

# Advocates for Harvard ROTC

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

Subject: **Harvard football alumni - military veterans**

Harvard graduates have a long proud history of serving as warriors in the United States military. As a tribute to the 2014 Harvard undefeated football team and Ivy League champions, the Advocates for Harvard has developed this listing of Crimson alumni warriors who cemented their leadership and team work skills at Soldier's Field as members of the Harvard football team. The purpose of developing the subject as part of the Harvard Hall of Heroes is to reinforce awareness in particular to Harvard undergraduates that freedom is not free and appreciate that many Harvard alumni paid a price in time, blood and restricted earning for our national security and liberty. Such military veterans at one point of their life wrote a blank check made payable to the USA for an amount up to and including their own life. **All gave some and some gave all.**

If you are aware of any other Harvard alumni veterans, particularly those who played on the Crimson football team, please send their name and, if available, a 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.

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS**

**1890**



**Colonel Theodore Roosevelt US Army (Volunteer Mounted Cavalry) [26<sup>th</sup> US President]**

**Medal of Honor**



He was born in New York City in 1858. As a sickly child, he was home schooled before entering Harvard College which where he was on the crew and boxing team and accepted as a member of the exclusive Porcellian Club. As an undergraduate, Ted did not have the size or skill to play varsity football. Harvard's varsity football coach, William Reid, later declared that Roosevelt had "helped save the game" and neutralized the potential ban against the sport by colleges and universities by his intervention as President in college football that helped lead to a new Intercollegiate Athletic Association and the enforcement of new rules including: the forward pass, a neutral zone at the line of scrimmage, another referee on the field and later prohibitions against brutal maneuvers like kneeling and punching opponents by using locked hands. After serving as New York City Police commissioner, Ted was appointed as the Assistant Secretary of the Navy before resigning to join the Rough Riders as the executive officer under Harvard graduate & Medal of Honor recipient, General Leonard Wood USA.

He was elected as Governor of New York in 1898. As Vice President in 1901, Ted became the 26<sup>th</sup> President of USA upon the assassination of President McKinley and reelected in 1904. For his heroics while leading a charge up and capturing San Juan Hill in Cuba in 1898 during the Spanish American War, he was awarded Medal of Honor. Later he received the Nobel Peace prize for his mediation of the Russo-Japanese War. He died in 1919 at age 61 His Medal of Honor citation reads: "*For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Lt. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt distinguished himself by acts of bravery on 1 July, 1898, near Santiago de Cuba, Republic of Cuba, while leading a daring charge up San Juan Hill. Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt, in total disregard for his personal safety, and accompanied by only four or five men, led a desperate and gallant charge up San Juan Hill, encouraging his troops to continue the assault through withering enemy fire over open countryside. Facing the enemy's heavy fire, he displayed extraordinary bravery throughout the charge, and was the first to reach the enemy trenches, where he quickly killed one of the enemy with his pistol, allowing his men to continue the assault. His leadership and valor turned the tide in the Battle for San Juan Hill. Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt's extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty are in keeping with the highest traditions of military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.*"

# 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

## 1901

Captain George Livingston Bayard US Navy (Construction Corps) (*USS Texas*)

**Purple Heart**



George was born in Phillipsburg, NJ in 1872. At Harvard, he played baseball, football, as well as boxing and crew. At the outbreak of the Spanish American War, he left Harvard and volunteered as a private in the Light Battery "A" of Philadelphia which was composed mostly of college men. He served in the Puerto Rican campaign under General Miles. In 1903 after college and divinity school, he was personally appointed as a chaplain in the Navy by President Roosevelt. He was initially assigned to the European squadron and subsequently served at sea on the *USS Texas* (BB35) in the South Atlantic, Caribbean and Pacific. He took part in hostile operations in Morocco as well as Turkey prior to the capture of Vera Cruz in Mexico in 1914 where he ministered to the wounded and helped bury the dead. After the US entered World I in 1917, he was with the 1<sup>st</sup> American troops landing in France and assigned to the US Marine Corps. At the time, he was the senior US chaplain in the American Armed Forces in Europe. He was wounded in action in France and returned to the US for recuperations and later was assigned to the Navy Department in Washington, DC.

Colonel Charles D. Daly US Army (29<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery)



Charlie was born in Boston (MA) in 1880 and attended the Boston Latin School. At Harvard, he was a starter on the varsity football team which won 31 games and only lost 2 games under Coach W. Cameron Forbes and then Coach Dibble. As an undergrad, Charlie was also a member of the Fly and Hasty Pudding Clubs. After his college graduation, he attended the US Military Academy at West Point from where he graduated in 1905 with a commission as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant in the Artillery Corps of the Army and served on the US boarder and Fort Sam Houston. He later resigned from the Army and went into the banking business for a few years before being appointed as the Boston fire commissioner for almost 2 years. By a special act of the US congress, Charlie later re-entered the regular Army and served, Schofield barracks in Hawaii, Camp Dodge, California, Washington and Fort Still (OK) where he eventually became the commanding officer of the Army Artillery School and later attended the Command the General Staff School at Ft. Leavenworth (KA). After World War I, He returned to Harvard as an instructor in the Army ROTC and served as the assistant football coach. Charlie as later assigned to West Point where he became the head coach of the football team.

## 1902

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



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

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

## 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1905

**Major Harrison B. Webster** US Army MC [HMS- 1909] (4<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 4<sup>th</sup> Div.) **Distinguished Service Cross** **[KIA]**



He was born in Boston, MA in 1884. He was educated at the Noble & Greenough School before Harvard where he was on the Crew team and a member of the Hasty Pudding, Institute of 1770, the Fencing club & Signet. He graduated cum laude from Harvard and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Harrison received his MD from Harvard Med School in 1919 and served at both Mass General and Bellevue in NYC before practicing in Newfoundland & the Maine. In March 1918, he was commissioned a 1<sup>st</sup> LT. in the Army Medical Corps. In May 1918, he sailed for France as the regimental surgeon. He participated in the following combat: Ansauville & Cantigny sectors, Montdidier-Noyon defensive, Chateau-Thierry, the Marne-Aisne offensives, the Vesle & Toulon sectors. His DSC citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action near Bois de Briellules, France from 26 September to 12 October 1918. After seeing that his personnel were functioning properly, he went fearlessly to positions in the front lines. When stretcher bearers were unable to handle the large number of casualties, he personally took a light German wagon to the front lines and gathered the wounded. His personal bravery was an inspiration to his men throughout his service. He was killed by shell fire on October 12, 1918”.*

1909

**Lt. Colonel Hamilton Fish III** US Army (36<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division) **Distinguished Service Cross & Silver Star**



He was born in Garrison, NY. His great grandfather served a major in Washington’s Army and was friend of Alexander Hamilton. His great grandmother was a direct descendent of Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch colonial governor of New York and his grandfather served as governor of New York, US and President Grant’s Secretary of State. After graduating from St. Mark’s, Ham went to Harvard was a member of the Porcellian Club, captain of the football team and twice elected to the football All American team. After graduating cum laude from Harvard College, he worked in insurance until the start of World War I.

He was appointed as commanding officer of the Harlem Hell fighters which consisted of enlisted black American soldiers with white officers. He sailed for France in December 1917 where his unit was under control of the French army by General Pershing. His division then spent 191 days on the front lines, which is the longest of any American unit in World War I and was the first Allied regiment to the Rhine River. His combat engagements included: Champagne-Marne defensive, Vienne-la-Ville and the Meuse- Argonne offensive. He was also awarded the Croix de Guerre by France and returned the US in April 1919 and released from active duty 1 month later.

Lt. Col. Fish was one of founders and former national commander of the American Legion. From Westchester New York he was elected to the Congress to represent Westchester NY in 1920 and introduced the legislation for the tomb of the Unknown Soldier and served until his defeat in 1944.

# 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (cont.)

## 1909 (continued)

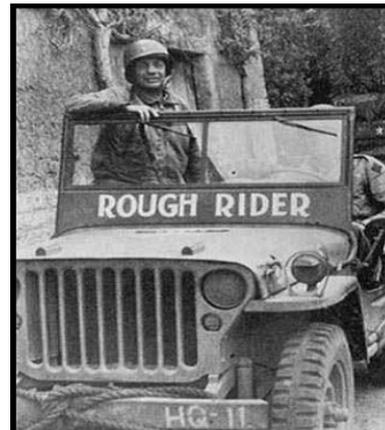


**Brg. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt Jr.** US Army (WWI:26<sup>th</sup> Inf.; WWII:4<sup>th</sup> Inf.) **Medal of Honor & Distinguished Service Cross**

He 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 played football and graduated as a result of a lot of hard work. After graduating, Teddy decided to take a crack at the business world first and after short stints in the steel and textile industries, went into investment banking. He proved to be a quick study and by the time WWI was looming, he had made a sizeable fortune. With the war clouds on the horizon, he trained in Plattsburg, N.Y. and he was commissioned an Army captain in August 1917 and sailed for France in April 6 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 lieutenant colonel and commander of the 26<sup>th</sup> Regiment of the 1<sup>st</sup> Division by the summer of 1918. Sadly, at about the same time, his brother Quentin was killed in an air battle behind the German lines. After too many damp days in water-logged trenches, Ted developed severe arthritis, which would plague him for the rest of his life. For his bravery and leadership, Ted was also awarded the **Legion d'Honneur** and the **Croix de Guerre**. Translated from French, the citation for his awards reads: *Major Theodore Roosevelt Jr. Commanding Officer of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, 26<sup>th</sup> American infantry regiment reflects the energy and enthusiasm of his battalion. Despite a poison gas attack, he remained at this post and successfully directed the resistance against a German counter attack. In a moment's notice on 29 June 1918, he organized a raid against the enemy position which he executed under sustained close enemy fire*"



**Lt. Col. Theodore Roosevelt Jr. in France -1918**



**Brg. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt Jr. in Normandy, France-**

Before returning to the US after end of the war, he was then promoted to colonel which was the highest rank attained by his father. He was released from active duty in March 1919 and became one the principle founders of the American Legion .Between World War I & II, was in the steel business, carpet sales and investment banking before being appointed to Assistant Secretary of the Navy under President Harding. He later was governor of Puerto Rico and subsequently appointed as the Governor General of the Philippines. He led he regiment into action in both North Africa where he received his 2<sup>nd</sup> **Croix de Guerre** .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. He died in 1944 of a heart attack in France one month after D-Day at age 57.

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."*

## 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)



### 1912

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



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

He then sailed to France in May 1918 and participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He returned to the US and was released from active duty in the March of 1919. In October 1939 when Britain was at war with Germany, Kermit had negotiated a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Middlesex Regiment with the assistance of his friend, Winston Churchill, then prime minister of Britain. His first task was to lead a contingent of British volunteers for the Winter War in Finland. He had resigned from the British Army to lead the expedition which was a necessary cover so that he would be able to travel with the volunteers through neutral countries. However before the expedition could be launched, Finland was forced to make peace with Russia. Kermit served with distinction in a raid into Norway and was later sent to North Africa where there was little action at the time. At the end of 1940, he returned to England and was discharged from the army on health grounds on 2 May 1941, by which time he had once again reached the rank of captain. Kermit had appealed this discharge all the way to the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill. Churchill, after reviewing his record, upheld the medical discharge. President Franklin D. Roosevelt gave him a commission as a major in the United States Army and had him posted to Fort Richardson, Alaska, where he worked as an intelligence officer and helped establish a territorial militia of Eskimos and Aleuts. FDR thought it would be best if Kermit were moved as far as possible from some of his friends who were such a negative influence on him. In Alaska far from home, Kermit died on active duty in June 1943.

### 1916



**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. William K. Emerson** US Army (12<sup>th</sup> Aero Squadron) Croix de Guerre & Purple Heart [*Killed in Action*]



He was born in New York City in 1894 and prepared for Harvard at the Middlesex School. At Harvard, he was on the football team and crew as well a member of the Hasty Pudding, Institute of 1770 & the Spee Club. In the summer of his junior year, he served with the American Field Service on the front lines in France. In January 1916, he returned to Harvard and graduated with his class. He returned to France in January 1917 and reenlisted in the American Field Service where he received the *Croix de Guerre* for conspicuous bravery while evacuating wounded under fire near Monastir, France. At the end of the 1917, he was in Serbia and then returned to France where he was successful in getting commissioned as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. in the US Army Field Artillery. After artillery training and a brief time in 15<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery, he transferred to the 12<sup>th</sup> Aero Squadron as an artillery observer. On his first flight near Toulon (France), Lt. Emerson was shot down and died as a result.

# 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1917

1<sup>st</sup> Samuel J. Kelley US Army (22<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division)

[Died on active duty]



Sam was born in Jamaica Plain, Boston (MA) in 1894. He attended the Berkeley Preparatory School prior to Harvard where he played football, joined Army ROTC and was an active member of the St. Paul's Catholic Club. After finishing his 2<sup>nd</sup> Plattsburg Camp with the Harvard Regiment, he was commissioned into the Infantry. He was initially posted to Fort Niagara and then Governor's Island in New York Harbor which was the headquarters of his regiment. He was very eager to join the fight in France. However in his anxiety, he never slighted his daily tasks and duties. After being attacked with appendicitis in February 1919, Sam was sent to a military hospital where he fatally contracted peritonitis. His classmate, Herb Sullivan, gave the following obituary for Sam in behalf of their Harvard class: "Although Kelley died on this side, he gave his life while in the service of his country for a cause, the rightfulness and justice of which he never questioned. In one sense, his giving of his life in this country in the performance of his duty involving more routine and less glory but requiring more patience and unquestioning obedience to orders, marks him as a real soldier as constituted that, if it had fallen to his lot to serve in France, his friends may rest assured that his record there would have been inspiring."

1918

1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Alfred Wild Gardner US Army (305<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 77<sup>th</sup> Division)

[Killed in Action]



He was born in Sharon Springs, NY in 1895 as the son of doctor. After graduating from St. Paul's School in NH, he entered Harvard where he played varsity football and hockey and was a member of the Hasty Pudding & Institute of 1770 as well as the AD Club. He joined the Harvard regiment as a sophomore and in 1916 went to the first ROTC at Plattsburg, NY. In May 1917, he was commissioned a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. of Infantry and sailed for France in April 1918. His convoy was attacked by German submarines but he safely reached Liverpool and departed immediately for Calais, France. After extensive training in Scouting, Observation & Sniping School & later Gas School, he moved up to the front lines. He led several successful combat excursions in "No Man's Land" and became the company commander when his CO was killed. His combat engagements included: Baccarat sector, Aisne-Oise and Meuse-Argonne offensives. On 3 October 1918, he was ordered to lead a frontal attack against a hill full of German machine gun nests when he was Killed in Action.

His DSC citation reads: "For extraordinary heroism in action the Argonne Forest, France on 3 October 1918. Attacking enemy machine gun nests, he displayed the highest courage when he led his company up a steep slope in the face of murderous fire. Before he could accomplish his objective, he was killed."

Captain Clifford West Henry US Army (102<sup>nd</sup> Infantry, 26<sup>th</sup> Division)

[Killed in Action]



Cliff was born in 1896 in New York City where his ancestors had settled in 1645. He prepared at the Trinity School in NYC for Harvard where he was on the football team and was the manager of the baseball team and was a member of the Pi Eta as well as the St. Paul Catholic Club. As senior, he applied for a year's absence to go into the Army. After his commissioning, he was assigned to the 46<sup>th</sup> Division and sailed for France in July 1917. After serving temporarily with the 104<sup>th</sup> Marines, Cliff was assigned to the 26<sup>th</sup> (Yankee) Division. On 14 September in the Verdun (St. Mihiel), he was mortally wounded in the stomach by high explosive shells which also killed his commanding officer and 50 of his men. He died a month later from these wounds. At the time, he was engaged to Margaret Mitchell, author of "Gone with the Wind". His DSC citation reads: *For extraordinary heroism on 14 September 1918. During the Saint-Mihiel offensive, although mortally wounded and suffering great pain, he gave information for the disposition of his men. He refused first aid until other wounded men had been taken care of*". Cliff was also awarded the Croix de Guerre by France.

# 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (cont.)

1919

Private Samuel B. Adams US Army (US Army Ambulance Service)

Purple Heart [Died from War wounds]



Sam was born in 1892 in Cambridge (MA) and graduated from Cambridge Latin where he was on the football team. For 2 years prior to college, he worked in the woolen mills in Andover (MA). He took a leave of absence from Harvard after his sophomore year to enlist in the Army. Sam sailed for France where his unit was assigned to the French 25<sup>th</sup> Division. In the course of his combat engagement at Argonne Forest, Verdun, Vesle & the Aisne fronts, Sam was gassed 6 times. During the battle for the Vesle River from 25 July to 6 August 1918, he was rewarded by General Pétain as the most deserving man in his section. He returned to the US in April 1919 and finished his undergraduate studies in time to graduate with the Harvard class of 1920. Due to ill health resulting from gas and exposure in the trenches, he moved to New Hampshire and was unable to continue with the study of Law. Sam married in 1922 and his wife became his faithful nurse and companion until his died in 1925 as a direct result of his War related injuries.

Ensign John Langdon Leighton US Navy (*USS Leviathan*)



John was born in 1896 in St. Louis (MO) and prepared at St. Mark's School for Harvard where he followed in footsteps of his father (H-1888) and older brother (H-17). He played football and was on the varsity baseball team. After his sophomore year, he enlisted into the Navy at the outbreak of World War I. After boot camp, he was a coxswain on *USS Harvard* (SP 209) and the *USS Taniwha* (SP129) before receiving orders for the Naval Intelligence Office in Brooklyn (NY) in September 1917. He sailed for Europe on the *USS Leviathan* (ID 136) in December 1917 and 3 months later he was assigned to the Intelligence section of the US Naval Headquarters in London (UK) where he was involved in locating and tracking German submarines. In September 1918, John was directly commissioned as an ensign on the staff of Admiral Sims. After his release from active duty in March 1919, John returned to Harvard and completed his AB degree. He moved to New York City and spent the next 15 years in advertising business until his untimely death in 1936.

Captain Hamilton Collidge US Army (94<sup>th</sup> Aero Squadron, 1<sup>st</sup> Pursuit group)

Distinguished Service Cross [KIA]



He was born in Chestnut Hill, MA in 1883 as one of 8 children of Joseph Randolph Collidge (H-1883) who had 4 of 5 sons on active duty in the war. His family had lived in the Boston area for 10 generations. His great grandfather had married the granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson and many of his ancestors were Harvard graduates & clergymen. He prepped at Groton for Harvard where he was on the football and baseball teams. He belonged to the Hasty Pudding, Institute of 1770, DKE, AD and the Harvard Yacht clubs. He received his pilot license in the summer of 1916 after civilian training in Buffalo, NY. He enlisted in March 1917 and sailed to France in July 1917 on the same ship as his close friend of Quentin Roosevelt. He was commissioned a 1<sup>st</sup> LT on September 1918 and tested planes for a few months before joining a combat unit. He was designated an Ace with the official credited destruction of 5 enemy airplanes and 3 balloons. He participated in the following engagements: Marne-Aisne offensive, Champaigne –Marne defensive, Vesle sector, Toulon, St. Mihiel offensive (Verdun) and the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

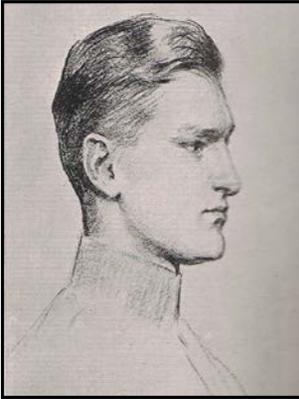
As noted by General Pershing in Captain Collidge's DSC citation. "*For extraordinary heroism in action near Grandpre, France on 27 October 1918. Leading a protection patrol, Captain Collidge went to the assistance of 2 observer planes which was being attacked by 6 German machines. Observing this maneuver, the enemy sent up a terrific barrage of anti-aircraft guns on the ground. Disregarding the extreme danger, Captain Coolidge dived straight into the barrage and his plane was struck and sent down in flames*". He was Killed in Action.

# 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)



## 1920

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Francis Reed Austin** US Army (109<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 28<sup>th</sup> Division) **Distinguished Service Cross** [*Killed in Action*]



Frank was born in Jamaica Plains, MA in 1897 and was a 10<sup>th</sup> generation descent of the Brewster family who were among the first settlers of Plymouth (MA). He went to the Pomfort School before Harvard where he played football and attended the Harvard ROTC program in Plattsburgh NY. On April 1918, he sailed for France on a ship which was almost torpedoed by a German submarine. In the 305<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division, he was initially promoted to sergeant and later commissioned as a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT and transferred to the 109<sup>th</sup> infantry. His combat engagements: included Aisne-Oise and the Meuse-Argonne offensive and defensive. Frank was killed on the last day of the war, 15 minutes before the last shot was fired in World War I. His DSC citation reads: “*For extraordinary heroism in action east of Haumont, France on 11 November 1918. He led a platoon of machine guns and two 1 pounder guns with their crews under cover of fog within the enemy’s wire and attacked at close range a strong point held by 25 men and 10 machine guns. After this position had been reduced, concentrated machine-gun fire from the ranks forced Lt. Austin and his party to withdraw. Exposing himself in order to place his men under cover, he was mortally wounded but he directed the dressing of the wounds of his men and their evacuation before he would accept any aid for himself. He died a few hours later*”.



## 1927

**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 applied for and received a commission as a Lt. in the US Navy and was trained in air combat intelligence. He received orders to the USS Enterprise (CV 6) in the Pacific where he served for a year before being transferred 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).

## 1931



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



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

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

**Advocates for Harvard ROTC**

# 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (.)

1939

Colonel Kenneth L. Booth USA (82<sup>nd</sup> & 101<sup>st</sup> Airborne Divisions)



Silver Star & Bronze Star



Ken was born July 1916 in Quincy, Massachusetts. At Harvard, he played tackle on Harvard's football team, joined ROTC and was a member of Phillips Brooks House. He was commissioned a day after graduation and then served as the assistant professor of Military Science at Harvard for the next 2 years before deploying overseas. He participated in the combat campaigns in the Ardennes, Rhineland and Central Europe which included airborne drops in Holland and the Rhine Crossing where he served as a battalion commander. He was also awarded the Legion of Merit, the Presidential Unit citation, French Parachutists Badge and various unit citations. After the war, he went to Columbia for his MBA before returning to Arkansas to run a family furniture manufacturing business. Colonel Booth was recalled in 1950 for the Korean War and served with the 8th Army until 1952. He was the class speaker at his 50<sup>th</sup> reunion and died in August 2003 in California at age 87. As noted in the 17th Airborne Division Headquarters General Orders No. 48 (1945), "*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*".

1940

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



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

John Fitzgerald Kennedy was born in Brookline, Massachusetts in May 1917 as the 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 4<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> 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 team and received 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 Motor Torpedo Boat training, Jack was assigned to 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 (cont.)

**1942**

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



**Silver Star**



Peabody was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts as a descendant of the colonial Massachusetts governor John Endicott and the grandson of the founder of the Groton School and Brooks School, also named Endicott Peabody. At Harvard, Chub was an All-American star defensive lineman on the football team and later inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame. He was commissioned through NROTC at Harvard and originally reported aboard an old submarine (R-16) in the Caribbean. Lt.(j.g.) 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 3<sup>rd</sup> war patrol, the War in the Pacific ended. Chub returned to the US for demobilization & started Harvard Law School. After graduation from HLS in 1947, Chub was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in October 1948 and became an associate at the Boston law firm of Goodwin, Proctor & Hoar.

He ran for political office unsuccessfully several times before being narrowly elected as the 62<sup>nd</sup> Governor of Massachusetts in 1962. He served a single two-year term and lost by a wide margin to then-state Attorney General Edward Brooke a bid for the United States Senate. Governor Peabody died of cancer and leukemia in 1997 in Hollis, New Hampshire at the age of 77, and is buried in Groton, Massachusetts.



**1943**

**Staff Sgt. Peter B. Saltonstall** US Marine Corps (1<sup>st</sup> 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, Leveret 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.

**1948**

**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.

# 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (cont.)

## 1962

1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Dick Baker US Army (82<sup>nd</sup> Airborne Division)



At Harvard, Dick was an English major who played varsity football and captained the rugby team as well as being a cadet in the Army ROTC unit. He graduated with a regular Army commission and orders to Jump School which was followed by Infantry Officers Basic and Ranger School. 2nd Lt. Baker was one of 80 Rangers who was frostbitten one bad night in Dahlenega and he spent two months in the Benning hospital recovering but later finished the Swamp phase of Ranger School. He was then assigned the 187th brigade of the 82nd Airborne at Fort Bragg as an infantry platoon leader and later as a Recon Platoon leader. Dick was promoted to battalion S-1 and later as company commander of 1/508 battalion (i.e. the “Devils in Baggy Pants”). His unit was the Division Ready Force which President Johnson sent to intervene in the Dominican Republic where the first American killed was his communication chief, Sp5 Kellerman. As CO of the Headquarters company, Dick reports that his import in combat was marginalized to obtaining ice and beer for the higher-up. He suspects it was the most dangerous job in the battalion since it forced him to travel into strange areas of Santo Domingo with my intrepid driver.

He considers himself was lucky to be released from active duty from the Army in July of 1965 since his division then moved directly to Vietnam. Dick was determined to go to graduate school after the military and was accepted at UC Berkeley which in the fall of ‘65 was just beginning to stretch its radical legs. His return to academia was a 180 degrees from the world of the military. Dick indicates that he felt so completely alienated – going from the 82<sup>nd</sup> to Berkeley. His fellow officers of the 82<sup>nd</sup> represented one of the most important and enjoyable communities and fun group that he had ever joined. His 6 years at Cal was fun too, but without any of the sense of community.

Dick currently works now in a small private high school where he is the only veteran among the 150 adults on the faculty. He states that he finds that statistic odd. . . and disturbing. The academic world is not comfortable with the military. He has spent his professional life hiding my military record, hoping that my colleagues didn’t notice. In the main, they have not. Ironically, Dick indicates that his years in the Army were among the experiences of which he is most proud. He does not consider himself a hero and would not want his bio attached to any reference to heroes which is a term is way overused and, like grade inflation, diminishes the accomplishments of the truly outstanding heroic warriors.



## 1963

Captain James R. Beery US Marine Corps (2<sup>nd</sup> Tractor Battalion, 2<sup>nd</sup> Div.) **Navy & Marine Combat Action Ribbon**



Jim was born in 1941 and grew up in Columbus, Ohio where he graduated from Grandview High School. At Harvard, he played varsity football and rugby and was on the JV basketball team and rowed freshman crew. Jim served on the Leveret House committee and was a midshipman in the NROTC unit at Harvard. After he was commissioned as a Marine 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt., Jim served as forward air controller and artillery officer in Vietnam as well as in Hawaii and San Diego. After his active duty, Jim graduated from the Stanford Law School and then spent several years as corporate lawyer in a New York City law firm before being seconded to Tokyo with a Japanese Law Firm for 2 years. After later spending several years in London, UK as a partner in a California law firm, Jim became the Senior Vice President, Secretary & General Counsel for the pharmaceutical firm of SmithKline Beecham PLC which is based in England.

# 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (cont.)

1964



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



William (Bing) Emerson was born in Concord, MA, the son of David (H-1938) and Mary Emerson and the great-great grandson of Ralph Waldo Emerson (H-1841). At Harvard, Bing was a government major. He was a member of varsity lacrosse and freshman football teams as well as the Delphic Club. After college, Bing applied to Marine OCS at Quantico, VA and later earned his wings at Naval Flight School at Pensacola, FL. After helicopter training, he went to Vietnam in February 1968 and was **Killed in Action** when his CH 46 helicopter was hit by hostile fire on 20 November 1968 in Quan Nam, South Vietnam. 3 CH46 troop carriers, including Bing's, were lost that day while transporting troops of 3/5 into a hot LZ during the Mead River Operation in an area SE of Danang. The mission was to transport infantry to support Marines there who were greatly outnumbered by the North Vietnam Army. The CH 46's were exposed to heavy ground fire and were hit with an RPG and small arms fire while going about 50 MPH about 50 feet off the deck.

**Captain Emerson's Silver Star citation reads as follows:** *"The President takes pride in presenting the Silver Star (Posthumously) to Captain William Emerson, United States Marine Corps, for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action while serving as a Pilot with Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron (HMM) 265, Marine Aircraft Group (MAG)36, in connection with operations against the enemy in the Republic of Vietnam.*

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

*By his courage, superior aeronautical ability and unwavering devotion to duty, Capt. Emerson inspired all who observed him and upheld the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and of the United States Naval Service."*

# 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)



## 1967 (1970)

Corporal Patrick A. Conway US Marine Corps (3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion/ 26<sup>th</sup> Marines) Navy & Marine Combat Action Ribbon



Pat was born in 1944 in Haverhill, MA when his father was working as a welder in the Boston Naval Shipyard. He was an accomplished athlete and scholar at Haverhill High & Exeter Academy prior to entering Harvard where he played varsity football and lacrosse and was also on the track team. Pat was a resident of Quincy House & also a member of the Pi Eta Club. However after his junior year, Pat felt a need to re-focus his life & took a leave of absence from Harvard to enlist in the US Marine Corps. After boot camp and infantry training, Pat was sent to Vietnam and found himself as a squad leader in the middle of the 77 days Siege of Khe Sanh, which was the longest and deadliest battle of the Vietnam War. 6,000 Marines and soldiers were surrounded by about 35,000 enemy soldiers of the North Vietnam Army (NVA) at Khe Sanh, which will live in the annals of Marine Corps history along with Belleau Wood, Iwo Jima, Pusan and Fallujah.

Despite supplies being cut by land, the Marines held Khe Sanh until their base until relieved almost 3 months later with a price of over 700 Marines & US soldiers killed in action with almost 30,000 NVA casualties. During this fight, Corporal Conway saw many friends killed in action and he was wounded twice but he did not desire to process the proper paperwork that should have resulted in his being awarded 2 Purple Heart Medals. After his release from active duty, Pat returned to Harvard to complete his senior year. Despite the lack of playing time for over 3 years, Pat again made the roster of the Harvard football team as a starting defensive safety and was named to the 1<sup>st</sup> Team All-Ivy, All-New England and All-East. As a result of his perseverance, Pat then played a prominent role in the most famous football game in Harvard history which was The "Harvard Beats Yale 29-29" Game resulting in Harvard's sharing the 1968 Ivy League Championship title with Yale by scoring 16 points in the final 42 seconds of the game. After graduating in History from Harvard College with the class of 1970, Pat entered Harvard Business School where he received his MBA in 1972. For the next 4 years, he was an importer of foreign automobile parts until he founded Fairfield Capital Inc., which is a financial planning and money management company in Westport, CT. Pat has also qualified as a Certified Public Accountant and is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

## 1964



Captain Philip A. Keith US Navy (Ret.) (FLTCORGRU-1)

Bronze Star & Purple Heart



Philip was born in Springfield, MA in 1946 as the oldest of the four children of a father who worked as a civilian comptroller with the Department of the Army. He went to public schools in central MA and graduated from East Longmeadow High School where Phil was the first graduate to attend Harvard. At Harvard, Phil played squash and football and was a member of the Crimson Key Society as well as the NROTC battalion as a Navy scholarship recipient. Phil graduated from Harvard as a history major and as a Distinguished Naval Graduate. After his commissioning as an Ensign in the Regular Navy, he reported to Flight School in Pensacola, FL. where he earned his wings of gold as a Naval aviator. After Phil cross-trained as a Legal Officer at the Naval Justice School in Newport, he joined his 1<sup>st</sup> fighter squadron in Vietnam in 1969 and flew off the *USS Constellation* (CV 64) and from Cam Rahn Bay, Vietnam. After being wounded on his 2<sup>nd</sup> tour in Vietnam, he was re-assigned to MACV Staff in Saigon & served on the Phoenix Program during the waning days of the war.

After end of the Vietnam War, Phil successfully applied for a Naval officer designator change and became an Intelligence Officer. He subsequently served in a variety of Intel billets including another tour aboard the *USS Constellation* as well as afloat assignments on the *USS New Orleans* (LPH 11) and *USS Blue Ridge* (LCC 19). His other billets included working in the Office of Naval Intelligence, a liaison assignment with the CIA and as Commanding Officer of FLTCORGRU-1 at NAB Coronado, CA. Phil's scheduled retirement from the Navy was delayed when Desert Storm erupted during which he later earned the Bronze Star Medal for his actions in Desert One. Over the course of his Naval career, Phil also earned the Air Medal, the Navy Commendation Medal, Combat Action Ribbon and the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry. After retirement from the Navy, Phil began working primarily in software development where he has served as: Chief Operating Officer of a joint venture between the US State Department & the Israeli Defense Ministry, Vice President of Berlitz Publishing; Senior Vice President of Simon & Schuster and author of several books and novels with a military focus including "Crimson Valor" with details about the 18 Medal of Honor recipients from Harvard.

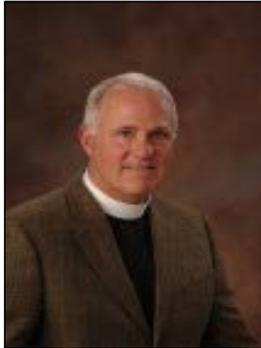
# 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1968

Lt.(j.g.) Robert T. Brooks, USN Supply Corps (*USS Desoto County*)



Navy Achievement Medal



Bob was born in Washington, DC where he graduated from St. Albans School. He then majored in English at Harvard where he was a starting member of the Harvard varsity football team. After graduating Cum Laude from college, Bob was accepted at the Navy Officer Candidate School in Newport (RI) where he became a Distinguished Naval Graduate. After his commissioning as an ensign, he attended the Navy Supply School in Athens (GA). In July 1969, Bob was assigned to the *USS Desoto County* (LST-1171) as the Supply Officer and subsequently was deployed to the Mediterranean and Caribbean. In recognition of his work preparing the ship on short notice for a deployment to the Mediterranean, Bob was awarded the Navy Achievement Medal. After his release from active duty in August 1971, he attended Harvard Business School where he earned an MBA in 1973 with a concentration in finance

He was a partner of Cooke & Bieler, an investment counsel firm in Philadelphia, from 1973 through 1992 until he answered a midlife call to the ministry. After graduating in 1995 from the Episcopal Divinity School in Cambridge (MA), Father Bob served as Rector of parishes in Kent (OH), Providence (RI) and Little Compton (RI). He retired from parish ministry in 2009 and lives in Little Compton with his wife, Rhea.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Paul E. Mawn'.

Paul E. Mawn (H-63)  
Captain USN (Ret.)  
Chairman – Advocates for Harvard ROTC

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