

Harvard University & the US Military – an introspection



INTRODUCTION

Since the middle of the 20th century, Harvard has unjustifiably been labeled as a bastion of left wing, anti-military elitists in the forefront of the myopic “Blame America first” radicals. However, the predominate opinion of faculties & undergraduates at most universities have tended to skew to the left since the Baby Boomers revolted in the late 1960’s against the values and traditions of their “greatest generation” parents who won World War II. For several recent decades, the decline in patriotism and service to country among many young Americans has been compounded by narcissistic lack of responsibility, the pleasure principle driving promiscuous sex and the growing use of illegal drugs, revisionist history, the breakdown of the traditional family and biased multi-media communications. In reality, Harvard alumni reflect a bell curve of opinions and many have demonstrated courage, integrity and commitment by serving in the US military from the American War for Independence to the current World War against Islamic Fundamentalist terrorism. The prime purpose of this introspection is to proudly promulgate the untold story of the long Crimson line of Harvard warriors as a role model for current and future undergraduates at Harvard and elsewhere. A secondary objective of this paper is to review the positive Harvard policies of the past that have helped to nurture and develop many Harvard heroic veterans and identify what needs to be done for Harvard to again have a preeminent patriotic role in educating and developing future military leaders.

Harvard’s interaction with the military

Harvard College is the oldest university in the United States which was established by the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1636. Since the American Revolution, many Harvard military veterans have paid a price in time, blood and restricted earnings for the freedoms now enjoyed in our great country. 18 Harvard alumni have been awarded the Medal of Honor, which is highest number of alumni recipients for any university in the world except for West Point and the Naval Academy.

Excluding the public Land Grant colleges, the blueprint for current ROTC programs at civilian colleges was initiated at the Harvard Club of New York in 1913 under the leadership of Medal of Honor recipients and Harvard grads: President Theodore Roosevelt (H-1880) & General Leonard Wood USA (HMS-1884) with the active support of Harvard president A. Lawrence Lowell (H-1877 & HLS-1880) who stated in 1916: “*The aim of a country which desires to remain at peace must be ready to defend itself, should train a large body of junior officers who can look forward to no career in the army, and can have no wish for war, yet who will be able to take their places in the field when needed*”. This joint military / Harvard effort was known as the “Plattsburgh movement” since an Army officer training camp was initially established at Plattsburgh in upstate NY in 1913. During WWI, about 90% of the all the Army line officers were trained at Plattsburg or at similar facilities that later cropped up in other locations. Under the direction of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt (H-04), training facilities similar to Plattsburg were established for Naval officers on select US battleships. Harvard subsequently documented that at least 11,319 Harvard men from the class of 1887 to 1921 served during World War I in the US or allied military services. Many of these men were sent overseas to France including 4 Medal of Honor recipients and over 105 who earned the 2nd highest military medal for valor (i.e. the Distinguished Service Cross /Navy Cross or comparable foreign medals). During WWI, Harvard in effect became a government military school until the end of hostilities when the military training at Harvard was scaled back significantly. However, the Harvard Army ROTC was subsequently reconfigured to what was intended to be a permanent training unit. In 1926, one of the first 6 Navy ROTC units in the country was welcomed to the Harvard campus. This crucial and patriotic service of training future junior officers at Harvard continued until all of the ROTC units were thrown off the campus in 1971 due to the myopic and divisive politics relating to the Vietnam War.

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



Memorial Hall at Harvard



Memorial Church in the Harvard Yard

Memorial Church was dedicated in 1932 to initially honor Harvard alumni killed in the war to end all wars (i.e. World War I). However, subsequent conflicts waged up to and including the Vietnam War have necessitated the addition of more names on the walls of the Church which now totals 1,352 Harvard patriots who made the supreme sacrifice in the following conflicts: 376 from World War I (note: including 4 in the German Army and 3 from Radcliffe College), 697 from World War II, 18 during the Korean War and 22 from the Vietnam War. However, there are no memorials for the 62 Harvard alumni who died for their country which happened to be the Confederacy, the 22 Harvard casualties in the Continental militia, Army or Navy in the American Revolution nor their Harvard Tory enemies.

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

In 2001, the Advocates for Harvard ROTC were started to lobby for Harvard's official recognition of the ROTC for Harvard cadets and midshipmen training at MIT & a greater degree of ROTC participation by Harvard undergraduates. Currently the Advocates have over 2,600 members who encourage Harvard to strive for diversity of opinion as well as a DNA at the College & to pro-actively promote a climate of tolerance & acceptance for Harvard undergraduates who believe in duty, honor and country as evidenced by their participation in the ROTC Programs of the 3 services now based at MIT. As part of this effort, the Advocates created a virtual on line Harvard Hall of Heroes as a perpetual repository to honor the Long Crimson Line of Harvard warriors. The various files in the Harvard Hall of Heroes are not for egotistic self-promotion but to help reemphasize that freedom is not free and that all military veterans gave some and some gave all. The Hall of Heroes on the Advocate website includes the following files with brief bios of Harvard alumni with pictures where possible: **Medal of Honor** recipients, **Legion d'Honneur** (World War I), **Distinguished Service Cross & Navy Cross** recipients – 2 files for: World War I & World War II to present day, **Silver Star** recipients – World War I to present day, **American Revolution veterans**, Civil War – **Union casualties**, War between the States – **Confederate casualties**, **Notable Harvard Veterans**, **All other Harvard military veterans** – 3 files for: 1838 to WWI, WWII & post WWI and the 21 US military **bases and ships named for Harvard alumni & Harvard**.

1. The Medal of Honor



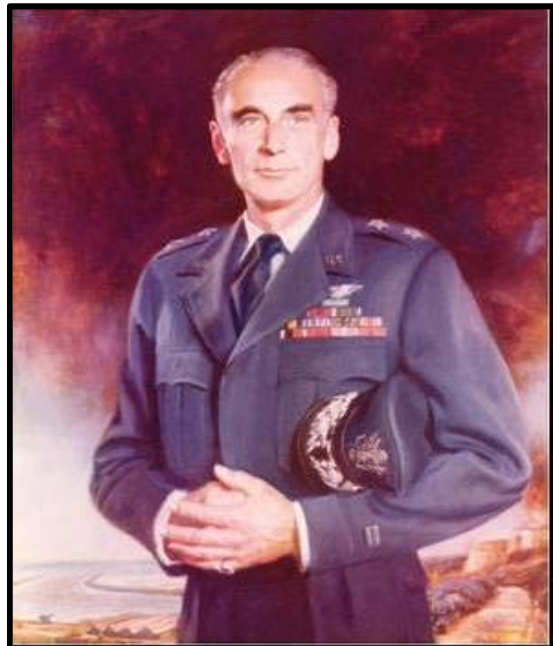
Among the 18 Medal of Honor recipients from Harvard are 5 lawyers, 4 businessmen, 3 career military officers, 2 medical doctors, 2 politicians and 2 in their 20's who were killed in action. This pantheon of Harvard heroes includes 8 Army generals, a flag officer from the USMC, Navy & USAF, 4 field grade Army officers, a Marine 2nd Lt. and an Army staff sergeant. Harvard warriors who were awarded the Medal of Honor fought in every major US conflict since the Civil War and included the only other father & son recipients besides General Douglas MacArthur and his father who were West Point graduates. 8 of the Harvard recipients were in the Union Army during the Civil War. 2 Harvard recipients served near the end of the 19th century (i.e. General Leonard Wood USA (HMS- 1884) from the Indian Wars & President Teddy Roosevelt (H-1880) who was colonel in the US Volunteers and commanding officer of the Rough Riders in Cuba during the Spanish American War).



President Teddy Roosevelt in Cuba

In addition, Pierpont Morgan Hamilton (H-1920), a former WWI pilot, earned the Medal of Honor as a wounded POW during WWII for convincing an enemy Vichy French general to surrender his division before an allied invasion in North Africa in 1942 (note: General Hamilton was the grandson of JP Morgan and the great, great grandson of Alexander Hamilton). A Marine 2nd Lieutenant during the Korean War and an Army staff sergeant in Vietnam were both killed in action and posthumously earned the Medal of Honor after jumping on grenades to save their platoon mates.

A Marine from Harvard College was awarded the Medal of Honor for his heroics in combat at Vera Cruz, Mexico in 1914 as was a Naval officer in 1916 who was deployed in the Caribbean Sea. During WWI, 2 Harvard graduates in the Army merited the Medal of Honor while serving as Commanding Officers of the 2 Lost Battalions trapped behind enemy line in the Argonne Forest of France. Harvard recipients from WWII included: Army brigadier general Teddy Roosevelt II (H-1909) who had already received a DSC during WWI and was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for his leadership as the senior flag officer on Utah Beach during the Normandy Invasion of Europe on 6 June 1944.



Major General P. Morgan Hamilton USAF

2. The Legion d'Honneur

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



Col. Dwight Davis USA

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

He sailed to France with the 69th Infantry Regiment, 35th Division and fought at St. Mihiel and Meuse –Argonne offensives for which he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his heroism. After the War, Dwight was the Assistant Secretary of War (1923 to 1925) until he was appointed the Secretary of War (1925–1929) by President Calvin Coolidge. Under Herbert Hoover, he then served as Governor General of the Philippines from (1929 to 1932). During World War II, he was the Director General of the Army Specialist Corps until his death in Washington (DC) in November of 1945.

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



Lt. Norman Prince French Air Service

2. The Legion d'Honneur (continued)

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



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

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

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 unfaltering leadership, assault troops reduced beach strong points and rapidly moved inland with minimum casualties. He thus contributed substantially to the successful establishment of the beachhead in France."*

2. The Legion d'Honneur (continued)

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



1st Lt. David Putnam USA

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

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



3. The Distinguished Service Cross & Navy Cross

Distinguished Service Cross

Navy Cross

The 2nd highest US military decorations for valor are the **Distinguished Service Cross (DSC)** for the Army and the **Navy Cross (NC)** which is the equivalent award for the Navy and US Marine Corps. The **Air Force Cross (AFC)** which is also equivalent was established by the US congress in 1960 (note: previously deserving personnel in the US Army Aero Squadrons of the Signal Corps [WW I], US Army Air Corps [1920's to 1947] or US Air Force [1947 to 1960] were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross). These awards are made for extreme gallantry and risk of life in actual combat with an enemy force for heroism of such a high degree above those required for all other US combat decorations but not meeting the requirement for the Medal of Honor. Including those who also received the Legion d'Honneur noted above, over 120 Harvard graduates were awarded the **DSC, NC, AFC** or foreign military equivalents of which 18% were killed in action. 90% of these medals were earned for heroics during World War I and the balance in World War II. 63% of these recipients served in the US Army and received the DSC, 31% were awarded the NC including 2 US Marines, 1 aviator received the Air Force Cross and the balance (i.e. 5%) received a comparable award from British Army (i.e. the Distinguished Service Order). Among the Crimson recipients of the **DSC, NA** or **AFC**, 31 % of were aviators of whom 10 were Aces credited with shooting down at least 5 enemy aircraft. An illustrative listing from this group of Harvard heroes during World War I includes: a prominent long term congressman, the fiancé of the author of "Gone with the Wind" and the son and a brother of US Presidents.

3. The Distinguished Service Cross & Navy Cross (continued)

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



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

Colonel Hamilton Fish USA

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



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

Capt. Cliff Henry USA

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

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

3. The Distinguished Service Cross & Navy Cross (continued)

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



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

Brigadier General James Roosevelt USMC

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.”*

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



Lt. Joe Kennedy USNR

After Choate and the London School of Economics, he entered Harvard where he played football, rugby and earned his “H” on the sailing team. Joe graduated cum laude from Harvard where he lived in Winthrop House and was a member of Pi Eta, the Hasty Pudding Institute of 1779, the Iroquois Club and the St. Paul’s Catholic Club. After 2 years of Harvard Law School, Joe joined the Navy and earned his wings of gold as a Naval Aviator in May 1942. In the UK, Lt.(j.g.) Kennedy flew B24’s under the Coast Command of the Royal Air Force and participated in 25 combat missions operating against German submarines. During May 1944, he had flown enough missions to be transferred back to the US but he volunteered to remain with his squadron. He then volunteered for a dangerous mission to fly a drone Liberator bomber loaded with high explosives to crash it into a Nazi V-2 rocket launching target after he parachuted out. Unfortunately the plane exploded while still over England and all of the crew perished.

Lt. Kennedy’s Navy Cross citation reads as follows: *The President takes pride in presenting the Navy Cross (Posthumously) to Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy USNR, for extraordinary heroism in operations against the enemy while serving as Commander of a Navy Liberator Patrol Plane in Bombing Squadron 110 during a special air mission directed at Mimoyecques, France, on 12 August 1944. Well knowing the extreme dangers involved and totally unconcerned for his own safety. Lt. Kennedy risked his life in the supreme measure of service, and, by his great personal valor and fortitude in carried out the finest traditions of the United States Naval Service.”*Page 8

4. Distinguished Service Medals & the Silver Star



Distinguished Service Medal (Army)



Distinguished Service Medal (Navy)



Silver Star

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

Colonel Raynal Bolling US Army Signal Corps Air Service (H-1900 & HLS -1902) was from Arkansas. After his college and law school education at Harvard, he practiced law at a famous Wall Street law firm



He later became the General Solicitor for the US Steel Corporation and simultaneously joined the NY National Guard in 1907. He organized the 1st National Guard flying unit and helped to recruit & train many of the earliest US fighter pilots. Within 10 years, Raynal joined the regular US Army shortly before the US entered World War I and sailed to Europe in June 1917 where he assumed tactical command of American air units scheduled to deploy on the British front. In March 1918 near the front lines in France, he was ambushed and killed in his car by Germans. In recognition to his many contributions to the war effort, Bolling Air Force Base (now Bolling Joint Service Base) in the Washington DC area was named for Colonel Bolling.

Col. Ray Bolling USA

Rear Admiral David S. Ingalls US Navy – Northern Bombing Group (Yale-1920 & HLS – 1923) was from Ohio & the grand-nephew of President William Howard Taft. At Yale, he played hockey & joined the 1st Yale NROTC Unit. After qualifying as a Naval aviator, David shipped out to France in October 1917 to join Squadron 217 of the British Royal Naval Flying Corp based near Dunkirk (France). He later flew Sopwith Camel fighters in British Squadron 213 which regularly raided German installations. In less than 6 weeks, David shot down 5 German Fokker planes and an aerial observation balloon which made him the first ace in U. S. Navy history and Navy's only flying ace of World War I. In October 1918, David became the chief pilot for the Northern Bombing Group based in the UK. After the war, he began a career in politics and business and served as assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air during the President Hoover administration. During World War II, David voluntarily returned to active duty as commander and was later promoted to Captain and was in the thick of the Navy's war in the Pacific. During this time, Captain Ingalls was awarded the Legion of Merit as well as the Bronze Star for his valor in combat. During World War I, he awarded the British Distinguished Flying Cross which in part included the following citation: "*His keenness, courage and disregards of danger are exceptional and are an example to all. He is one of the finest men 213 Squadron ever had.*" Page 9

4. Distinguished Service Medals & the Silver Star (continued)

Marshall Field III was a NY native and the great-grandson of merchant Marshall Field I who founded of the Marshall Field & Co. After St. Paul's, Harvard College and University of Virginia law school, he practiced law until commissioned as an ensign in June 1942. He served in every major naval engagement in the South Pacific as a gunnery officer on board the *USS Enterprise* (CV6) which was the most decorated ship of WW II. After his father's death in 1956, Marshall took up the reins as the owner of the Chicago Sun-Times and Field Enterprises until his own death in Chicago at age 49 in 1965. Lt. Cdr. Fields Silver Star citation reads as follows: *“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity as the officer-in-charge of the forward 4 mm gun mount on board the USS Enterprise in action against enemy Japanese forces during the battle of Santa Cruz on October 26, 1942. Although seriously wounded when an enemy bomb struck his ship during an attack by the 1st wave of hostile dive bombers and torpedo planes, Lt. Field courageously returned to his gun mount and rallied the remaining members of his crew to repel another dive-bombing attack. 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. Endicott (“Chub”) Peabody USNR (H-1942; HLS -1947) was born in Lawrence as a direct descendant of the colonial Massachusetts governor John Endicott and the grandson of Endicott Peabody founder of both the Groton School and Brooks School, At Harvard, Chub was an All-American star defensive



Lt. Chub Peabody USNR

lineman on the football team who was later inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame. After his commissioning through NROTC at Harvard, Chub initially reported aboard an old submarine (R-16) in the Caribbean. He later was transferred to a newly commissioned submarine *USS Tirante* (SS 430) where he served on 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 and his submarine later received the Presidential Unit Citation. After the War in the Pacific ended, Chub returned to the US & graduated from Harvard Law School in 1947, Chub joined the Boston law firm of Goodwin, Proctor & Hoar. He ran for political office in 1962 and was elected as the 62nd Governor of Massachusetts. He died in New Hampshire at age 77 in 1997.

Major Gen. George W. Casey Sr. USA (H-1945) was born in Boston and served on active duty at the end of World War II as well as in combat during both the Korean and Vietnam Wars. After 2 years at Harvard College, he transferred to and graduated from West Point. George later received an AM from Georgetown and an MBA from George Washington University as well as further post grad studies at Harvard’s Center for International Affairs. As commander of the 1st Cavalry Division, George was the highest ranking officer killed in Vietnam when his helicopter crashed on 7 July 1970 near Bao Luc while flying to visit wounded troops near Cam Ranh. In addition to his DSC, General Casey also was awarded the following awards for valor: 3 Silver Stars, 2 Purple Hearts, 2 Legion of Merit medals, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Bronze Star and the Air Medal. His son, General George Casey Jr. USA (Ret.) was appointed as the Army Chief of Staff by President George W. Bush.

4. Distinguished Service Medals & the Silver Star (continued)

Captain William F. Emerson USMC (H-1964) from Concord (MA) was the great-great grandson of Ralph Waldo Emerson (H-1841). At Harvard, William (AKA “Bing”) was a member of varsity lacrosse and freshman football teams as well as the Delphic Club. After completing the Marine Corps OCS and the Basic School at Quantico (VA), he earned his wings as a Naval Aviator at Pensacola (FL) which was followed by helicopter training. Bing went to Vietnam in February 1968 and 7 months later was Killed in Action when his CH 46 helicopter was hit by hostile fire in South Vietnam. His mission at the time was to transport infantry into a hot LZ during the Mead River Operation to support Marine infantry battalion 3/5 that was greatly outnumbered by the North Vietnam Army. The CH 46’s were exposed to heavy ground fire and were hit with an RPG and small arms fire while going about 50 MPH about 50 feet off the deck. 3 CH46 troop carriers, including Bing’s, were lost that day. His Silver Star citation reads as follows: *“The President takes pride in presenting the Silver Star (Posthumously) to Captain William Emerson, United States Marine Corps, for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action while serving as a Pilot with Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron (HMM) 265, Marine Aircraft Group (MAG) 36, in connection with operations against the enemy in the Republic of Vietnam. On the morning of 4 November 1968, Captain Emerson launched as Section Leader of a flight of 2 CH-46 transport helicopters assigned the emergency extraction of a USMC recon team that had captured an enemy soldier and was being pursued by a large North Vietnamese Army force southwest of DaNang. Arriving over the designated area, he was requested to attempt a hoist extraction of the prisoner, and as he entered the zone and commenced a hover, his aircraft came under a heavy volume of hostile automatic weapons fire, forcing him to abort the extraction attempt. After refueling and rearming at An Hoa, Capt. Emerson returned to the hazardous area and, observing a potential landing zone, guided the ground unit to the designated position while calmly providing the patrol with words of encouragement. When the Marines arrived at the site, they informed Capt. Emerson that the zone was unsuitable for landing. Realizing the seriousness of the situation, he unhesitatingly elected to attempt the extraction and, skillfully maneuvering his aircraft in an evasive approach to avoid detection by the enemy, fearlessly entered the area and hovered with the loading ramp resting on an abandoned hostile bunker. As the patrol embarked, the aircraft came under intense enemy automatic weapons fire supporting an assault by a large North Vietnamese Army force. Disregarding his own safety, Capt. Emerson steadfastly maintained his dangerously exposed position while directing armed helicopters in attacking the advancing enemy, forcing them to withdraw. When the hostile force delivered anti-tank rocket fire at his aircraft, he ignored the rounds impacting nearby and calmly waited until all the team members were on board, and then rapidly departed the hazardous area. By his courage, superior aeronautical ability and unwavering devotion to duty, Capt. Emerson inspired all who observed him and upheld the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and of the United States Naval Service.*

5. American Revolutionary War

Based on available records, 899 Harvard alumni served on active military duty during the American Revolution. However diversity seems to have always been a characteristic in Cambridge in both the 18th & 21st centuries since 22% of these Harvard combatants (i.e. 199) were Loyalists who served in the British Army against fellow Americans. However at the initial battles of Lexington & Concord, there were 23 Harvard Minute Men and another 8 Crimson warriors who fought at the battle of Bunker Hill. In the fight for American Independence, 22 Harvard graduates died fighting for American independence of whom were 71% were **Killed in Action**. Among the 8 flag officers from Harvard who served in the Continental Army, a few illustrative generals were: General Washington’s 2nd in command, the most famous signer of the Declaration of Independence, a hero of the battle of Bunker Hill and the funniest general in the Continental Army according to General Washington.

5. American Revolutionary War (continued)

Major General Artemas Ward Continental Army (H-1748) was from Massachusetts and the 6th of 7 children of a sea captain father who was also a merchant, land developer, farmer, lawyer and jurist. During the French and Indian War in 1755, Artemas was a major in the 3rd Regiment of the Massachusetts Militia which served as a garrison force along the frontier in Western Massachusetts. When the governor abolished the General Court in 1774, Massachusetts towns set up a colony-wide Committee of Safety which appointed Ward as general and commander-in-chief of the colony's militia. After the Battles of Lexington and Concord on 19 April 1775, the Continental rebels started the siege of Boston which Artemas directed. After additional British forces arrived in Boston, Artemas ordered additional fortification which set the stage for the Battle of Bunker Hill in June 1775. When the Continental Congress created the Continental Army, he was appointed a major general and 2nd in command to George Washington. Over the next nine months, he helped convert the assembled militia units into the Continental Army. After the British evacuation of Boston, Washington led the main army to New York City and Ward took command of the Eastern Department which he held until March 20, 1777, when his health forced his resignation from the army. From 1780 to 1781, he served as a delegate to the Continental Congress and Speaker of the Massachusetts House in 1785. He was elected twice to the United States House of Representatives (1791 to 1795) and died in 1800.

Major General John Hancock Continental Militia was born in Massachusetts as the son of the minister whom had baptized John Adams. When John was 7 years old, his father died and he was sent to live with his aunt and uncle who was a highly successful businessman as the proprietor of the House of Hancock and one of Boston's richest and best-known residents. After graduating from Harvard, John worked for his uncle for several years until he eventually inherited the firm after his uncle's death in 1764 which made John one of the wealthiest men in the colonies. As tensions between colonists and Great Britain increased in the 1760s, Hancock used his wealth to support the colonial cause and he was nearly unanimously elected to the Massachusetts House. In April 1775, Paul Revere was dispatched to warn Hancock and John Adams that British troops were on the move and might attempt to arrest them. Revere reached Lexington around midnight and warned them in time for their escape. However, Hancock considered himself a militia colonel and wanted to take the field with the Patriot militia at Lexington. However, Adams and others convinced him to avoid battle by arguing that he was more valuable as a political leader than as a soldier. After the battles at Concord and Lexington, British General Gage issued a proclamation granting a general pardon to all who would "lay down their arms, and return to the duties of peaceable subjects", except for Hancock and Adams. In 1776, John had been appointed as the senior major general of the Massachusetts militia and at the same time also served as the president of Continental Congress when the Declaration of Independence was adopted and signed. In July 1778, Hancock and the other Massachusetts delegates signed the Articles of Confederation which would not be ratified until 1781. However in July 1778, John returned to Boston to finally lead men in combat. At the time, the French fleet had come to the aid of American rebels. In August 1778, General Washington ordered General John Sullivan to lead an attack on the British garrison at Newport, Rhode Island where Hancock would command 6,000 militiamen in the battle. Although John let the professional soldiers do the planning and issue the orders, the battle was a fiasco. French Admiral d'Estaing had abandoned the operation so Hancock's militia mostly deserted Sullivan's Continental Army. Hancock suffered criticism for this debacle but emerged from his brief military career with his popularity still intact. In October 1780, Hancock was elected Governor of Massachusetts in a landslide and later served as a delegate to the Continental Congress which became known as the Confederation Congress after the ratification of the Articles of Confederation in 1781. With his health failing, Hancock spent his final few years as a figurehead governor of Massachusetts before dying on October 1793 at age 56 in his home.

5. American Revolutionary War (continued)

Major General Joseph Warren Massachusetts Militia (H-1759) was from Massachusetts where his farmer father died falling off a ladder when Joe was only 15. After graduating from Harvard College, Joe taught for a year at Roxbury Latin before going to Harvard Medical School. After the Battles of Lexington and Concord, Joe led local minutemen fighting the British Army returning to Boston. During this combat, Warren was nearly killed when a musket ball struck part of his wig. After recruiting and organizing Continental soldiers for the Siege of Boston, Dr. Warren was appointed a Major General by the Provincial Congress on June 1775. Although he volunteered to serve in the Continental Army as a private, General Putnam and Colonel William Prescott wanted Joe to serve as their commander at Breeds Hill (i.e. Bunker Hill) in Charlestown. Since Putnam and Prescott were more experienced with war, Joe declined this command but helped to inspire the men to hold rank against superior number of British troops. He fought until out of ammunition but he remained until the British made their third and final assault on the Bunker Hill which gave time for some militia men to escape. Joe was **Killed in Action** instantly by a musket ball in the head which was fired by a British officer. His body was stripped of clothing and bayoneted until unrecognizable & then shoved into a shallow ditch. General Gage reportedly said Warren's death was equal to the death of 500 men since it was viewed by many Americans as an act of martyrdom.

Brigadier General Alexander Scammell Continental Army (H-1769) was from Massachusetts and only 8 years old when his father died. Alex and his older brother were then placed under the care and guidance of a local minister. After Harvard College, he taught school before moving to New Hampshire to survey and explore the lands owned by the Royal Navy for timber. Subsequently, Scammell read law with John Sullivan who was an early member of Congress before being selected as a brigadier general. Alex served with General Sullivan during the raid on Fort William and Mary in December 1774. He was promoted to major in the 2nd NH Regiment of General Sullivan's Brigade during the Siege of Boston and was later sent to reinforce the Continental Army units in the Invasion of Canada. Alex was then ordered to New York City as Assistant Adjutant General for General Charles Lee's Division where he fought in the Battle of Long Island. As a colonel, he took command of the 3rd NH Regiment in November 1776. Alex joined Washington's Army while crossing the Delaware with Washington and took part in the Battles of Trenton & Princeton where he came through unscathed with an earned reputation as an extraordinary battlefield leader. At Saratoga & Freeman's Farm, General Scammell distinguished himself bravely as well as at Bemis Heights where he was wounded. After the British General Burgoyne surrendered, the 3rd NH regiment moved to winter quarters at Valley Forge where Scammell was appointed adjutant general of the Continental Army by Gen. George Washington. He served in this capacity through 1780 and was appointed as executioner of British Major John André which weighed heavily on him. Alex then sent a letter in November 1780 to Washington requesting to resign his post and take command of a line regiment. He was re-assigned as commander of the 1st NH Regiment in early 1781 & commanded a light infantry detachment at the Battle of King's Bridge which was the vanguard for the Continental Army's march south to Yorktown. Once at Yorktown in 1781, the regiment was organized as part of the 2nd brigade of The Light Infantry Division at Yorktown. While serving as Field Officer-of-the-Day, Scammell was wounded while reconnoitering recently abandoned British fortifications. He had become separated from his scouting party and encountered a party of British light dragoons who shot him in the side. After being taken as a prisoner of war, he was paroled to Williamsburg because of the gravity of his wound. He died in October 1781 as the highest ranking American officer killed during the Siege of Yorktown. Alexander Scammell was a tall man for the time (i.e. 6'3" tall with blue eyes and a fair complexion). As a member of Washington's inner circle for three years, he was known for having an easy manner and being one of the few people who could lighten the moods and make George Washington laugh with his humorous stories and jokes. General Washington considered Scammell to be one of the funniest men in the army but also had the rare ability to lead and inspire loyalty.

6. Civil War

During the Civil War, 1,813 Harvard alumni reportedly served on active duty. Based on Harvard Alumni Association documents, many are amazed to learn that 22% of these warriors were Confederates who represented 43% of all Harvard warriors who were killed in action but 32 % of those who died from disease or accidents. On the Union side, 7.4% of Harvard alumni who served in the Civil War were killed in action & another 2.8% died from accidents and disease while 20% of the Crimson Confederates were killed in action & 4.7% died from other accidents and diseases. Union military losses among Harvard alumni were 13% compared with a 20% casualty rate for the Confederates soldiers from Harvard who were forced by the statutes of the Congress of the Southern Confederacy to serve throughout the war, regardless of the terms of their enlistment or commission. On the other hand, the Union soldiers only had a short term service obligation, unless they re-enlisted or extended their commissions. Thus, Confederate combatants generally participated in more engagements and did not have the same quality and quantity of medical care as the Union troops.

a. HARVARD UNION VETERANS

Despite the availability of draft avoidance techniques such as foreign travel and the \$300 exemption readily available to most Yankee Brahmin families, many willingly Harvard families sacrificed their most precious assets (i.e. their children) to the Federal cause when war came. The best indication of Harvard's commitment to the war is found in the high percentages of the eve-of-war graduating classes that served in the Federal Army and Navy: The 117 Harvard Union casualties are forever memorialized by a picture and a brief bio on a plaque in Memorial Hall near the Harvard Yard which includes Major General James Wadsworth (H-1828) 3rd Division brigade commander (Army of the Potomac) whose Combat engagements included: 1st Battle of Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Cemetery Hill, Culps Hill and the Battle of the Wilderness; Colonel Fletcher Webster (H-1833) 12th Massachusetts Volunteers (Infantry) who was the son of Senator Daniel Webster; Major Paul Revere (H-1852) & Surgeon Edward Revere (H-1847) who were the grandsons of Paul Revere; the grandfather of the architect, Buckminster Fuller (H-1847) and Col. Robert Gould Shaw (H-1860) of the famed 54th Mass Volunteer black infantry regiment who was played by Mathew Broderick in the movie "Glory". The above total of Harvard alumni who died in the service of the Union included 3 Brigadier Generals, 6 Colonels, 12 Lt. Colonels and Majors, 17 junior officers in the Army, 3 sergeants plus 3 Naval officers, including 2 Medical doctors. As expected, most of the Harvard alumni who died in the service of the Union were born and raised in the Northeastern states (e.g. 74% from Massachusetts). However, 9 Harvard alumni Union casualties were from the Mid-West including one from the border state of Missouri. None of these Harvard union casualties were from southern states.

Other Harvard warriors fighting for the Union included: President Rutherford B. Hayes CO of the 23rd Ohio Infantry Division (HLS-45), President Lincoln's son Captain Robert Todd Lincoln USA (H-1864), Brig. General Charles Francis Adams (H-1856) CO of the 1st MA Cavalry who was the was the great-grandson of Harvard grad President John Adams (H-1775) & the grandfather of the LCDR Charles Francis Adams USN (H-1932) who was the founder/ former CEO of Raytheon. Furthermore, the 20th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment was known as the Harvard regiment since most of the officers were Harvard graduates including Major Paul Revere & his Surgeon brother Edward, & Major Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. (H-1861) who later was the Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court. These battle scarred warriors of the 20th Mass fought at Ball's Bluff, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

6. Civil War (continued)

a. HARVARD CONFEDERATES

Among the 357 Harvard alumni who served in the Confederate military included 5 major generals and 13 brigadier generals of which 3 were killed in battle. As expected, most of the Harvard alumni in the service of the Confederacy were born and raised in the southern states. However, 46 Harvard Confederates were from Border States (i.e. 21 from Tennessee, 9 from Missouri & 6 from Kentucky) and 23 were from Northern states including 6 from Massachusetts & 2 from New Hampshire. The Harvard Confederate warriors who made the supreme sacrifice for their country included: Brig. General Ben Helm CSA (HLS-1853), brother in law of Abraham Lincoln of the 1st KY Calvary, Brigadier General States Rights Gist CSA (HLS-1851) from South Carolina commanding the 27th TN division & Sgt. George Washington CSA (H-1864) of the 2nd VA Infantry who was the great, great grandson of President George Washington's younger brother John. Unfortunately due to current political correctness, nowhere on the Harvard Campus is there any recognition of the 71 Harvard warriors who died for their country which happened to be the Confederacy, including 55 killed in action.

Other notable Confederates surviving the war were Maj. General William Henry Fitzhugh Rooney Lee CSA (H-1858) who was the 2nd son of General Robert E. Lee CSA & 2nd in command of the Confederate Calvary who at Harvard was a member of the Hasty Pudding Club and the crew team. Lt. General Richard Taylor CSA (H-1845) who was CO- 9th LA Infantry and the son of US President Zachary Taylor (note: After his sophomore year at Harvard, General Taylor made the foolish mistake of transferring to and graduating from Yale), Brigadier General Albert Pike CSA (H-1829) from Boston (MA) who was a lawyer and large property owner living in Arkansas who fought in the battle of Pea Ridge and 1st Lieutenant Richard Henry Henderson CSMC (H-1851) who was the son of 5th Commandant of the US Marine Corps (i.e. Brigadier General Archibald Henderson USMC) who took part in the several battles on the James River including that of the CSS Virginia (i.e. formerly the USS Merrimack) & the USS Monitor in Hampton Roads (VA) as well as a land assault on Drewrey's Bluff.

7. Other notable Harvard military veterans

In addition to the above illustrative list of Harvard veterans who earned major awards for valor on the battlefield, numerous other Crimson warriors have served in the US military including the following 5 US presidents: # 19 – Major General Rutherford B. Hayes USA (HLS-45), # 26 – Colonel Teddy Roosevelt USV (H-1880), # 32– Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin Delano Roosevelt (H-1904), # 35 – Lt. John Fitzgerald Kennedy USNR (H-1940) Commanding Officer of *PT 109* and # 43 – Captain George W. Bush USAFR, 147th Fighter Interceptor Group (HBS-1975)

Other notable and widely recognized names among the thousands of Harvard military veterans during World War I were: Captain Kermit Roosevelt USA (H-1912) – son of President Theodore Roosevelt & UK Military Cross recipient, 1st Lt. Quentin Roosevelt USA (H-1919) – fighter pilot son of President Theodore Roosevelt who was killed in action in World War I, Captain Lionel de Jersey Harvard Royal Army, 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards (H-1915) – a direct descendant of John Harvard and killed in action at the Somme. A few illustrative World War II veterans included: Captain Leroy Anderson USA (H-1929) –director of Scandinavian Military Intelligence and prolific musical composer and conductor, Lt. Cdr. Charles Francis Adams IV USNR (H-1932) – CO *USS William Seiverling* DE 441, Chairman and co-founder of Raytheon Captain Casper Weinberger USA (H-1938) – Bronze Star recipient in World War II and former Secretary of Defense, Lt. Ben Bradlee USN (H-1943) – former Editor in Chief of the Washington Post and destroyer sailor with extensive combat engagements in the South Pacific. Page 15

7. Other notable Harvard military veterans (continued)

Sgt. Henry Kissinger USA (H-1950) – Bronze Star recipient & Combat Infantry Badge from the Battle of the Bulge, Rear Admiral Sam Morison USNR (H-1908) – Harvard professor, combat veteran & the Official Naval Historian of World War II and Lt.(j.g.) Jack Lemon USNR (H-1947) – movie actor and communications officer on an aircraft carrier during World War II..

Some Harvard veterans from more recent times are: Lt. Commander Ted Roosevelt IV USNR (H-1965) – UDT/SEAL special ops officer in Vietnam and now a senior partner of a major NYC investment bank, Staff Sergeant Tom Ridge USA (H-1967) – Combat Infantryman Badge & Bronze Star recipient in the 23rd Infantry Division and former governor of Pennsylvania & 1st Secretary of Homeland Security, Lt. Jim Roosevelt (H-1968) – grandson of President Franklin Roosevelt & current CEO of Tufts Health Plan.

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

Harvard alumni have a long history as leaders in the US government as well as proud warriors in the United States military. As noted below, 30 military ships or bases have been named in honor of Harvard or Harvard graduates of whom 3 were Medal of Honor recipients and 11 ships were named for Presidents of the United States who were military veterans educated at Harvard.

<u>Ship / base</u>	<u>Description: years of service</u>	<u>[Harvard grad class]</u>
<u>Army</u>		
Fort Leonard Wood	– (Army post in MO for all COE & MP training: 1918 to present)	[LW* = HMS-1884]
<u>Navy</u>		
USS John Hancock	– (Steam tug: 1850 to 1856)	[JH = H-1754]
USS Hancock	– CVA 19 (Essex class aircraft carrier 1943 to 1976)	[JH = H-1754]
USS John Hancock	– SSBN 6200 (Fleet ballistic missile nuclear submarine: 1964 to 1989)	[JH = H-1754]
USS John Adams	– SSBN 6200 (Fleet ballistic missile nuclear submarine: 1964 to 1989)	[JA = H-1755]
USS John Adams	– (30 gun frigate & later a corvette in Barbary, 1812, Mexican & Civil Wars: 1779 to 1865)	[JA = H-1755]
USS Adams	(28 gun frigate in Barbary, 1812 & Mexican Wars: 1779 to 1865) launched in NYC in 1799)	[JA = H-1755]
USS Warren	– (14 gun schooner: 1775 to 1776)	[JW = H-1759]
USS Warren	– (36 gun frigate: 1776 to 1779)	[JW = H-1759]
USS Warren	– (20 gun sloop of war: 1779 to 1801)	[JW = H-1759]
USS Warren	– (20 2nd class sloop of war: 1825 to 1863)	[JW = H-1759]
USS Warren	– APA 53 (Amphibious Attack Transport: 1942 to 1946)	[JW = H-1759]
USS Spiegel Grove	– LSD 32 (Amphibious landing ship dock: 1956 to 1989)	[HLS*-1845]
USS Leonard Wood	– AP 25 aka APA 12 (Attack transport: 1941 to 1946)	[LW* = HMS-1884]
USS Charles Francis Adams	– DDG 2 (Guided missile destroyer: 1960 to 1992)	[CFA = H-1888]
Bolling Joint Base	– (Former USAF base in DC area now joint base run by USN: 1918 to present)	[RB = H-1900 & HLS-1902]
USS Kermit Roosevelt	– ARG 16 (Engine repair ship in WWII: 1945 to 1959)	[KP = H-1912]
USS Claud Jones	– DE 103 (Destroyer Escort- anti submarine duty: 1959 to 1974)	[CJ** = HGS 1913]
USS Theodore Roosevelt	– (US Navy troop transport steamer: 1906 to 1919)	[TR** = H-1880]
USS Theodore Roosevelt	– SSBN 600 (Fleet ballistic missile nuclear submarine: 1954 to 1962)	[TR** = H-1880]
USS Theodore Roosevelt	– CVN 71 (Aircraft Carrier - Nuclear powered: 1986 to present)	[TR** = H-1880]
USS Franklin Delano Roosevelt	– CV 42 (Aircraft Carrier: 1945 to 1977)	[FDR = H-1904]
USS Roosevelt	– DDG 80 ((Guided missile destroyer: 2000 to present)	[FDR = H-1904]
USS Joseph P. Kennedy	– DD 850 (Destroyer: 1945 to 1973)	[JPK = H-1938]
USS John F. Kennedy	– CV 67 (Aircraft Carrier: 1968 to 2007)	[JFK = H-1940]
USS John F. Kennedy	– CVN 79 (Aircraft Carrier - Nuclear powered: In construction for 2020 completion)	[JFK = H-1940]
USS Harvard	– (Chartered scout & troop transport in the Spanish America War: 1898 only)	[Named for Harvard University]
USS Harvard	– ID1298 (Troop transport in WWI: 1918 to 1920)	[Named for Harvard University]
USS Harvard	– SP 209 (Patrol boat in WW I: 1917 to 1919)	[Named for Harvard University]
USS Harvard	(Troop transport- Victory ship in WWII: 1945)	[Named for Harvard University]

Conclusion and call for action

Over the past 4 years, Harvard finally again officially “recognized” the Army, Navy and Air Force ROTC units based at MIT which serve Harvard cadets and midshipmen. The prohibition of ROTC units at Harvard in 1972 was due to the myopic politics of the Vietnam War and Harvard’s subsequent “de-recognition” of these ROTC units for Harvard students was ostensibly a result of President Clinton’s “Don’t ask, Don’t tell” policy. The current sitrep relative to Harvard and the military can be summed up as: "Beachhead secured but mission not yet accomplished". However most importantly, only 0.5% of Harvard undergraduates are currently involved in ROTC programs which is a paltry ratio compared to the high levels of ROTC participation in the early and mid-20th century. Granted the military units & platforms have been greatly downsized resulting in the need for fewer junior officers. However, Harvard should reinvigorate its noble tradition of educating patriots who are willing to serve our country in the armed forces with great distinction by initiating the following actions:

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

Harvard should be actively encouraged to continue its recently reinvigorated traditional role of educating and training future military leaders. We trust that the Long Crimson Line of military service will continue to preserve our freedom and protect our national security as has been the case from the American Revolution to the present World Wide War on Islamic Fundamentalist Terrorism. To this end, the **Harvard Hall of Heroes & all other veterans** on the Advocate for Harvard ROTC website was created as a virtual biographic repository for all Harvard military veterans which hopefully reinforces an awareness by Harvard undergraduates of the sacrifices of their many fellow Harvard alumni who paid a price in time, blood and restricted earnings to preserve our liberty with their military service. Freedom is not free and all military veterans from Harvard and elsewhere have taken up a challenge beyond their own self-interest by in essence signing a blank check payable to the USA for an amount up to and sometimes including their own lives. All gave some and some gave all! The Harvard Hall of Heroes which can be accessed on the Advocate’s website by clicking:

1. www.advocatesforrotc.org;
2. **Harvard group** in the Harvard box, in the upper left of the page,
3. **Hall of Heroes** in the lower left hand box in the middle of the page and
4. Any of the above noted 13 files of Harvard heroes

With a greater awareness of tradition, more Harvard students will hopefully follow the advice above the Dexter Gate entrance to the Harvard Yard, “Enter to grow in wisdom! Depart to better serve thy country and thy kind!”

About the author



Capt. Paul E. Mawn USN (Ret.)

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

petroleum related strategy & issues as well as other assigned tasks from the CNO. After briefly serving on active duty during Desert Storm, he was awarded the Navy Commendation Medal by the Secretary of the Navy. Captain Mawn retired from the Navy on the main deck of the *USS Constitution* in Boston harbor at the end of 1991.

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