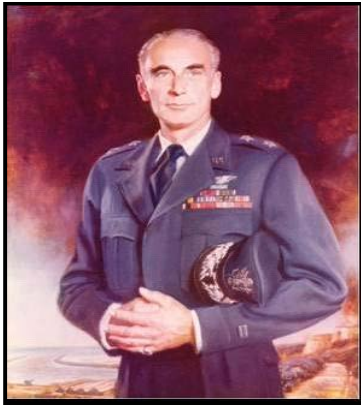


Medal of Honor

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1920

Major General Pierpont M. Hamilton US Air Force (CINCEUR: USAF)



He was born in the Tuxedo Park, New York in 1898 as the great, great grandson of Alexander Hamilton and grandson of John Pierpont Morgan. In May 1918, he was commissioned as an aviator in the US Army Signal Corps & served as an instructor pilot in Ellington Field, (TX) during World War I. After his discharge, he completed his undergraduate studies at Harvard where he also received his MA. He then became an international banker in France for several years before returning to the US in 1938 as of President of Dufay Color Inc.

He was voluntarily recalled to active duty in March 1942 and helped plan the ill-fated Dieppe Raid while serving on the staff of General Lord Louis Mountbatten. He then Participated in Operation Torch, the Allied invasion of French North Africa where he volunteered to act as an interpreter on a mission to meet with the French commander near Port Lyautey, French Morocco to broker a cease fire. After landing on the beach under hostile fire, Hamilton and Col. Demas Craw USA approached the French HQ in a light truck. They came under machine gun fire when Craw was killed & Hamilton was wounded and captured but succeeded in persuading the French to surrender. He was later

promoted to Operations & Intel officer for HQ North Africa Tactical AF.

After the War, Gen. Hamilton was released from active duty but was recalled in 1947 and appointed as the Commander US Air Forces – Europe in 1951 and retired a year later. He died at age 83 in Los Angeles in 1982. His Medal of Honor citation reads: "*For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action above and beyond the call of duty. On 8 November 1942, near Port Lyautey, French Morocco, LT Col. Hamilton volunteered to accompany Col. Demas Craw on a dangerous mission to the French commander, designed to bring about a cessation of hostilities. Driven away from the mouth of the Sebou River by heavy shelling from all sides, the landing boat was finally beached at Mehdiya Plage despite continuous machinegun fire from 3 low-flying hostile planes. Driven in a light truck toward French headquarters, this courageous mission encountered intermittent firing, and as it neared Port Lyaut a heavy burst of machinegun fire was delivered upon the truck from pointblank range, killing Col. Craw instantly. Although captured immediately after this incident, LT Col. Hamilton completed the mission*".



Captain Sumner Sewall US Army (95th Aero Squadron)

ACE & 2 Distinguished Service Crosses & Legion d'Honneur



Captain Sewall was born in Bath, ME in 1897. He dropped out of Yale to serve to initially serve in the American Field Ambulance Service during World War I. He later transferred to the US Army Signal Corps as a fighter pilot where he was an ace with seven official kills (5 airplanes and 2 balloons). After his release from active duty, the war he had the wisdom to then attend Harvard where he received his degree in 1920. Following his college graduation, he worked in a variety of jobs including being an executive with Colonial Air Service and a director of United Airlines. In 1940, he was elected governor of Maine and served two terms. Sewall's administration was notable for cleaning up scandals in state government and passing a minimum wage law for state teachers. After stepping down as governor, Sewall became president of American Overseas Airlines for a year and served as the military governor of Württemberg-Baden from 1946 to 1947. Sumner was also awarded the Croix de Guerre & the Order of the Crown (Belgium).

His DSC citation in part reads: "*Distinguished Service Cross to First Lieutenant (Air Service) Sumner Sewall, United States Army Air Service, for repeated acts of extraordinary heroism in action near Menil-la-Tour, France, 3 June 1918, and near Landres-St.-Georges, France, 13 October 1918. On 3 June Lieutenant Sewall with two other pilots attacked a formation of six hostile planes. Through his companions were forced to withdraw because of jammed guns, he continued in the fight for 15 minutes and succeeded in sending one of his adversaries down in flames. On 18 October while on a voluntary patrol, this officer saw an American observation plane being attacked by a German machine (Fokker type), accompanied by eight other hostile planes. He immediately attacked and destroyed the Fokker and was in turn attacked by the eight planes. By skillful maneuvering he evaded them and escorted the observation plane back to our lines*". His 2nd DSC citation in part reads: "*...for extraordinary heroism in action while serving with 95th Aero Squadron, 1st Pursuit Group, U.S. Army Air Service, A.E.F., near Rocourt, France, 7 July 1918. Lieutenant Sewall fearlessly attacked a formation of five enemy planes (type K Fokker) and separated one from the group, pursued it far behind the enemy's lines and sent it down in a crash, following it within 30 meters of the ground in spite of severe fire from a machine-gun, rifles, and anti-aircraft guns, bullets which passed through his clothing*".

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS

1925

LT Colonel Herbert Sherwin US Army (MC) (81st General Hospital)



Dr. Sherwin was born in Russia in 1904. After immigrating to the US with his parents, he moved to Fall River (MA) where he graduated from B.M.C. Durfee High School. Following his older brother Alfred (H-22) to Harvard College, Herb was a Phi Beta Kappa and graduated cum laude. After later graduating from Harvard Medical School with the class of 1925, he joined the Army Medical Reserves and interned in both Boston and New York. In July 1941, he was called to active duty and reported as captain to Maxwell Field (i.e. now an Air Force base in AL). Towards the end of 1942, he was transferred to another Army Air Corps facility in Charleston (SC) where he eventually became commanding officer of the base hospital. Dr. Sherwin reported to the 81st General Hospital in 1944 which was formed and trained in Palm Springs (CA) prior to being shipped to Wales near Cardiff and eventually to France after the D Day invasion. In February 1946, he returned to the USA and was released from active duty allowing him to return to his pediatric practice in the Boston Area. In addition to various medical activities, Dr. Sherwin was also active in the Masons and a local post of the Jewish War Veterans.



1927

LCDR Archibald C. Collidge US Navy (Carrier Division 6)



Archie was born in Cambridge (MA) in 1905 and went to the Montezuma School in Los Gatos (CA) prior to entering Harvard. After college, he received a literature degree from Oxford which was followed by a PHD from Trinity College in Dublin (Eire). For the following 5 years, he taught at the Hotchkiss School until his commissioning as a Navy Lieutenant in July 1942. After being completing Navy Communications School, Archie had comm. billets at stateside air stations until reporting on board the *USS Kitkun Bay* (CVE 71) as the staff comm. officer of Car Div 26 when he took part in the Marianas campaign (i.e. Guam, Tinian & Saipan). In August 1944, Archie became the flag communications officer of Car Div 6 where he served aboard the *USS Wasp* (CV18), *USS Enterprise* (CV6), *USS Hornet* (CV18) & the *USS Ticonderoga* (CVA14). He received 6 battle stars for his Pacific ribbon. In January 1945, Archie was wounded in action and returned to the US where he was released from active duty in April 1945. In CivLant, he returned to teaching

at Hotchkiss and he later became headmaster at the Manlius School and member of the Harvard Club of NY

Purple Heart



Major Harold J. Collidge US Army (Office of Strategic Services)

Legion of Merit & Purple Heart



Harry was born in Boston in 1904 and was the grandnephew of Mrs. Jack Isabella Stewart Gardner owner of what later became the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum. He prepared at Milton Academy for Harvard. After his junior year of college, he was invited to participate in a Harvard Medical Expedition across Africa from Liberia to the Belgian Congo. After graduation from Harvard, he attended Cambridge University (UK) where he received a degree in biology. A year later, Ted & Kermit Roosevelt asked Harry to organize and lead their 8 month zoological expedition to Indo-China. Upon his return to the US, he accepted the position of assistant curator of mammals in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard.

With War clouds on the horizon, Harry enlisted in the Mass National Guard in 1940 and later was promoted to staff sergeant. He was commissioned as a 2nd LT in 1941 and was invited to join the Office of Strategic Services under General Bill Donovan USA. Harry deployed to Europe in July 1943 where he spent many months behind enemy lines in France, Belgium & Italy. After he was wounded in action, he spent several months at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington until he was released from active duty in December 1945. In his civilian career, Harry lived in Washington DC where he was the executive director of the Pacific Science Board and served on several conservation and wildlife oriented boards. Harry was a member of the Harvard Clubs of both Boston and NYC as well as the Cosmos and Explorers clubs in Washington.

1.HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS

1927 (continued)



Commander Lawrence Coolidge US Navy (*USS Hornet, USS Bennington, etc*)

Navy Commendation Medal



Larry was born in Boston in 1904 and prepared at the Groton School and went to the University of Arizona for a year before transferring to Harvard where he was on the football and varsity crew teams. After graduating com laude from the College, he was then the assistant Dean at Harvard for 2 years before he entered Harvard Law School and graduated in 1931. during the 1930's, he spent several summers deep sea cruising and mountain climbing and also took a 3month trip touring and climbing mountains in the Soviet Union. Larry then passed the Massachusetts bar and became a partner in the Boston Law firm of Loring, Collidge, Noble & Boyd where he specialized in trusts, taxation and corporate law served on several charity boards. On the day after Pearl Harbor, Larry was commission as a LT in the US Navy and was trained in air combat intelligence. He shipped out to the South Pacific to serve on the *USS Enterprise (CV 6)* and transferred a year later to the *USS*

Hornet (CV 12) which was torpedoed by Jap air attacks and sunk during the Battle do Santa Cruz. After his rescue, he spent 3 months on the *USS Saratoga (CV12)* where he participated in the initial invasion of the Solomon Islands. He then was ordered for almost a year to the *USS Sangamon (CVE 26)* which supported the landings Tarawa, Kwajalein and Eniwetok. His final sea duty assignment was on the *USS Bennington (CV 20)* which took part in the first raid on Tokyo as well as the landing on Iwo Jima and Okinawa. Larry was released from active duty in December and was authorized to wear 7 battle stars. After the war, he returned to the Boston as a partner in the law firm of Gaston, Snow, Rice and Boyd. He died from cancer in 1950 in his home in Beverly (MA).



Major Roger S. Collidge US Army Air Corps (HQ US Air forces - Europe)

Bronze Star



Roger was born in Bedford (NY) and graduated from Groton before entering Harvard. After college, he went to Harvard Engineering School as well as HBS before moving to New York for the electric utility business. He later became a utility analyst for a NY Stock Exchange firm. At the start of World War II, Roger joined the US Army Air Corps as an intelligence officer. He shipped out to Europe and reported to the US Air Force Headquarters (Europe) for the next 3 years. He was released from active duty in April 1946 but continued to serve in the US Air Force Reserve. After the war, Roger founded an electrochemical laboratory and was awarded many patents relating to the construction and operation of storage batteries. Roger was member of the Harvard Clubs in both Boston and New York City.



Major Fredrick W. Galbraith III US Army Air Corps (14th Air Force)

Bronze Star



Fred was born in East Orange (NJ) in 1903 and went to Williston Academy in Easthampton (MA) before graduating cum laude from Harvard with a degree in geology. Since jobs for geologists were scarce in the late 1920's, Fred learned the mining business initially as laborer and later as a mine superintendent. He then went to the University of Arizona where he received his PHD in geology and later became a tenured geology professor. Fred joined the US Army Air Corps in 1942 and spent the next 18 months in China in charge of target selection for the 14th Air Force. He was released from active duty in May 1946 but continued to serve in the active Air Force Reserve after returning to teaching geology at University of Arizona. During the Korean War, he was recall to active duty and was assigned to the intelligence Division of the 43rd Bombardment wing.

1.HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS

1927 (continued)

Commander Geoffrey M. Gates US Navy (Allied HQ–North Africa)

Navy Commendation Medal & Croix de Guerre



Geoff was born as an identical twin in Elyria (OH) in 1905. After Milton Academy, he attended Harvard with his twin brother. After college, he moved to New York and worked in the banking and brokerage business on Wall Street. He was commissioned as a Naval Intelligence officer in 1940. After 18 months in Washington, he was sent to North Africa as a liaison officer with the Free French Army. For most of 1945, he assigned to the headquarters of the Supreme Allied Expeditionary Force Europe in Paris. Geoff was released from active duty in September 1945 and returned to New York City where he became the Vice President of the parson School of Design.



LCDR John M. Gates US Navy (SHAEP)

Bronze Star & Croix de Guerre

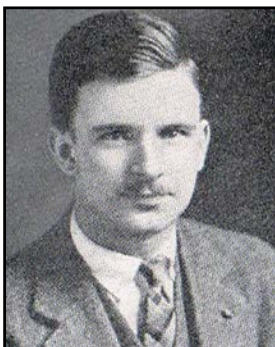


John and his twin brother, Geoff were born in Elyria (OH) in 1905. He also attended Milton Academy as well as Harvard with his brother. After Harvard, he graduated from Columbia with a master's degree in Architecture. After a long job search, he accepted a position at Steuben Glass by Arthur Houghton Jr. (H-29) who was a Vice President of Corning Glass which owned Steuben. After the Jap bombing of Pearl Harbor, he again followed his brother into the Navy as an intelligence officer. He spent 2 years as chief of an allied intelligence group which operated in England, France Luxembourg and Holland. John was released from active duty in October 1945 and was authorized to wear 5 campaign battle stars. After returning to the USA, he again joined Stueben Glass where he eventually became the Vice President of Design



Commander Robert Marvin US Navy (Navy HQ - Europe)

Bronze Star & Purple Heart



Bob was born Portsmouth (NH) in 1902 and attended Phillips Exeter prior to Harvard. He attended Harvard Law School as well as Boston University before his was admittance to the New Hampshire bar in 1931. In 1932, as a Democratic candidate, he was elected Portsmouth City Councilman-at-large and then was twice elected mayor of Portsmouth (1934-1937). During World War II, he joined the US Navy and shipped out to the UK prior to his participation in the D-Day invasion of Normandy. After the war, Robert resumed his law practice in Portsmouth where he died in 1958.



Major George R. Metcalf US Army (115th Infantry, 3rd Army)

2 Bronze Stars & Purple Heart



George was born in St. Paul (MN) in 1906 and prepared for Harvard at St. Paul Academy Country Day School. After college, He attended the Episcopal Theological School and was ordained as an Episcopal priest. He was commissioned as an Army captain in the Chaplain Corps in July 1942 and 2 months later shipped out to the European Theater of Operations where remained for the next 39 months. Father George participated in the invasion of Normandy where he was wounded and shipped back to the UK for recovery. He then returned to the continent with 3rd Army before his release from active duty in December. He returned to his wife and family in St. Paul where he was a priest at St. Paul's Church on the Hill.



1.HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS

1927 (continued)

LCDR Thornton B. Poole US Navy (USS PC 1225 -Navy Amphibious Force- Europe)



Bronze Star



Thornton was born in Mount Vernon (NY) in 1904 and graduated from Mount Vernon public high prior to Harvard College. After his college graduation, he joined the Metropolitan Insurance Company and traveled extensively managing commercial accounts throughout the US. He joined the Navy in August 1942 and initially home ported in Miami on a patrol craft doing anti-submarine duty for Cubans and South America convoys. In 1944, he was promoted to executive officer of his ship and sent to the UK to prepare for the invasion of Europe. Thornton participated in the initial assault of Omaha Beach at Normandy where his ship directed various assault waves. He was released from active duty in December 1945 returned to Metropolitan Insurance as a commercial insurance supervisor. However, he also continued to serve for many years in the Naval Reserve.



2 Bronze Stars

Major Aaron Prigot Medical Corps US Army (3rd Armored Division)



Aaron was born in Pratt City (AL) in 1906 and prepared for Harvard at Boston Latin. After college, he entered Harvard Medical School. When he received his MD 1933, he became a surgeon and took a reserve commission in the Army. Dr. Prigot was called to active duty in February 1941 and served on active duty until January 1946 with the 3rd Armored Division. During this time, he served in the European theater and earned 5 Battle Stars as well as 2 Bronze Stars for heroism in combat. After the war, he remained in the active army Reserve and served as the senior surgeon at both Harlem and Mount Sinai Hospitals in New York City. He also was the authored many research papers dealing with trauma, antibiotics and cancer.

1929

Captain Leroy Anderson USA (Military Intelligence)



Leroy Anderson was born in 1908 in Cambridge, Massachusetts to Swedish immigrant parents. His father was a US postal clerk who played the mandolin and his mother was a church organist who gave Leroy his first piano lessons. He attended Cambridge public schools and studied piano at The New England Conservatory of Music in Boston. His father had bought him a trombone when Leroy was at Cambridge Rindge & Latin so he eventually could play in the first row of the Harvard University Band. He did play in and was the student conductor of the Band at Harvard from where he graduated magna cum laude and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. A year later, Leroy also received a Master of Arts from Harvard and then continued working in a PhD in German and Scandinavian languages to become a language teacher since he did not think he could make a living only from music. As a result, he became fluent in English, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, Icelandic, German, French, Italian & Portuguese. While at the Harvard Graduate School of Arts & Sciences, Leroy received an offer to teach in Pennsylvania but he decided to continue with his music career. During this time, was also working as organist, choir director, Director of the Harvard University Band, conducting and arranging various dance bands. During this time. he was also working as organist. choir director & Director of the great

Harvard University Band as well as conducting and arranging for various dance bands around Boston. In 1936, his composing at Harvard and his arranging work came to the attention of Arthur Fiedler, director of the Boston Pops Orchestra, who asked him to become an arranger for the "Pops". Leroy joined the U.S. Army in 1942 as a commissioned officer and was assigned to Iceland as a translator and interpreter. As an Army captain, he was assigned to the Pentagon in 1945 as the Chief of the Scandinavian Desk of Military Intelligence. However, his military and intelligence duties did not prevent him from composing and he wrote "The Syncopated Clock". After the war, Anderson continued to serve in the Army Reserve and was recalled to active duty for the Korean War. During this period, he wrote his first commercial hit (i.e. "Blue Tango"). His musical compositions and recordings during the fifties as well as his studio orchestra conducting were immensely successful. Leroy's other notable orchestra charts and records include: "Sleigh Ride", "The Typewriter", "Bugler's Holiday", "A Trumpeter's Lullaby" and many original Harvard marches which can only be performed by the Harvard University Band.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1930

LT Colonel 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 Colonel 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.



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

Navy Cross

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

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1930

Brigadier General James Roosevelt USMC (4th Raider Battalion)



Navy Cross & Silver Star



Brigadier General James Roosevelt USMC (4th Raider Battalion) – **Navy Cross & Silver Star**. He was born in New York City. Prior to Harvard College, he attended the Groton School. He started and managed a very successful insurance agency. He resigned in 1937 to work in the White House for his father, President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He left this position a year later and moved to Hollywood, California, where he accepted a job with motion picture producer Samuel Goldwyn and set up "Globe Productions", a company to produce short films for penny arcades. In October 1939, Roosevelt resigned the USMC lieutenant colonel's commission he had been given in 1936. He was then commissioned as a Captain in the US Marine Corps Reserves and went on active duty in November 1940. In early 1941, the President sent him to the Middle East as a military attaché with the British forces. He traveled extensively in the area, and observed several important campaigns. In August 1941, he joined the OSS staff of General William Donovan USA as the Coordinator of Information, with the job of working out the exchange of information with other agencies. After Japan's Attack on Pearl Harbor, Roosevelt requested assignment

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

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

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1931

Commander John Endicott. Lawrence US Navy (3rd Fleet staff)



Legion of Merit (V) & 2 Bronze Stars



He was born in Milton, MA and prepared at the Groton School for Harvard. After College, he graduated from Harvard law school in 1936 and then practiced as an associate with Goodwin, Proctor & Hoar in Boston. After 3 years, John joined the family firm as a general partner in the cotton import and export business. With war clouds on the horizon in 1940, John enlisted into the Massachusetts National Guard and was later promoted to 1st LT He resigned from the National Guard in January 1942 and was commissioned into the Navy. He earned 12 battle stars in the South Pacific including Guadalcanal and the Battle of the Philippine Sea while subsequently serving with: 1st Marine Air Wing, ComSoPac and as the Air Intelligence officer on the 3rd Fleet staff. During this period, he earned the Navy Commendation Medal. After the war, John returned to the cotton business and served many years on the Board of Directors for General Electric as well as the boards of several hospital and trade groups. He was a member of the Somerset Club in Boston, the Harvard Club of New York City and the Myopia Hunt Club.



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.



LCDR 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 LTJG 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.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1932

LCDR Charles Francis Adams IV USNR (CO- USS William Seiverling DE 441)



Charles Francis Adams was born in Boston in 1910. He was the son of Charles Francis Adams III (1888 & HLS 1892) who was a former Secretary of the Navy from 1929 to 1933, as well as the first owner of the Boston Bruins and a mayor of Quincy, MA. Charles was the great-great-great grandson of US President John Adams (H-1755) as well as Benjamin Williams Crowninshield, who was the Secretary of the Navy for both Presidents Madison & Monroe. He was also the great-great grandson of President John Quincy Adams (H-1782). After St. Mark's School, Adams graduated from Harvard College as a 6th generation legacy and 2 years later graduated from the Harvard Business School. Charles was commissioned into the Navy in 1942. He was the first commanding officer of the destroyer escort, the *USS William Seiverling* (DE 441) which was commissioned in June 1944 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Following a shakedown cruise, Captain Adams reached Oahu, Hawaii on 17 September and began a series of missions out of the Pearl Harbor, HI. On 2 December 1944, the *Seiverling* then steamed via Eniwetok to Ulithi, where it arrived with a hunter-killer group to patrol the sea lanes between various islands in the Central Pacific and keep them clear of Japanese submarines. On 28 December, DE 44 supported the Lingayen Gulf landings in the Philippines. Captain Adams subsequently set a course via the Surigao Strait, the Sulu Sea, and the South China Sea for Luzon. During this transit, the

Seiverling guns warded off several aerial attacks by the Japanese Navy. On 19 February, the *Seiverling* reported for duty off the coast of Iwo Jima to support the battle then in progress. For about a month, DE 441 and the other ships in the task force conducted antisubmarine patrols of the sea lanes between the Marianas and Iwo Jima. On 21 March, Captain Adams proceeded to support the assault on Okinawa. His mission in support of the Ryukyu campaign consisted of antisubmarine protection for escort carriers which provided close air support for the troops assaulting Okinawa. During their Okinawa duty, the *Seiverling* came under numerous kamikaze air attacks on 25 May which sank a neighboring ship. The *Seiverling* claimed three plane kills and a number of hits but suffered no major damage. Captain Adams then conducted antisubmarine patrols with escort carriers until the end of hostilities on 15 August. The *Seiverling* arrived in Tokyo Bay on 2 September for the formal Japanese surrender. DE 441 then supported the occupation forces in Japan until 17 October when she departed the Philippines and returned to California in November 1945 to prepare for deactivation. After the war, Charles became an executive in the electronics industry and served as the co-founder and first president of the Raytheon from 1948. After his retirement, he lived in the Boston area where he was a member of the Wardroom Club until his death in January of 1999.



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

Navy Cross



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

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

His Navy Cross citation reads as follows: *“The President of the United States of America takes pleasure in presenting the Navy Cross to Lieutenant Commander Frank S. Bayley, Jr., United States Naval Reserve, for extraordinary heroism and distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer of the Rescue Ship U.S.S. ROCKVILLE (EPCER-851), in operations against the enemy from April 1945 to June 1945, during the amphibious assault and capture of Okinawa. Demonstrating outstanding skill, inspiring leadership, and unfailing determination, Lt. Commander Bayley ably brought his ship to rescue survivors of burning and sinking vessels despite the hazards*

of frequent and violent air attacks by the enemy. He contributed materially to the success of a dangerously difficult operation in a conspicuously heroic manner. His conduct throughout was in keeping with the highest traditions of the Naval Service.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1932 (continued)

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

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



James was from Pittsburg (PA) and transferred to Harvard after his freshman year of college at the University of Pittsburg. He then pursued and received his master degree (1938) and PHD (1940) in anthropology from Harvard. Prior to his PHD, James taught at Boston College and later worked for the State Department before entering the Navy as an intelligence officer in 1941. He was a field officer in the Middle East for over 2 years when he joined the Office of Special Services (i.e. the OSS or precursor of the CIA) in 1944. He was sent to Nazi occupied Europe where he captured by the Germans and executed by a firing squad in a concentration camp near Linz, Austria in January 1945. His Navy Cross citation reads as follows: *“The President of the United States of America takes pride in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumously) to James Harvey Gaul, Lieutenant, U.S. Navy (Reserve), for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with Company B, 2677th Regiment, Office of Strategic Services, in action in action against enem forces from 17 September 1944 to 26 December 1944. Lieutenant Gaul's outstanding accomplishments, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States”.*

  **Silver Star & Bronze Star**

LT Colonel High G. Brown USA (1st Infantry Division; Field Artillery)



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.

 **Silver Star**

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

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.

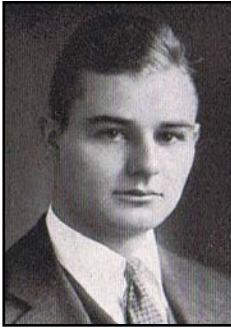
1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1932 (continued)

1st LT Reginald Fincke Jr. USMC (3rd Battn.26th Reg., 6th Marine Division)



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 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 LTJG 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.

1934

LCDR Norman C. Hoffman US Navy (*USS Baker*)

Legion of Merit

Norman was from New Hampshire. During War II, he served on the *USS Oklahoma* (CL 65) and the *USS South Dakota* (BB 49) prior to assuming command of the *USS Baker* (DE 190) where he sank a U-Boat in the North Atlantic. After his release from active duty, he returned to the business world manufacturing box board.



LT Beverley Bowie US Navy (Office of Strategic Services)

Bronze Star

Bev was from Pennsylvania. During 1943 & 1944, he served as an officer of the OSS (i.e. predecessor of special operations and the CIA) in North Africa and Italy with the 15th Air Force HQ in target intelligence and photo reconnaissance). He was then was sent to operate behind the German lines in Rumania and the Carpathian region of the USSR for which he was personally awarded the Bronze Star by the OSS head, Major General William Donovan USA. In 1945, Bev returned to Washington and was promoted to become the acting Chief of the Central European section of the OSS.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1935

Commander Elwood D. Boynton US Navy (*USS Erie*)

Elwood was from Scarsdale (NY). In February 1941, he volunteered for active duty and reported as an Ensign to the *USS Erie* (PG 50) which was a patrol gunboat operating out of Balboa (Panama). In August 1942, he was promoted to take command of a sub chaser based in San Francisco (CA) until he was ordered to build and train another sub chaser on the West Coast. In early 1945, he was appointed as the commanding officer of a Destroyer Escort in the Atlantic fleet and escorted many convoys across the Atlantic to Europe and the Mediterranean. After VE day (i.e. Victory in Europe), his Destroyer steamed to the Pacific but was spared further combat in a West Pac deployment as a result of the Atomic Bomb and the resulting Japanese unconditional surrender. After 5 continuous years at sea, Elwood was released from active duty & returned to the financial business and started an investment banking firm on Wall Street with his father and brothers.



Bronze Star

LT James H. Braddock US Navy (*USS Bryant*)

He was an NYC actuary living in New Jersey before and after World War II. He joined the Navy in August 1943 and was commissioned an Ensign after his indoctrination at Quonset Point (RI). He steamed to the South Pacific on a Destroyer in March 1944 where he remained until after VJ Day in August 1945. He was the fighter director officer on various destroyers and received 5 battle stars while participating in amphibious landing operations. Jim was personally awarded the Bronze Star by Admiral Kincaid for "materially assisting in the destruction of many enemy craft". He also was awarded the Philippines Liberation ribbon with 2 stars and a Distinguished Unit Citation while on the *USS Bryant* (DD665) which sank a Jap cruiser by torpedo fire in the 2nd Battle of the Philippines.



Silver Star & Purple Heart

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

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.



Navy Cross & Purple Heart

Commander Robert W. Skinner III US Navy (MC) – (surgeon – 1st Marine Raider Battalion)



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

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

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1935

Commander Laurens D. Dawes USN

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.



Silver Star



Silver Star & Purple Heart

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



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.



Bronze Star

LT Jonathan S. England US Navy (Motor Torpedo Boat Squadron 9)

He was born in Pittsfield, MA where he graduated from the local high school. After attending Phillips Andover, he entered Harvard where he was captain of the Lacrosse team, played varsity soccer and was chosen as an All American in both sports. After working for a few years, he was commissioned an ensign in July 1942. He graduated from the Motor Torpedo Boat Training Center in Melville, RI with President John F. Kennedy. As captain of a PT boat and later section leader, he was awarded the Bronze Star for various operations in the Solomon Islands from 1942 to 1944, including landing coast watchers in Japanese held Bougainville and sinking several Japanese barges. He reported to BuShips in Washington, DC in November 1945, where he remained until his discharge from active service at the end of December 1945. Jonathan is now buried in Arlington Cemetery along with his shipmate JFK.



Legion of Merit

LT Commander Herbert C. McClees US Navy (*USS Cofer*)

Herb was from Austin, TX. During War II, he served on active duty in combat in the South Pacific Theater of Operations as the commanding officer of the *USS Cofer* (APD 62). After the war, he published and sold legal books.



Brg. General William F. McGonagle USA (84th Field Artillery Battalion, 9th Div.)

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.

Purple Heart & Military Cross (UK)



LT Colonel James Parton US Army Air Corps (Air Corp General Staff)

He was from Hollywood, CA. During War II, he served on the on the General Staff as Chief Historian. After the war, he worked for Time – Life where he was the West Coast bureau chief.

Legion of Merit & Bronze Star



1st LT William F. Rogers US Army Air Corps (5th Army Air Force)

Bill was from Rockport (MA) and he enlisted in the Army Air Corps in May 1942 and was commissioned and received his wings in September 1943. He flew 46 combat missions in B-24-s delivering heavy bombardment to Italy, The Balkans, Germany France and Rumania. For his service and bravery, Bill was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal with 4 Oak Leaf Clusters, 2 Distinguished Unit Citations and the African-European Campaign Medal with 3 battle stars.

Distinguished Flying Cross & Air Medal

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1935 (continued)

Private Edward W. Robichek US Army (Company B, 330th Infantry regiment, 83rd Infantry Division)

Ed was from Washington D.C. where he worked as an economist after college. He was drafted in February 1944 and sent to Europe after boot camp and infantry basic training. From August 1944 to VE Day (April 1945), he participated in combat operations in France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg and Germany and earned 4 battle stars. He stayed with the US Army of occupation in Germany until January 1946 when he was redeployed to the USA for his honorable discharge. Ed then returned to work as an economist with the US Treasury and later the International Monetary Fund in Washington.



Captain Harry C. Roff US Army Air Corps (78th Fighter Group, 83rd Squad.) **Distinguished Flying Cross & Air Medal**

Harry was from Naugatuck (CT). He enlisted as an aviation cadet in US Army Air Corps in January 1942. He received his wings and commission after his pilot training at Maxwell Field (AL), Sumter (SC), Moultrie (GA) & St. Petersburg (FL). In January 1943, He sailed aboard the Queen Elizabeth was based near Cambridge (UK) at Duxford Air Base. He flew the P-47 Thunderbolt in over 80 missions across the Channel to France, Belgium, Netherlands and Germany. In his combat sorties, he shot down 3 German Luftwaffe aircraft for which he received the DFC with 2 clusters (i.e. 2 awards) and the Air Medal with 3 clusters planes. He returned to the US in November 1944 and was assigned to a combat flight instructor at Dover Army Air Base (DE). After his release from active duty, Harry accepted a position as a sales representative in Connecticut with the National Cash Register Company.

Commander Gerard R. Miller US Navy Medical Corps (1st Marine Division).

Ed was from Manchester (CT). After Harvard College, he attended and graduated from Tufts Medical School in 1939 which was followed by interning at hospitals in both Bridgeport & Manchester (CT). He was directly commissioned as a LTJG in July 1941 to serve Marine grunts based at Quantico (VA). After a year of infantry training, his unit shipped out to New Zealand via the Panama Canal before making the initial assault on Guadalcanal in the Solomons. After securing and hold the beach, he spent several months on the Guadalcanal until his unit was relieved for rest and recreation in Australia. Gerard was then transferred to Camp Lejeune (NC) to assume duty as an instructor at the Medical Field Service School. As 18 months, Dr. Miller was again order to the Pacific and landed with an Advanced Naval Base at Sasebo (Japan) when he visited the ruin and desolation of the atomic bomb on Nagasaki.



Colonel Henry S. Miller US Marine Corps (214th Squadron- AKA “The Black Sheep”)

Distinguished Flying Cross

Henry was born in Jenkintown (PA) in 1914. He prepared for Harvard at the William Penn Charter School and a year at Phillips Exeter. After college, Henry graduated from Harvard Law School in 1939 and passed the Pennsylvania Bar later that year. In February 1941, he enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force since he was too old for flight training in the US military. After earning his wings and commission, Henry was assigned as a flight instructor in the RCAF. In May 1942, he was able to transfer his commission to the US Marine Corps and deployed to the South Pacific in January 1943 where he joined the famed “Black Sheep Squadron” as a fighter pilot under the command of Medal of Honor recipient, Major Greg Boyington USMC. Over the next 19 months, Henry flew over 90 combat sorties mostly in the Solomon Islands and took as the commanding officer of the 214th Squadron after Major Boyington was shot down and presumed missing. Henry was then ordered to take over and train a new fighter Squadron in Cherry Point (NC) which was scheduled to return to Pacific but war ended and he was released from active duty in November 1945 and returned to his law practice in Jenkintown but continued his service in the active Marine Corps Reserve. He was recalled to active duty during the Korean War as the commanding officer a Marine attack squadron. After the Korean armistice, he again returned to practice law in PA Henry taught literacy classes at a local State prison County Community College. Henry was member of the Harvard Club of Philadelphia, Son of the Revolution and the Rotary. In April 1999, he died from complications of a stroke in Philadelphia at age 85.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1936

Major John Alexander Carley USA

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.



Silver Star & Bronze Star

LT Colonel William W. Prout US Army (101st Cavalry Regiment)

Bill saw combat in northwest Europe during World War II with the XV&XXI Corps of the 7th Army and later with 12th Armored Division of XXI Corps. After the war, he lived in Greenwich (CT) as an executive with Lever Brothers. He died in 2012. Among other exploits, troops of the 101st Cavalry captured German field marshal Albert Kesselring as well as the Japanese ambassador to Germany in May 1945. Following the war, the 101st Group was inactivated on 225 October 1945 at Camp Myles Standish, Massachusetts.)

LCDR Theodore Roosevelt III US Navy (Air Wing 2)



Air Medal



Ted is grandson of President Theodore Roosevelt (H- 1880), and son of General Theodore Roosevelt Jr. USA (H-1909), who were both Medal of Honor recipients. As traditional in his family, he attended the Groton School before attending and graduating from Harvard College where he was a member of the Owl Club. Prior to World War II, Ted worked for the DuPont Company until he joined the US military in wartime as did his father and grandfather. After his commissioning in the US Navy, he was commissioned an ensign and sent to flight school to become a Naval Aviator. He served in the South Pacific on the staff of Admiral John Dale Price USN and was awarded the Air Medal for his vital role in a successful intelligence mission flying in combat over a Japanese held island. Following his release from active duty after the victory over Japan, he became a partner in a brokerage firm in Philadelphia and later served for 2 years as the Secretary of Commerce for PA. After serving as president of a nonprofit group, he died in 2001.



Captain John S. Weber US Army Quartermaster Corps)

Bronze Star

In 1944, John served in China supporting the Chinese Nationalist Army while fighting the Japanese Army at the Salween River front in China by coordinating and providing supplies over the "hump". During this deployment, he became fluent in Mandarin and was awarded the Bronze Star for his valor in combat. After his release from active duty, he started a vending machine company in Rochester (NY). He died in Ohio at the end of 2016.

1937

LCDR James P. Barker US Navy (*USS Helm*)



Jim was born in 1913 in Worcester (MA) & prepped at Choate for Harvard. After graduation, he joined the family firm of Baker Lead Manufacturing as the Assistant Treasurer. With War clouds on the horizon, he was commissioned into the Navy via OCS in June of 1941. Since he had travel extensively in Europe as a child, he requested Atlantic duty and was assigned to the *USS Helm (DD 388)* in Pearl Harbor (HI). On 7 December 1942, his ship was the only one that was completely manned and the 1st to leave Pearl after the attack. After participating in the battle of the Coral Sea in May 1942, he was transferred to the staff of Commander Sea Forces, Hawaiian Sea Frontier where he remained until the end of the war. After his release from active duty, he became the president of his company after the death of his father. Jim was a member of the Harvard Clubs of Boston and NY & the Military Order of the World Wars.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1937 (continued)

Staff Sergeant William J. Barker US Army (103rd Cactus Division)



Bronze Star



Bill was born in Denver (CO) in 1913 and graduated from a local high school. After Harvard where he was on the Lampoon, Bill spent several years in Hollywood trying to get into the entertainment business by working as set designer, director, cartoonist, writer etc. After Pearl Harbor, he returned to Denver to work with Remington Arms as a quality control engineer writing shop manuals. Bill stated that he then wished to see his product in practical use and enlisted into the Army Infantry in 1944 as a combat artist-correspondent in the European Theater of Operation. In addition to the Bronze Star, Bill was awarded the Combat Infantry Badge and 2 battle stars.

After the war, Bill returned to Denver and became a staff writer and editor with the Denver Post. Among other works, he was responsible for discovering writing up the famous story of "*The Search for Bridey Murphy*". He later hosted a radio talk show in Denver.

Sergeant Alan M. Fujino French Army Air (Free French Forces)

Alan was born in France and tried to join the RAF after the war started since he was living in the UK. However as French national, he was transferred to the French Army and ended up the personal driver for General De Gaulle as well as several other French flag officers. After the war, he worked in manufacturing until he joined an orchestra in Hawaii as a composer and broadcaster.



Distinguished Flying Cross & Air Medal

Captain Brice A. Frey Jr. US Army Air Corps (501st Bombardment Group)



After Harvard where he was a member of the Hasty Pudding Club, Brice spent a couple of years in theatrical productions and stage design. In 1942, he enlisted into the Army infantry and was later transferred to the US Army Air Corps where he was commissioned and earned his wings as a pursuit pilot. In the Pacific campaign, he flew over 2,000 hours in both single and multi-engine planes.

After the war, Brice moved to New York City where he was a special risk underwriter in the insurance business and became a member of the Tuxedo club

LCDR Spencer B. Fulweiler US Navy (*LST 588*)



After Harvard, Spence had a photographic studio in Philadelphia until the spring of 1942 when he entered the Navy as an ensign. For 2 years, Spence served on a corvette patrol ships in the Atlantic and Caribbean in convoy and ASW duty. He was then ordered to take command and commission the Landing Ship Tank (*LST 588*) to participate in amphibious operations taking the 6th Marines to assault various Pacific Islands including Iwo Jima and Okinawa. After the cessation of hostilities, he was involved in transporting Japanese and Chinese in Northern china for repatriations as well as taking Nationalist Chinese troops to Manchuria.

After the war, he moved to upstate New York and was employed by a leading manufacturer of photographic materials.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1937 (continued)

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



Silver Star & Purple Heart



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 Basin. 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 William T. Haley Jr. US Army (MC) – (102nd Cavalry Squadron)

Distinguished Service Cross & Purple Heart



Bill was born in 1916 in Peabody (MA). He prepped at the Newton Country Day School for Harvard. After college, he graduated from Tuft's Medical School in 1941 and interned at the Newton- Wellesley hospital until he was commissioned as 1st LT into the Army Medical Corp in September 1942. Bill shipped out to England in May 1943 where he stationed in Swindon and Dartmoor (Exeter) and trained for the invasion of Europe. He landed on Omaha Beach in Normandy on D Day + 2 in a reconnaissance outfit in the V Corps, 1st Army. For the next year, Bill's unit was involved in extensive combat in the European Theater of Operations and he was wounded but completely recovered during this period. At the time of the German surrender in May 1945, Bill was in Pilsen, Czechoslovakia. A few months later, he returned to the United States was married in November 1945. After his release from active duty in December 1945, Bill moved to Marblehead (MA) and set up a general service practice as a physician His citation for the Distinguished Service Cross reads as follows: *The President of the United States of America takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to Captain William T. Haley (MC) United States Army for extraordinary*

heroism in connection with military operations against armed enemy while serving as Medical Officer with the 102nd Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron in action against enemy forces on 25 August 1945. On the outskirts of Paris, France, his squadron was engaged in a fierce fight with the enemy/ Disregarding his own safety and armed only with a white flag and his medical kit, he walked into the 'no man's land' and began attending the wounded. He then marched onto the German Line and demanded to speak to the commanding officer with who he worked out a deal – he would be allowed to remove the injured US soldiers for treatment and in return he would attend to the wounded Germans, The bargain was struck, the wounded were removed and the battle resumed. Captain Haley's intrepid actions, personal bravery, and zealous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit and the United State Army.

Chief Warrant Officer Ely Kahn Jr. US Army

Legion of Merit & Army Commendation Medal



Ely, the son of the noted architect Ely Jacques Kahn Senior, was born in New York City in 1916. He graduated from the Horace Mann School in New York City prior to matriculating at Harvard University. Immediately after college, Ely was hired as a staff writer at The New Yorker magazine until he was drafted into the Army in 1941. After boot camp, he served in the Caribbean Theatre of operations before shipping out for combat duty in the Southwest Pacific. After his release from active duty in November 1945, Ely returned the New Yorker where he remained for five decades. Over those years, he wrote many pieces in the New Yorker on his Army life which later became a book and he also was the published author of several non-fiction books on various organizations and biographies, including Frank Sinatra. During the 1970's, Ely taught writing at Columbia University. He died in New York City during 1994.

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.

Colonel Frederick P. Junks US Army Air Corps

Fred was initially a fighter pilot and later an airplane designer. Later as a test pilot, he flew virtually every airplane in the American Arsenal and contributed to the development of the first jet plane. After his release from active duty, he went to the aerospace business and led the missile divisions of both Lockheed & Southwestern Industries. He died in 2013.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued) 1937 (continued)



Silver Star & Purple Heart

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



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.

Captain John L. Lyman US Army (V Corps, 185th Field Artillery)



John was born in Boston in 1915 and prepared at St. Mark's School for Harvard. After a cum laude from college, he went to Harvard Law School from where graduated in 1937. He worked in a NYC law firm when he joined the National Guard in 1940. His unit was activated in 1942 and John landed on Omaha Beach on 6 June 1944 with the 1st Infantry Division.. After mobbing across France, he participated in the battle of the Bulge as battery commander. In 1945, he crossed the Rhine with the 9th Armored Division.

After the war, he joined a Boston law firm and moved to Massachusetts where he was a member of the Somerset and Nantucket Yacht club



Purple Heart

Major Melvin A. Traylor Jr. US Marine Corps (1st Marine Division)



After college, Melvin went on a field trip to the Yucatan in Mexico to collect birds. After flunking the Foreign Service exam, he went back to grad school when he traveled further in Mexico and the Pacific until December 1941 when he enlisted in the Marine Corps. He participated in the amphibious assaults and battles at Tarawa & Guadalcanal with periodic breaks in New Zealand and Samoa. He was medically evacuated back to the USA in December 1943 after being wounded at Guadalcanal. After his release from the hospital in June 1944, Melvin was ordered to Scripps Institute of Oceanography to participate in a Naval Research project. In February 1946, he spent 6 months on the Island of Bikini in the Pacific before being released from active duty as a major. He then took moved to Chicago to join the ornithology staff of the Chicago Natural History Museum.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued) **1937 (continued)**

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.

LT Charles C. Worth US Navy (*USS John M. Bermingham DE 539*)



After Harvard College, Charles went to Harvard Law School from where he graduated in 1940. He then practiced law in Boston until he was commissioned into the Navy in February 1943. He was the communications officer and OOD on DE 539 which carried out ASW escorting several convoys across the Atlantic, particularly between various American ports and Oran (Algeria) in support of the land offensive underway in Europe. The most unusual voyage involved escorting a convoy consisting of a large group of Army tugs and barges for use in the captured ports of northern France. During the arduous crossing, rough weather claimed several tugs and many of the vitally-needed harbor barges. Only a heroic effort on the part of DE 539 and other escorts brought the remainder of the convoy to safety at Plymouth (UK). After his release from active duty in December 1945, Charles returned to his law practice in Boston.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1938

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


Navy Cross.



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

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

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

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

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1938 (continued)



Commander Richard E. Bennink USNR (*USS Guam* - CB-2)

Silver Star nomination & Navy Commendation Medal



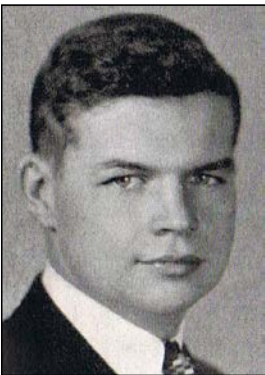
Dick was born in Cambridge, MA in 1917. At Harvard College, he was in the NROTC and was commissioned an ensign upon graduation. After training at communication school, he was a surface warfare officer and assistant Comm Officer on the *USS Haywood* (APA-6) which had to move the 1st Marine Division from 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.



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.

Colonel David Emerson US Air Force (2nd fighter squadron, 52nd fighter group)



David, the great-grandson of Ralph Waldo Emerson [H-1821], was born and raised in Concord MA. He graduated from the Belmont Hill School prior to entering Harvard. After college, he became a member of the Civil Air Patrol and worked for Pratt & Whitney Aircraft in CT. After Pearl Harbor, he was commissioned into the US Army Air Corps and received his wings as a fighter pilot. He flew P-51 fighters in numerous combat actions both in North Africa and across Europe from D Day until the German surrender. After the war, Dave went into investment banking and continued in the active Air Force Reserve until his military retirement in 1971. His oldest son, Bing [H-1964], was killed in action in Vietnam and awarded the Silver Star as a Marine helicopter pilot which is described in the Silver Star section of the Hall of Heroes. David served on numerous civic boards before his death in Concord in 1998.

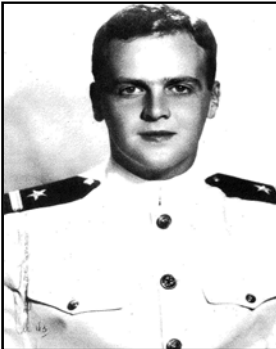
1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1938 (continued)

LCDR 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"*.



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

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



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

had flown enough missions to be transferred back to the US but he volunteered to remain with his squadron. Joe was promoted to LT in July 1944. He volunteered for a very dangerous mission to fly drone Liberator bomber loaded with 21,170 pounds of high explosives until 2 "mother" planes achieved complete radio control over the drone to crash it into a high value Nazi V-2 rocket launching target after he parachuted out. The plane with Lt Kennedy in the cock pit took off from the Winfarthing (Fersfield) air base on schedule Unfortunately, the plane exploded on 12 August 1944 while still over England with LT Kennedy and his flight navigator still on board. No final conclusion was ever reached on the cause of the explosion. However, experiments with these drones continued and a 2nd drone was later successfully flown against the German submarine pens at Helgoland. The distant ancestors of these original drones are now a key weapon in the current world wide war on Islamic fundamentalism. . LT Kennedy's Navy **Cross citation** reads as follows: *The President of the United States of America takes pride in presenting the Navy Cross (Posthumously) to Lieutenant Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Naval Reserve, for extraordinary heroism in operations against the enemy while serving as Commander of a Navy Liberator Patrol Plane in Bombing Squadron ONE HUNDRED TEN (VB-110), Special Air Unit ONE (Europe), during a special air mission directed at Mimoyecques, France, on 12 August 1944. Well knowing the extreme dangers involved and totally unconcerned for his own safety, Lieutenant Kennedy unhesitatingly volunteered to conduct an exceptionally hazardous and special operational mission. Intrepid and daring in his tactics and with unwavering confidence in the vital importance X of his task, he willingly risked his life in the supreme measure of service, and, by his great personal valor and fortitude in carrying out a perilous undertaking, sustained and enhanced the finest traditions of the United States Naval Service.*

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

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.



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.



LCDR John Aspinwall Roosevelt US Navy (Logistics officer - ComSoPac)

Bronze Star



John was born in 1916 in Hyde park NY as the 6th and last child of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and his wife Eleanor. He prepped at Groton School prior to entering Harvard. After college, he worked at Filenes Department store in Boston before being commissioned into the Navy during World War II where he was a logistics officer in the South Pacific.

John was the only son of FDR who did not get directly involved in politics. However, he broke with his family tradition and became a Republican and strongly supporting Presidents Eisenhower and Nixon. He later became a partner in the investment brokerage firm of Bache & Company. John died at age 65 in 1981.



1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1938

Captain Caspar Weinberger USA (41st Infantry Division)



Bronze Star



Caspar Willard "Cap" Weinberger was born in San Francisco, CA in 1917, the son of lawyer from Colorado and a mother who was an accomplished violinist. His grandparents were all immigrants (on the maternal side, from England and his father's parents were from Czechoslovakia). Weinberger was a sickly child and required close nurturing from his mother but overcame his poor health and shyness over time. Cap graduated magna cum laude from Harvard College, where he was editor of The Harvard Crimson and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He then went to Harvard Law School and received a Juris Doctor degree in 1941. He enlisted as a private in the Army and was later commissioned as a 2nd LT after graduating from OCS at Fort Benning. In 1942, he married an Army nurse, Rebecca Jane Dalton, before he deployed to the South Pacific where he served as a platoon commander with the 41st Infantry Division. By the end of the war, he was a captain serving as an intelligence officer on the staff of General Douglas MacArthur USA.

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

As President Reagan's Secretary of Defense, Weinberger was an able administrator and shared President Reagan's conviction that the Soviet Union posed a serious threat to the United States. He successfully modernized and strengthened the defense establishment and championed major defense programs such as the B-1B bomber, the "600 ship Navy" and the Strategic Defense Initiative, which proposed a space and ground-based missile defense shield.. His efforts created economic and military-industrial pressures that were associated with the end of both the Cold War and the Soviet Union. Following his resignation as Secretary of Defense in 1989, he became publisher and later chairman of Forbes magazine. In 1987, Weinberger was presented the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President George H.W. Bush. In the following year, he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II as an Honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire for his services to world peace and in recognition for the "outstanding and invaluable" contribution to military cooperation between the UK and the US, particularly during the Falklands War. For many years until his death, Weinberger also served on the Alumni Advisory Committee of the Advocates for Harvard ROTC. Cap was a cancer survivor but died from a stroke at Bar Harbor, ME in 2006 and was buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

1939

Major DeWitt L. Alexandre US Army Air Corps (13th Ari Force)



3 Distinguished Flying Crosses & 4 Air Medals



DeWitt prepped at the Pomfort School prior to Harvard. After college, he worked in the manufacturing business until 1941 when he joined the Army Air Corps as a cadet. He was commissioned as a 2nd LT and subsequently flew bombing missions from Guadalcanal over Japan and elsewhere in the Pacific. After his deployment, he was assigned to Langley Air Base in Virginia until his release from active duty in August 1945. DeWitt eventually went into the precious metals business in New Jersey where he was the Senior Vice President of Engelhard Industries.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1939 (continued)

LT Robert W. Anderson US Navy (USS Alaska)



Bob was born in New York City in 1917. He prepared at Phillips Exeter for Harvard. In college, he knew wanted to be a play writer but continued on in graduate school at Harvard since in his words, “I didn’t have the guts to take the leap”. He received an AM degree and was pursuing his PhD when he did “take the leap” by entering the Navy as an ensign early in 1942. He received orders to report as a plank owner member of the Wardroom on the new heavy cruiser, the *USS Alaska* (CB1) where he received 3 battle stars including Iwo Jima and Okinawa. He was later sent to be the Flag Secretary for the Commander of Battleship Division 5 which was embarked on the *USS Texas* (BB35)

After the war, Bob was released from active duty and over the next decade wrote about a dozen radio & television shows per year as well as many plays never produced. In 1953, he wrote the highly successful play, “*Tea and Sympathy*” which was followed by several other plays and many Hollywood screenplays including: “*The Nun’s Story*” and the “*The Sand Pebbles*”.

Captain Charles A. Baldwin US Navy (*USS Ericsson*)



Charles graduated from Thayer Academy prior to Harvard. He was called to active duty in February 1941 and reported aboard as an ensign on the new destroyer *USS Ericsson* (DD 940). As a division officer and officer of deck, he was involved initially in several Trans-Atlantic convoys crossing both before and after the declaration of war with Germany and Japan. Off the coast of Newfoundland in January 1942, his ship sighted rafts of sunken *SS Dagrose* and rescued two survivors and later rescue of survivors from the torpedoed Coast Guard cutter *USCGC Hamilton* (WPG-34). In November 1942, Charles participated in the invasion of North Africa where his ship provided gunfire support for the Allied landings on the coast of French Morocco during which it knocked out four enemy batteries on a ridge commanding the landing area on the first day. For the first s of 1944, the *USS Ericsson* supported the troops fighting the bitter campaign for Italy, particularly in Anzio area and in the Gulf of Gaeta. While on patrol in the Med during August 1944, the *USS Ericsson* intercepted the crew of a scuttled German submarine and took 50 prisoners of war who were attempting to escape through the American patrol line. In December 1944, Charles was promoted to Lt Commander and took command of the

attempting to escape through the American patrol line. In December 1944, Charles was promoted to Lt Commander and took command of the *USS Ericsson* which returned to the US and resumed Atlantic convoy duty. During that time, Charles was ordered to join an ASW squadron in a submarine hunt off Block Island which eventually found and sank the German submarine U-853. After VE day, the *USS Ericsson* was order to repaired and train for Pacific service. While escorting a group of transports ships to Saipan, the war in the Pacific came to an end. Until December 1945, Charles was involved in post war escort duty from Okinawa, Japan and the escorting troop ships to San Diego with servicemen eligible for discharge the Philippines. The *USS Ericsson* was decommissioned in March 1946 and placed in reserve. After the war, Charles stayed on active duty in the Navy where he later took command of a more destroyers, a mine sweeper squadron, and assault cargo ship which was interspersed with an assignment to the staff of an aircraft carrier. division and 2 ashore tours in Washington. He retired from the Navy in 1963 and moved to Florida and became a logistics planner at Pan Am’s Guided Missile Range division at Cape Canaveral



Silver Star & Bronze Star

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



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 50th 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)**

Colonel Arthur R. Borden Jr. US Army (Office of Strategic Services)



Arthur went to Roxbury Latin prior to entering Harvard. While in graduate school, he was called to active duty by the Army and reported as an instructor to the gunnery school at Fort Sill. He volunteered for the OSS and took command of a British-French-American Special Forces unit with the French Army in France. Arthur later was the executive officer and later commanding officer of the OSS in Italy and finally the deputy director of the OSS in Germany. After the war, he returned to Harvard as the assistant dean of the college while pursuing his PhD. He then taught in New York City as well as at Washington & Lee University in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.

2nd LT John G. Brackett US Army Air Corps (US Army Air Corps flight school)



John prepared at Deerfield Academy prior to Harvard. After college, he entered Harvard Law School and joined the Army in his senior year. After completing OCS, He entered flight school but was killed in a night time crash during his flight training.

LT Richard M. Burnes US Navy (Amphibious Force - Landing Craft Infantry)



Rick graduated from the Middlesex School. He was married after his junior year at Harvard and his oldest son was born the day after his last exam as a senior. After college, he worked at small arms plant in Worcester where business was booming. After Pearl Harbor, he was commissioned into the Navy and sent to Washington for a year and half as an ordnance specialist as a result of his civilian work experience. As a LTJG, Rick was then given command of an LCI (a small landing craft infantry amphibious ship) and was ordered to the South Pacific for the duration of the War.

After his release from active duty, Rick returned to Massachusetts where he worked in sales and was a member of the Wianno Club in Osterville on Cape Cod.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (cont.)

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.

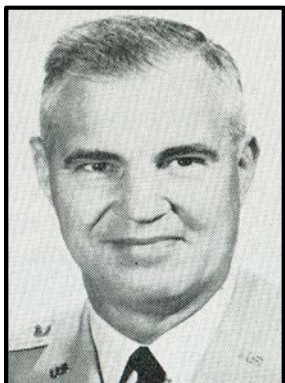
Captain James Cassidy US Army (Chemical Warfare Service)



Jim was from Lowell (MA) and graduated from Lowell High School prior to Harvard. After graduation from college, he did graduate work in physiology at Boston University for a year before joining the Army. After basic training and officer candidate school, he was commissioned a 2nd Lt as a platoon leader and sent to England to train for the invasion of Europe. Jim landed on Omaha Beach on D-Day and earned 4 more battle stars, including the Battle of the Bulge. After Victory in Europe day, he was became the de facto commander of a 50 mile square mile of Bavaria for the initial stage of the occupation and rehabilitation of Germany.

After his return to the US and release from active duty in 1946, Jim joined the Schering Pharmaceutical company in New Jersey as a director in the Quality Control division.

Colonel David Gage Cogswell US Army (3rd Army Headquarters)



David was from Beverly (MA) where he graduated from high school. At Harvard, he was a cadet in the Army ROTC program before his commissioning as a 2nd LT in the Artillery Corps. After service in the Army Air Corps during World War II, David remained on active duty in the Army rather than the transitioning to the newel created US Air Force. He elected to become of the earlier proponents of Army Aviation and significantly contributed to the development of tactics, techniques and employing aircraft to what eventually during Vietnam became the AirCav provides the Army with greater mobility. David was a graduate of the War College and numerous other military schools before his retirement from the Army.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (cont.)

1939 (continued)

Private Bruce Cummings US Marine Corps (*Parris Island Training Command*)

Died on active duty



Bruce was born in 1917 in Franklin (MA) and prepared for Harvard at the Northwood School in upstate New York. Both his father and brother were also Harvard graduates (i.e. classes of 1910 and 1937). After college, Bruce did graduate work in chemistry at the University of Buffalo before securing a position in private industry as a chemist. With war clouds on the horizon, Bruce enlisted in the US Marine Corps in August 1941. After graduating from boot camp, he was temporarily station at Parris Island (SC) when he was killed in an automobile accident 13 days after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor (i.e. 20 December 1941).

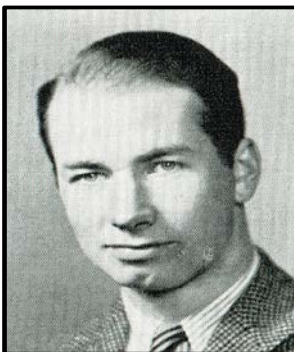
LCDR John Cunningham US Navy (Commanding officer of various submarines – Pacific theater)



John grew up in Massachusetts and graduated from Milton Academy. At Harvard, he was a midshipman in NROTC and commissioned as an ensign. After college, he worked as an apprentice with a manufacturer of textile machines and printing presses. At the same time, he was the commanding officer of his Navy Reserve Unit in Worcester when he was called up to active duty in 1940. As an assistant navigator on a cargo ship bound for Russia, his initial ship which was attacked several times by various German U boats. John then decided that he wanted to be on a ship doing the shooting rather than being shot at so he applied for and was accepted into the Submarine Service. He participated in 15 war patrols in the Pacific and commanded 4 different submarines during this period.

After his release from active duty in 1946, he returned to machine manufacturing and was later promoted to general superintendent managing over 4,500 employees.

LT Paul Gilmore Cunningham US Navy (*Motor Torpedo Boat Squadron - Pacific*)



Paul graduated from Thayer Academy and then Harvard College. During World War II, he served in the Navy for 5 years initially as an enlisted man and later a commissioned officer on both destroyers and motor torpedo boats. After his release from active duty, he became a salesman with IBM for 5 years with was followed another 5 years of miscellaneous commissioned sales positions. Due to PTS or whatever stresses in his life at the time, John then was in a mental hospital for the next 5 years. After his return home, John became the assistant greens keeper at the Lexington Golf Club in Massachusetts.



1st LT Robert J. Cunningham US Army (*Counter-Intelligence Corps*)

Bronze Star



Bob grew up in Boston where he was educated by the Jesuits at Boston College High School. After graduating from Harvard College, he toured Western and Central Europe just before the start of World War II. After returning to the US, he enrolled in the Harvard Graduate School of Arts & Sciences where he earned an AM degree in Romance languages. In 1942, Bob enlisted into the Army as a private and assigned to the Counter-Intelligence Corps after completing boot camp. He deployed for North Africa, Italy & Austria and participated in combat in the Naples-Foggia, Rome-Arno & Po Valley campaigns. After a battle outside of Florence (Italy), Bob was awarded the Bronze Star for his heroism and received a battle field commission as a 2nd LT

After his release from active duty, Bob served as civilian with the Department of the Army and later with the State Department and other unnamed US agencies in Europe. After 10 years of additional government service as a civilian, he went into the book publishing industry in New York & Chicago and became the editor of a general trade publishing company.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1939 (continued)

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 & Purple Heart [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 his 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 to 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.

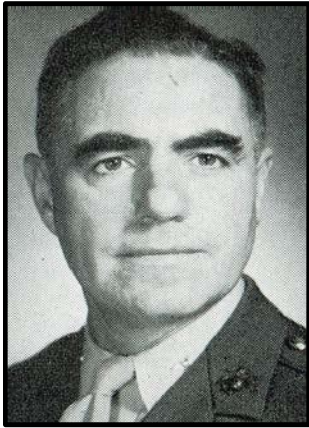
1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1939 (continued)

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 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 (cont.)

1939 (continued)

Captain Martin M. Davidson US Marine Corps (*3rd Marine Division*)



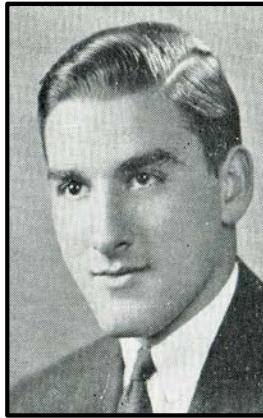
Martin was from Wilkes-Barre (PA) where he went to the GAR Memorial High School. After graduating cum laude from Harvard, he worked for a media magazine in Washington and then New York City. After starting work in the stock room, he was promoted several times and eventually became a reporter covering government agencies. After Pearl Harbor, he volunteered for and graduated from Marine Corps OCS and then The Basic School at Quantico (VA) in the late spring of 1942. After several service schools, 2nd LT Davidson joined the 5th Amphibious Corps at Guadalcanal which was staging for amphibious assaults up the Solomon Island chain. He saw his first combat in the battle for Bougainville before being assigned to the 3rd Marine Division where he participated in the campaigns for both Guam and Iwo Jima. Martin returned to the US in summer of 1945 when he was assigned to the Marine detachment at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

After the end of the war, he returned to the magazine business before joining the sales department of a Scientific American where he eventually became the Advertising manager.



Captain Royce Diener US Army Air Corps (*7th Air Force*)

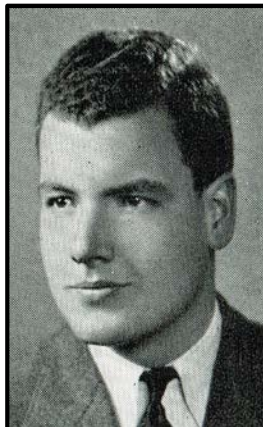
2 Distinguished Flying Crosses



Royce was from Baltimore and attended the Baltimore City College before going to Harvard. After college, he worked for a couple of major corporations including Remington Rand before entering the Army Air Corps. After flight school, he participated in 35 bombing missions in the Central Pacific for which he was awarded 2 Distinguished Flying Crosses. In August 1945, Royce was the "eyes only" operations duty officer for the Hiroshima atomic bomb drop. After the surrender of Japan, he acted the liaison officer to the Department of Commerce & War Assets Administration for the Army Air Corps.

After the war, Royce became the chief executive of several companies in the manufacturing mining and financial fields. He later went into investment banking focusing on Merger & Acquisition activities in both the US and Europe.

Captain Benjamin F. Dillingham US Army (Army Forces Pacific- Transportation Division)



Ben prepared at the Fountain Valley School in Colorado Springs (CO) before Harvard where he was a cadet in Army ROTC and a member of the AD Club. After his college graduation, he went to Europe for a month and was in London when the UK declared war on Germany. He was then able to book passage on the last American ship to leave Southampton before the start of hostilities. He worked for a Hawaiian rail road as a freight clerk for a year before being called for active duty into the Army as a 2nd Lt in the Transportation Division where he developed cargo and passenger control and convoy movements for the military governor of Hawaii. IN June 1944, he was attached to the Heavy Artillery battalion and took part in the invasion of Saipan. His mission was to observe the landing force capabilities under fire so plans could be refined for the subsequent invasion of Japan.

After the Japanese surrender, he was released from active duty and returned to Hawaii to work for the Oahu Railway and Land Company where he eventually became the general manager and became very active in Republican party politics in Hawaii. Ben was a Mason & Shriner as well as a member of the American Legion, VFW & the Military Order of World Wars.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (cont.)

1939 (continued)

Captain Edward T. Dobbyn USN (SC) US Navy (*USS Texas*)



Navy Commendation Medal



Ed graduated from Phillips Exeter prior to Harvard where he was a midshipman in the Navy ROTC unit. After his commissioning in the Supply Corps, he attended the Navy Finance and Supply School for a year which was then located in Philadelphia. Prior to Pearl Harbor, he was in the battleship fleet in the Pacific. Ed was then ordered to report as the supply officer onboard the *USS Texas* (BB35) where he participated in the invasions of both Southern France and Normandy. After World War II, he served as the logistics officer on the staff of the Commander of Amphibious Forces – Atlantic as well as shore duty in both Washington and Great Lakes. During the late 1950's, he was the logistics officer on the staff of the commander 6th Fleet. Following shore duty as a divisional director at the forerunner of the Defense Logistics Agency, Ed was the deputy director of DLA in Cameron Station (VA) before his retirement from the Navy and entry in the private sector as the West Coast manager at a technical service consulting firm



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

Navy Cross & Silver Star & Purple Heart



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

ort operations against Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands on 17 February 1945. Boldly defying the devastating barrage, Lieutenant Horovitz moved his craft into the firing line, skillfully maneuvering close inshore to insure the effectiveness of his attack. With the enemy's overpowering gunfire exacting a heavy toll of the lightly armored group he took over additional assigned sectors, and, keeping his guns trained on the beach, continued to blast the heavy coastal defenses with barrage rockets until his own guns were disabled and his ship severely damaged under the incessant pounding. Courageous and steadfast, he calmly maintained control of his crippled vessel and promptly reorganizing his crew, directed the valiant LCI to safety without further damage or casualties. Lieutenant Horovitz' dauntless perseverance, maintained in the face of overwhelming odds, contributed materially to the success of his group in paving the way for the invasion of Iwo Jima two days later and his stout-hearted devotion to duty throughout upheld the highest traditions of the U.S. Naval Service.”

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

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

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 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 Prum, 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]

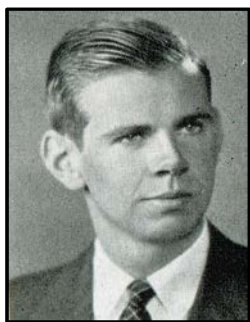


Wells was born in New York City in 1917 and prepared at Phillips Andover for Harvard where he wrote and published the novel "*They Still Say No*" and also graduated *magna cum laude*. After his college graduation, he worked as newspaper reporter in New Jersey for a year before enlisting in the NY National 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)



LCDR 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

LT John Fitzgerald Kennedy USNR (CO-PT 109) [35th US President]

Navy & Marine Corps Medal & Purple Heart



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

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

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

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

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1940

Captain Theodore Woods Noon Jr. US Army 351st Infantry, 88th Division

Distinguished Service Cross



Ted was born in Cambridge where he graduated from Rindge Tech prior to Harvard. He was the son of Ted W. Noon Sr. (Yale-1896). His DSC was earned for his heroics as a rifle commander despite having been wounded 5 times, which resulted in a loss of one leg. Before & after the war, he worked in Oklahoma as a petroleum engineer and geologist with Texaco. After his MBA from HBS, he became an investment banker in Boston & New York. For his Harvard 25th reunion report, Ted stated: "My job in Italy was to take hills without stopping to study the geology and to lose as few men as possible". He retired to New Hampshire with his wife Marjorie in 1978. His DSC 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 Distinguished Service Cross to 1st LT (Infantry) Theodore W. Noon, Jr. US, for extraordinary heroism in while serving with the 351st Infantry Regiment, 88th Infantry Division, in action against enemy forces on 12 and 13 May 1944, near Santa Maria Infante, Italy. For his Harvard

25th reunion report, Ted stated: "My job in Italy was to take hills without stopping to study the geology and to lose as few men as possible". He retired to New Hampshire with his wife Marjorie in 1978. His **DSC 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 Distinguished Service Cross to First Lieutenant (Infantry) Theodore Woods Noon, Jr. (ASN: 0-1285480), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in while serving with the 351st Infantry Regiment, 88th Infantry Division, in action against enemy forces on 12 and 13 May 1944, near Santa Maria Infante, Italy. While advancing in an attack, First Lieutenant Noon was severely wounded in both arms by machine gun fire; but in spite of his wounds he rushed an enemy pill box and single-handedly knocked a machine gun out of action. During this engagement he received several wounds on his face and head, but returned to his company and led his men forward to take the objective. Refusing to be evacuated for medical treatment, Lieutenant Noon led his company in an attack against another enemy position. While making a personal reconnaissance, he was wounded in both legs by shell fragments. Again refusing aid, he ordered the officers with him to return to the company and start the attack. In the last phase of the attack First Lieutenant Noon had recovered sufficiently to lead his men forward in the assault. When the objective was taken, he personally supervised the reorganization of his company. Only upon the order of his superior officer did he allow himself to be evacuated for hospitalization. First Lieutenant Noon's courage under fire, his prodigious determination, and his aggressive leadership were an inspiration to his men, and his heroic performance reflects the finest traditions of the Armed Forces of the United States*".



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 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 Pirni



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 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

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)



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.



Silver Star & Purple Heart

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 Battalion, 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)



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.



Silver Star & 2 Bronze Stars

Captain George Poncet Washburne USA (1st Infantry Division)

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.



2 Silver Stars & 3 Bronze Stars

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



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*



2 Silver Stars & Purple Heart [Killed in Action]

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".



LT Endicott ("Chub") Peabody USNR (USS Tirante - SS420)



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. LTJG 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. After several unsuccessful election attempts, he was narrowly elected as the 62nd MA Governor in 1962.

Silver Star

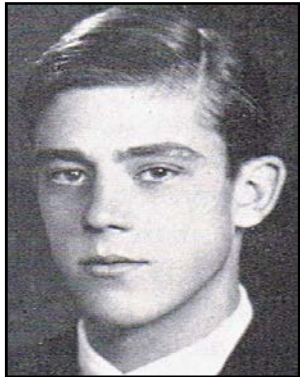
He served a single two-year term and lost by a wide margin to then-state Attorney General Brooke a bid for the US Senate. Chub died of cancer and leukemia in 1997 in Hollis, New Hampshire at the age of 77 and is buried in Groton, MA..

Advocates for Harvard ROTC

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1943

LT Ben Bradlee USNR (USS Philip DD968)



Ensign Ben Bradlee - 1943

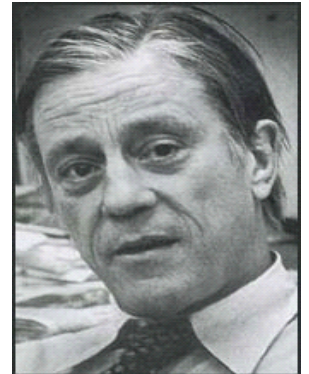
Ben was born in Boston, Massachusetts in 1921, a direct descendant of John Bradley who in 1630 helped build what is now Dorchester, Massachusetts. Through his maternal grandmother, he was also the great-great-great grandson of Benjamin Williams Crowninshield, who was the Secretary of the Navy for both Presidents Madison & Monroe. His great-great-uncle was American lawyer and Ambassador Joseph Hodges Choate and his great-uncle was Francis "Frank" Welch Crowninshield, the creator and editor of Vanity Fair, and a roommate of Conde Nast. Bradlee attended St. Mark's School prior to entering Harvard. After graduation, he was commissioned into the Navy through the NROTC program at Harvard & joined the Office of Naval Intelligence. Ben subsequently then received orders to the destroyer, USS Philip (DD968) and deployed to the South Pacific. During World War II, Ben received 8 Bronze battle stars on his Pacific campaign Campaign ribbon for his

in the fighting off the shores of Guam, Guadalcanal, Vella Lavella, Saipan, Tinian, and Bougainville as well as the Battle of Leyte Gulf in the Philippines, which was the biggest naval battle ever fought. During this period of the war, he made every landing in the Solomon Islands and Philippines campaigns.

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



Navy Commendation Medal



Ben Bradlee at the Post



Silver Star & 2 Bronze Stars

Major Henry R. Heyburn USA (Field Artillery)



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.



Silver Star & Purple Heart [Killed in Action]

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



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)



2 Silver Stars

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

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.



Silver Star & Croix de Guerre

Captain Walter F. Rogers Jr. USA (561st Field Artillery Battalion, 1st Army Division)



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..



Silver Star, Purple Heart & Croix de Guerre

1st LT Thomas A. Rogstad USA (Field Artillery, 8th Infantry Division)



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.



Silver Star & Purple Heart *[Killed in Action]*

LT Samuel B. Richardson USN (LCT [Landing Craft (tank)] Flotilla 26)



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.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1943 (continued)

LTJG 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.



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

Navy Cross & Purple Heart



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

combat until a Japanese grenade exploded in the vicinity, knocking off his helmet and forcing him to take cover, although wounded, he continued his heroic efforts and contributed directly to the success of our forces in taking this fiercely defended Japanese stronghold. By his leadership, fighting spirit and personal valor in the face of overwhelming odds, 1st LT Harvey upheld the highest traditions of the United States Naval service.



LTJG Fredrick Cole Talbot USNR – VB-15

Navy Cross



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

maneuvering through withering hostile fire of all calibers, he pressed home his attack. Lieutenant, Junior Grade, Talbot's outstanding courage and determined skill were at all times inspiring and in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1943 (continued)

Staff Sergeant Peter B. Saltonstall US Marine Corps (1st Marine Division)

  **2 Bronze Stars & Purple Heart [Killed in Action]**



Peter was born in Newton in 1921 as the son of Senator and later Massachusetts governor, Leverett Saltonstall [H-1914]. After preparing at Noble & Greenough, Peter entered Harvard where he played House football and was a member of the Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770, Pi Eta & the Porcellian Clubs. After his junior year, he took a leave of absence from Harvard and enlisted in the US Marine Corps. After boot camp at Paris Island, (SC), he was shipped to the South Pacific where he participated in the battle of Guadalcanal & at Cape Gloucester where he was twice cited for gallantry. He was killed on Guam in August 1944 while leading a patrol tasked with locating hidden Japanese positions

1944

Major General Robert Davenport US Army (27th Infantry Division)

 **Meritorious Service Medal**



Bob was born in the Boston area and graduated from Newton High School prior to entering Harvard where here was a member of ROTC and resident of Leverett House. He was activated in June 1943 and later sent to OCS. He was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in July 1944 and assigned to the 402nd Field Artillery Battalion, 42nd Infantry Division to prepare for the European Theater of Operations. Later, he was assigned to the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill where he assisted in the development of Rocket Artillery. With the change in emphasis to the war in the Pacific, LT Davenport was assigned to the 27th Infantry Division and sent to Leyte in the Philippines for the invasion of Japan. After the surrender of Japan, he was transferred to AFWESPAC and became the commander of the fuel depot at Clark Field, U.S. Army Air Forces. After his release from active duty in 1946, LT Davenport joined the 94th Infantry Division in the active Army Reserve, where he held battery commands. Due to civilian employment related transfers in management consulting, Bob has also served with in various Army reserve units in Ohio & Massachusetts. He was appointed Assistant Deputy Director for Region One and was responsible for the lives and safety of 40

million people under the area of his protection. He attended the Artillery Officer Career Course, The Command and General Staff College, the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, The Staff College, and the Logistics Officer Career Course. He retired from the Army Reserve in 1978 as a colonel and subsequently joined the Massachusetts National Guard as the commander of the 3rd Brigade Military Police unit where he served for 5-1/2 years before retiring as a Major General. General Davenport has received the Meritorious Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Army Service Medal with oak leaf cluster as well as other service and theater medals. General Davenport is widowed and lives in Brookline, MA.

Corporal John R. Di Giacomo USMC (25th Marine Reg., 4th Marine Division)   **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.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1944 (continued)

1st LT Fredrick W. Eaton II USA (3rd Army Division)



6 Air Medals & Silver Star & 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.



Silver Star & 2 Bronze Stars

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



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 served 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.

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



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

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

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1945

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



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 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.



Silver Star & 2 Bronze Stars.

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.”*



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.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1945 (continued)

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.

1946

Captain Jean Claude Guiet USA (OSS Détachement 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 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.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1946 (continued)

Rear Admiral Henry Sturgis Morgan Jr. US Navy (Ret.) (*USS Providence*)

Henry Morgan was born in 1924 in Oyster Bay, NY. His father was the founder of Morgan Stanley and his great-grandfather was the 19th century financier, J.P. Morgan. Henry prepped at Groton in 1942 before entering Harvard in 1944. He entered the US Navy in 1942 while in college and was commissioned in 1944. He served on 4 submarines before assuming commanding of the *USS Tusk* (SS 426) and then a submarine He was later the commanding officer of the submarine tender *USS Fulton* (AS 11) as well as *USS Providence* (CLG 6).

Henry subsequently served as the Naval Commander for the United Nations Command in Korea and as senior member of the Korean armistice commission at Panmunjom. After retiring from the Navy as Rear Admiral in 1975, he attended George Washington University Law School and then practiced Admiralty Law in Houston, TX from 1978-1990. After retiring from the law, he moved to Maryland Henry was a lifelong sailor and he was still racing and coaching the Naval Academy Offshore Sailing Team up until his death from pneumonia in 2011.



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

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.



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.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1947(continued)

LTJG Jack Lemmon USNR (USS Lake Champlain CV-39)



Ensign Jack Lemmon -1945

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

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



Silver Star & the Purple Heart

Private John Pribram US Army (63rd Division)

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. Pribram 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"*.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1947 (continued)



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

Distinguished Service Medal & Bronze Star



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

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

1948

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



Navy Cross



He was born in Alabama where he lived until his family moved to New Jersey when he was a teenager. He graduated from Carteret Military Academy before joining the Navy during World War II and eventually earned his wings of gold as a naval aviator. He was deployed on carriers in Pacific on both the *USS Enterprise* (CV 6) and *USS Intrepid* (CV 11). In addition to the Navy Cross, LT Farmer was twice awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross as well as two Navy Air Medals. After the war, Charles entered Harvard where he majored in government and was a member of Eliot House. After graduation from college, he worked as a congressional clerk in Washington DC. Subsequently, he returned to Massachusetts where he owned automobile dealerships and served on the Boards of several hospitals and banks. His Navy Cross citation reads: *The President of the United States of America takes pleasure in presenting the Navy Cross to LTJG Charles Davis Farmer USNR for extraordinary heroism in the operations against the enemy while serving as pilot of a carrier based navy fighter plane in Fighting Squadron Ten (VF-1) attached to the USS Intrepid (CV 11) in action against enemy Japanese forces in the vicinity of Okinawa in the Ryukyu Chain on 16 April 1945. When his four plane fighter patrol division was attacked by an outnumbering force of enemy aircraft, LTJG Farmer led*

his flight in an aggressive counter attack and fighting a gallant battle despite the enemy's altitude advantage, personally blasted four of the hostile planes from the sky and materially assisted his division in destroying seven during this fierce action. By this indomitable fighting spirit, cool courage and forceful leadership, LTJG Farmer contributed essentially to the breaking up of a concentrated enemy attack on our surface forces and upheld the highest traditions of the US Naval service”.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1947 (continued)

ET2 Vince Moravec US Navy (*USS Lansdale*)

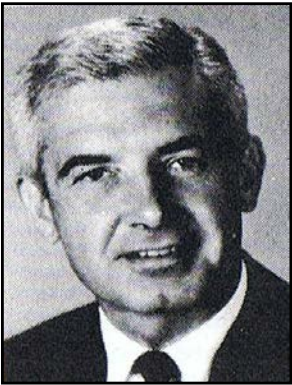
Purple Heart

Vince was the son of a steel worker from Beaver Falls, PA. He played football at Lehigh for 2 years before enlisting in the Navy in 1943. He reported aboard the *USS Lansdale* (DD426) which was assigned to anti-submarine warfare in Atlantic convoy duty before sailing to the Mediterranean to escort convoys from Gibraltar to various Mediterranean ports in support of the Anzio landing. On 20 April 1944 at 2200, his ship was sunk in one hour off the coast of Algeria during the Anzio campaign after being hit by 5 aerial torpedoes from half dozen German dive bombers. 48 of his shipmates did not survive the sinking & most of the crew remained in the water for over 2 hours in the dark until being rescued. Vince was wounded in both legs during the sinking of his ship which had been specifically targeted since it was equipped with effective new jamming equipment which could neutralize some of the German guide bombs aimed at the allied fleet off Anzio, Italy.

Vince was discharged in April 1946 & was entered Harvard where he was a starting fullback on the football team and starting pitcher on the baseball team. Vince was elected the captain of the 1947 football team and graduated cum laude in 1948 majoring in Electronic Physics. Later as a civilian, Vince became a Vice President of Bethlehem Steel Company.

1950

Staff Sergeant Fred Lee Glimp US Army Air Corps (Bomber Wing)



Fred grew up in Boise, Idaho where he went to the local high school. After graduation, he enlisted into the US Army Air Corps and became a gunner in various units flying on B-17, B-24 and later B-29 bombers. He was flying on the way to the South Pacific with his crew when his pilot announced over the intercom that the Atomic bombs had been dropped on Japan.

After his release from active duty, he was accepted to Harvard where he played baseball and worked at a number of odd jobs (including chauffeuring President Conant). After a rough academic start, Fred eventually made Phi Beta Kappa and graduated magna cum laude in Economics which led to winning a Fulbright Scholarship to study in England. He later returned to Harvard where he tutored and did research while pursuing a doctoral degree in Economics. After 3 years, he switched to college administration and eventually became the Dean of Admissions at Harvard from 1960 to 1967. Fred received his PHD in Economics from Harvard in 1964. 20 years after entering Harvard, Fred was appointed as the Dean of Harvard College and later Vice President of Alumni Affairs. He retired from this position in 1996 . He

retired from this position in 1996. He then became a special assistant to the President of Harvard University. Fred is also a long term member of the Harvard Clubs of both Boston and New York City.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1950 (continued)



Sergeant Henry Kissinger US Army (970th Counter Intelligence Corps)

Combat Infantryman Badge & Bronze Star



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

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

2. HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL by CLASS (continued)

1968 (AMP)

Brigadier General Robert F. Titus USAF (NORAD Command; Inspector General)

Air Force Cross



General Titus was born in 1926, in Orange, N.J. He attended secondary schools in Maryland and Virginia prior to studying mining engineering at Virginia Polytechnic Institute. He received a master of business administration degree from the University of Chicago in 1961 and graduated from the Harvard Business School Advanced Management Program in 1968, and the National War College in 1970.

He served on active duty in enlisted status from January 1945 to August 1946 as a squad leader with the 82d Airborne Division. He was commissioned as a 2nd LT in the USAir Force in September 1949. During the Korean War he flew 101 combat missions in F-51 and F-86 aircraft as a flight commander and assistant operations officer. He flew 400 combat missions in North and South Vietnam and destroyed three MiG-21s in aerial combat. Two days before he earned the Air Force Cross, he earned the Silver Star in another mission. Bob then transferred to Dover Air Force Base (DE) and ferried F-84 and F-86 aircraft to Europe via the arctic route. In March 1954, he was transferred to Edwards Air Force Base, Calif., for test pilot training.

He remained at Edwards to participate in the flight test and development of all the century series fighter aircraft through the F-107. During this period, he accomplished the F-100 zero launch tests, representing the U.S. Air Force as a pilot in the North Atlantic Treaty organization fighter trials in France in 1957, and in 1959 flew one of the two F-100s that made the first flight of single-engine jet fighters across the North Pole. For this notable flight he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and nominated for the Mackay Trophy. He also qualified as a test jumper and jump master with the 6511th Parachute Test Group at the Air Force Flight Test Center. He entered Graduate School at the University of Chicago under the Air Force Institute of Technology program in October 1959.

In August 1961 he went to Germany where he served as operations officer of the 53d Tactical Fighter Squadron at Ramstein and Bitburg Air Bases and in February 1963 became an F-105 flight safety officer in the Directorate of Flight Safety, Headquarters U.S. Air Forces in Europe, at Lindsey Air Station. General Titus was assigned to Headquarters Tactical Air Command at Langley Air Force Base, Va., from August 1964 until May 1966, as chief, Fighter Operations Branch, in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations.

In May 1966 he went to the Republic of Vietnam where he assumed command of the "Skoshi Tigers" the only F-5 squadron in the U.S. Air Force, at Bien Hoa Air Base. In January 1967 he became commander of the F-4-equipped 389th Tactical Fighter Squadron at Da Nang Air Base. He flew 400 combat missions in North and South Vietnam and destroyed three Mig-21s in aerial combat. In September 1967 General Titus was assigned to Headquarters U.S. Air Force, where he was project officer for the F-15 and chief of Advanced Tactical Systems in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Research and Development. He entered the National War College in August 1969. In June 1970, he went to MacDill Air Force Base, Fla., as vice commander, 15th Tactical Fighter Wing and later became commander.

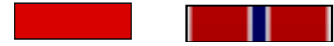
In May 1971 General Titus was transferred to Okinawa and assumed command of the 18th Tactical Fighter Wing of the Pacific Air Forces at Kadena Air Base and later became commander of the 313th Air Division. He was appointed deputy chief of staff, operations, Air Force Systems Command, with headquarters at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., in August 1973. General Titus then assumed duty as the U.S. deputy chief of staff, LIVE OAK, with headquarters collocated with Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe at Shape, Belgium, in September 1974.

He moved to NORADADCOM, Peterson Air Force Base, Colo., as the assistant deputy chief of staff for plans and requirements (J-5), NORAD, and the assistant deputy chief of staff for plans and requirements, ADCOM. He served in this dual capacity from 21 June 1976 until 1 February 1977 when he became the NORAD/ADCOM inspector general. His other military awards include: Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross with 3 oak leaf clusters, Bronze Star, Air Medal with 24 oak clusters and the Air Force Commendation Medal.

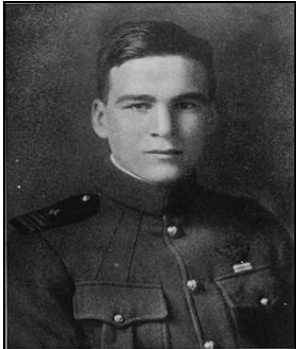
3. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL

1923

Rear Admiral David S. Ingalls US Navy (Northern Bombing Group)



ACE & Legion d'Honneur & Bronze Star



David was born in January 1899 in Cleveland (OH) as the grandnephew of President William Howard Taft and the grandson of railroad executive Melville E. Ingalls. He was educated at the University School in Cleveland and later St. Paul's prior to entering Yale where he played hockey and joined the First Yale Navy ROTC Unit and became a member of the US Naval Reserve Flying Corps in which he obtained his pilot's license in 1917. He shipped out to France in October of 1917. After flight training in Paris for a few months, David joined Squadron 217 of the British Royal Naval Flying Corp based near Dunkirk (France) to sharpen his aviator skills. In May of 1918, he trained with the US Army for a few months to learn how to fly bombers for a Navy / Marine Corps unit that eventually was to be called the Northern Bombing Group. At his request, he returned to flying Sopwith Camel fighters in British Squadron 213 which was stationed in Flanders and made regular raids on German installations. In the less than 6 weeks, he shot down 5 German Fokker planes and 1 aerial observation balloon which made him the first ace in US Navy history

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

3. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL

1939

LCDR John F. Dore US Navy (*LST Flotilla 13*)



Bronze Star & Navy Commendation Medal



John was from Spokane (WA) and graduated from the University of Washington prior to attending Harvard Law School. He then traveled around Europe for a most a year before entering the import & export business. In May of 1941, he was called to active duty as an ensign and spent the next 4 years at sea or waiting to go to sea. John's initial afloat assignment was in Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1942 as the assistant navigator on the *USS Tangier* (AV8) on which was the first ship to fire on the attacking Jap airplanes. In 1942, John became the gunnery officer in an Armed Guard unit which deployed on various merchant ships around the world including: India, Africa, South America, the Caribbean and the North Atlantic. After some training at the Submarine Training Center in Miami (FL), LT Dore was appointed as the commanding officer of USS LST 432 and took part in amphibious assaults in Kwajalein, Eniwetok, Tinian and the Philippines. Later at Saipan, he was the LST Attack Group Commander. After his release from active duty, John finished law school and practiced law in Spokane (WA).



Medal of Honor

4. HARVARD GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS & SCIENCE

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



Claud was born in Fire Creek (WV) in 1885. After graduating from the Naval Academy in 1906, he served on battleships *USS Indiana* (BB 1) & *USS New Jersey* (BB 16) over the next 3 years. Between 1909 and 1915, he was assigned to the training 3-masted sailing ship *USS Severn*, the cruiser *USS North Carolina* (ACR 12), *USS Ohio* (BB12), *USS New York* (BB 34) & the *USS North Dakota* (BB 29). He was awarded the Medal of Honor for his heroism while serving as Chief Engineer on cruiser *USS Memphis* (CA 10) which was wrecked by a tsunami off Santo Domingo City in August 29, 1916.

During the World War I, he was stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and later as the Chief Engineering Officer of the *USS Tennessee* (CL 13). He later served in various engineering billets both ashore and afloat as well as a tour of duty as the assistant naval attaché at the London embassy. For his exceptionally meritorious service in the Bureau of Ships during World War II, he was awarded the Legion of Merit. Admiral Jones died in Charleston, West Virginia in 1948 at age 62 and 11 years later the *USS Claud Jones* (DE 1033) was named in his honor.

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

Fair winds and following seas,

Paul E. Mawn (H-63)

Captain USN (Ret.)

Chairman – Advocates for Harvard ROTC

Sources: Harvard Alumni Magazine and various Harvard reunion reports plus information from various veterans and their families. If you or a relative are a Harvard alumnus and veteran, please send your military focused biographic write up and photo to Captain Paul E. Mawn USN (Ret.) at the above e-mail address. Please use a similar format as in the below entries. The purpose of developing the subject is not for egotistic self-promotion but to reinforce the general awareness that freedom is not free. Harvard undergraduates in particular as well as others should be aware and appreciate that many Harvard alumni before them paid a price in time, blood and restricted earning for our national security and liberty. Such military veterans at one point of their life wrote a blank check made payable to the USA for an amount up to and including their own life.

Note: Military officer rank abbreviations and pay grades used above: 2nd LT – Second Lieutenant (Army & USMC O-1), Ensign (USN O-1), 1st LT – First Lieutenant (Army & USMC O-2), LT JG – Lieutenant Junior Grade (USN O-2), Captain (Army & USMC O-3), LT – Lieutenant (USN O-3), Major (Army & USMC O-4), LCDR – Lieutenant Commander (USN O-4), LT Colonel (Army & USMC O-5), Commander (USN O-5), Colonel (Army & USMC O-6), Captain (USN O-6), Brg. Gen. – Brigadier General (Army & USMC O-7), Rear Admiral Lower Half (USN O-7), Major General (Army & USMC O-8), Rear Admiral Upper Half (USN O-8), LT. Gen. – Lieutenant General (Army & USMC O-9), Vice Admiral (USN O-9).