

HARVARD AND THE MILITARY

SCHOLAR SOLDIER;



INTRODUCTION

Harvard University has a long and distinguished history of military service. Harvard students, alumni, and faculty have served in uniform or in support of the military in every conflict involving our nation since King Phillip's War in 1675–1676.¹ Thousands of Harvard veterans from World War II to Vietnam to Iraq and Afghanistan are alive and well today, many at the forefront of American politics, education, and business. More than one thousand three hundred and fifty Harvard men and women have died in military uniform.² Eighteen Harvard men have received the Medal of Honor, a considerable number from a single institution and surpassed only by the United States Military and Naval Academies.³ Even the buildings and grounds of Harvard University have served our nation's military purposes when needed as barracks, headquarters, training sites, research labs, and defensive works.

To honor those who have served and in light of Harvard's significant contribution to the defense of our nation, the importance of civilian leadership and understanding of the military, you are invited to explore the legacy of Harvard's service and support to the military on this self-guided tour.

1 <http://crimsonseves.com/harvard-and-the-military/history.html>, Fast Facts.
 2 <http://www.harvardveterans.org/mission.html>.
 3 <http://www.advocatesforrotc.org/harvard/HarvardMOHrecipients.pdf>.

Front cover image: Bayonet drill, Harvard ROTC at Stadium, 1917–1918. (<http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/9/96/Harvard-ROTC-Bayonet.jpg/757px-Harvard-ROTC-Bayonet.jpg>)

- 1 Wadsworth House**
As you leave the Information Center, Wadsworth House is across Massachusetts Avenue. General George Washington occupied this house when he first arrived in Cambridge in July 1775 to take command of the Continental Army from Major General Artemas Ward (H 1748).⁴ The siege of Boston and occupation of Harvard buildings by the Continental Army caused the College to move to Concord for the 1775–1776 academic year.⁵
- 2 Massachusetts Hall, Harvard Hall, Hollis Hall and Holden Chapel**
Massachusetts Hall, Harvard Hall, Hollis Hall and Holden Chapel were used as barracks from 1775–1776 to house approximately sixteen hundred Colonial soldiers while more troops set up temporary shelter on the grass in the Yard.⁶ Harvard was well represented on both sides of the Revolutionary War. Of the eight hundred and ninety-nine Harvard graduates who fought in the War, one hundred and ninety-nine were Loyalists. During the War, twenty-one Harvard men died while on active military duty. CPT Isaac Gardner (H 1747) of the Brookline militia was the first. He was killed during the Battle of Lexington on April 19, 1775.⁷
- 3 Holworthy Hall**
Built in 1812, the roof's slate was initially imported from Wales. Since trade with Britain ceased during the War of 1812, the roof was finished with slate from New York. The war also delayed the delivery of books ordered from Britain.⁸ The British captured and burned the College's sloop, *Harvard*, which was transporting firewood from Maine. The captain of the sloop was imprisoned in England for six months. Forty-four Harvard men served in the War of 1812.⁹ Among them was Joseph Lovell (H 1807, H MD 1811), a medical officer in the U.S. Army who also served in the subsequent Black Hawk and Seminole Wars. He was later appointed Surgeon General of the U.S. Army, a position he held from 1818–1836.¹⁰
- 4 University Hall**
Behind the John Harvard statue stands University Hall. The Harvard Washington Corps, a student run military company first organized in 1769, stored muskets here during the War of 1812. The weapons were state funded and provided by Governor Elbridge Gerry (H 1762). The student members of the Corps drilled in uniform and fired a salute to celebrate the end of the war in 1815.¹¹
- 5 John Harvard Statue**
The model for the statue was an undergrad named Sherman Hoar (H 1882, HL 1884) whose uncle seven generations removed,¹² Leonard Hoar, was Harvard's third college president (1672–1675). Sherman had a distinguished legal career

4 <http://www.advocatesforrotc.org/harvard/AmerRevHalumns.pdf>, www.boston1775.blogspot.com, "Seeking Large House, River View, Must be Available Immediately," Sunday, Oct 28, 2012, J.L. Bell.
 5 <http://news.harvard.edu/gazette/story/2011/10/harvard-s-year-of-exile>.
 6 <http://news.harvard.edu/gazette/story/2011/10/harvard-s-year-of-exile>.
 7 <http://www.advocatesforrotc.org/harvard/AmerRevHalumns.pdf>.
 8 *Harvard Gazette*, "Harvard in the War of 1812," Corydon Ireland, July 3, 2012. <http://news.harvard.edu/gazette/story/2012/07/harvard-in-the-war-of-1812>.
 9 *Harvard Graduate Magazine*, "Harvard in the War of 1812," by Henry N. Blake, June 1919.
 10 *The Army Medical Department 1818–1865*, Mary C. Gillett, Center of Military History, United States Army, Washington D.C., 1987. http://history.army.mil/booksdocs/civil/gillett2/amedd_1818-1865_chpt2.html.
 11 *The Harvard Crimson*, "The Harvard Washington Corps," April 9, 1885. <http://www.thecrimson.com/article/1885/4/9/the-harvard-washington-corps-the-first>.
 12 *Hoar Family Papers, 1738–1958 (Bulk 1815–1935)*, Vault A45, Hoard, Unit 1. www.concordlibrary.org/collect/Fin_Aids/Hoar.html.
 13 "Work of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association During the War with Spain 1898." <https://archive.org/details/aaags85610001.001.umich.edu>.

after Harvard, serving in Congress and as U.S. Attorney for the District of Massachusetts. In 1898, he was elected to the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association Executive Committee, which provided supplies and other assistance to soldiers from Massachusetts fighting in the Spanish-American War in Cuba. In this role, Sherman Hoar acquired a hospital ship with permission to fly the Red Cross flag. He shipped medical supplies, clothing, and food to Santiago, Cuba, made two trips to military hospitals in Virginia and New York, and secured War Department funding for transportation, rations, and sleeping cars for furloughed soldiers. He died of typhoid fever just four months after joining the Aid Association. His name is included on the plaque in the Barker Center commemorating the Harvard men who died in the Spanish-American War.



Sherman Hoar

The Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association adopted a tribute to his memory, which concludes, "To the soldiers of the war he gave his life with unswerving devotion; for their comfort and welfare he labored unremittingly, cheerfully obeying the call of duty and forsaking all to earn the reward of an approving conscience. Their gratitude will keep his memory ever fresh, and his career will be to them an embodiment of the highest ideal of civic duty and Christian virtue."¹³

6 The Meyer Gate
The Meyer Gate was a gift to Harvard from George von Lengerke Meyer (H 1879), who was both a public servant and a businessman. He served in numerous positions including Ambassador to Russia and Italy, Postmaster General, and Secretary of the Navy where he oversaw the development of carrier-based aviation. A stone plaque near the top of the gate bears the weathered image of a pelican, which is said to peck itself in times of famine to feed its young with blood. This image of self-sacrifice is a symbol of Meyer's service.¹⁴

7 Law School Library Caspersen Room (Treasure Room)
The Caspersen Room in Langdell Hall is generally open to the public from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, but access may be restricted.¹⁵ Built from 1947–1948, the Caspersen Room (originally the Treasure Room) is dedicated to the memory of Harvard Law School students and graduates who perished in World War I and World War II.¹⁶ Their names are inscribed on marble panels on either side of the entrance. The inscription over the entrance reads: "In memory of these men of the Harvard Law School whose death in two wars gave new meaning to the heritage and promise of law."¹⁷ A framed plaque hangs on the opposite wall to honor the five Harvard Law School graduates who died in later conflicts in Korea, Vietnam, and Afghanistan.



Caspersen Room

14 "Enter to grow in wisdom—A tour of Harvard's gates," by Ken Gewertz, Harvard Gazette Archives. <http://www.news.harvard.edu/gazette/2005/12.15/18-gates.html>.
 15 About Historical & Special Collections. Harvard Law School Library. <http://www.law.harvard.edu/library/special/about/index.html>.
 16 <http://www.law.harvard.edu/library/special/about/index.html>.
 17 Harvard University—Harvard Law School Library *Harvard Law School Bulletin*. Cambridge, Mass.: The School, [vol.1], no. 3 (Oct. 1948), pp. 8–9, "An Appreciation," by Arthur C. Pulling and Eleanor Little.

While this tour must come to an end, there is more to discover about Harvard's military legacy. Additional plaques and memorials are scattered throughout Harvard's many campuses, athletic fields, dormitories and academic buildings. Thousands of other Harvard veterans have stories to tell. Each one is a testament to individual service and sacrifice. Together, they represent the collective strength of Harvard in support of the Nation during times of peace and war.



The Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Harvard on Memorial Day May 30, 1917.⁵³

CONCLUSION

- 19 JFK School**
Turn to walk up John F. Kennedy Street toward Harvard Yard. You will pass the Harvard Kennedy School of Government on the left. John F. Kennedy served in the U.S. Navy in the South Pacific during World War II. As a Patrol Torpedo Craft commander, Lieutenant, Junior Grade, John Kennedy's mission was to attack Japanese ships. One night in 1943, a Japanese destroyer rammed Kennedy's patrol boat, cutting the boat in half and throwing the crew into the water. Kennedy swam four miles to a small island, towing an injured crewmember the whole way. The eleven survivors were rescued after fifteen hours in the water and four days on the island. For his heroism, Kennedy received the Navy and Marine Corps Medal and the Purple Heart.⁴⁹
- 20 Hicks House**
The last stop on the tour is across the street from the Kennedy School. Now the Kirkland House Library, the stone marker in front of Hicks House reads: "Built in 1762, house of John Hicks who was killed by British soldiers April 19th, 1775. Used by General Putnam for Army Office." General Israel Putnam was a major general in the Continental Army.⁵¹ Hicks was killed by British soldiers April 19th, 1775. Used by General Putnam for Army Office." General Israel Putnam was a major general in the Continental Army.⁵¹ John Hicks was with CPT Isaac Gardner (H 1747) attacking the British on the first day of fighting in the American Revolution when they were killed.⁵²



Lieutenant Junior Grade, John F. Kennedy.⁵⁰

Adjacent to Weld Boat House is Anderson Memorial Bridge. The large tablet on the right hand column tells us: "This bridge was built in memory of Nicholas Longworth Anderson, graduate of Harvard College in the Class of 1858; Adjutant Colonel, Brever Brigadier and Major General of volunteers in the Civil War. To a father by a son." The son, Lutz Anderson, was himself a Harvard graduate in the Class of 1888 and a veteran of the Spanish-American War.⁴⁷ The inscription on the left hand column reads: "May this bridge built in memory of a scholar and soldier connecting the college yard and playing fields of Harvard be an ever present reminder to students passing over it of loyalty to country and a lasting suggestion that they should devote their manhood developed by study and play on the banks of this river to the nation and its needs." Look for the bronze figures on both columns symbolizing the scholar and the soldier.⁴⁸

16 McKimlock Hall
A few footsteps across Mill Street bring you to McKimlock Hall, a dormitory given to Harvard by the parents of George Alexander McKimlock, Jr. in memory of their son, who served and died in World War I.⁴³ After graduating from Harvard College in 1916, he returned home to Chicago to work in his father's business, which he meant one day to run. Instead, in 1917 he left home to attend an Officers' Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois and served in France as an intelligence officer in the American Expeditionary Force.⁴⁴ The inscription in stone above the door reads, "In memory of a brave officer who fell in action. George Alexander McKimlock Jr., France July 21 1918."



Seven Minor Weld Jr.⁴⁶

17 Weld Boat House
Funded by an influential Harvard family that also left its name on Weld Hall, the boathouse contains a unique plaque with crossed oars in memory of senior sailors who gave their lives for whom the dormitory is named, helped recruit volunteers for the Union Army during the Civil War. His son, Stephen Minor Weld Jr. (H 1860) dropped out of Harvard Law School after one year to join the Army of the Potomac. He was twice captured and released in prisoner exchanges and saw action at the Second Battle of Bull Run, Antietam, and Gettysburg. Raising from the rank of second lieutenant to colonel during the war, he was brevetted to brigadier general upon discharge in 1865.⁴⁵



In Weld Boathouse

41 "Harvard Goes to War," Corydon Ireland, *Harvard Gazette*, November 10, 2011. <http://news.harvard.edu/gazette/story/2011/11/harvard-goes-to-war>.
 42 Harvard University Archives. <http://news.harvard.edu/gazette/story/2011/11/harvard-goes-to-war>.
 43 McKimlock Hall to be dedicated "This Afternoon," <http://www.thecrimson.com/article/1927/6/17>.
 44 p. 256, *Memories of the Harvard Boat in the War Against Germany*, Volume 3, Mark Anthony De Wolfe Howe, Harvard University Press, 1922. <https://www.thecrimson.com/article/1998/11/17/weldd.html>.
 45 <https://www.thecrimson.com/article/1998/11/17/weldd.html>.
 46 <https://www.thecrimson.com/article/1998/11/17/weldd.html>.
 47 <https://www.thecrimson.com/article/1998/11/17/weldd.html>.
 48 "Eight Symbols Complete Lutz Anderson Bridge," June 16, 1915. *The Harvard Crimson*. <https://www.thecrimson.com/article/1915/6/16/eight-symbols-complete-lutz-anderson-bridge>.

8 Memorial Hall

A door on the right as you approach the building allows you to enter the transept of Memorial Hall. During the Civil War, one thousand three hundred and fifty-eight Harvard men fought for the Union and three hundred four for the Confederacy. When the war ended in 1865, alumni raised money to build a memorial for the Union dead. The names of one hundred and thirty-six Harvard men are inscribed on marble tablets on the walls of the transept. The building was completed in 1878 and includes Sanders Theater and Annenberg Hall, which is now used as the freshman dining facility. Access to both of these areas is restricted. There are more than twenty military memorials inside Annenberg Hall, including statues, portraits, stained glass, and battle flags. Downstairs in the basement on the wall of the Queen's Head Pub hangs a plaque bearing the names of twenty-five varsity athletes who were killed in World War II.



Annenberg Hall¹⁸



Brigadier General Wild Tablet

On the exterior of the western wall of Memorial Hall is a commemorative tablet. It reads: "In memory of Edward R. Wild Brigadier General, USV. A faithful and gallant soldier in the war which preserved the union and destroyed slavery. b. Nov 25 1825 d. Aug 28 1891 bearing wounds received at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks and South Mountain, his classmates H.U. 1844 erected this tablet: et facere et pati fortiter [acting and suffering bravely]."



In Queen's Head Pub: "Their's the victory. Ours the opportunity to make it endure."

9 Memorial Church

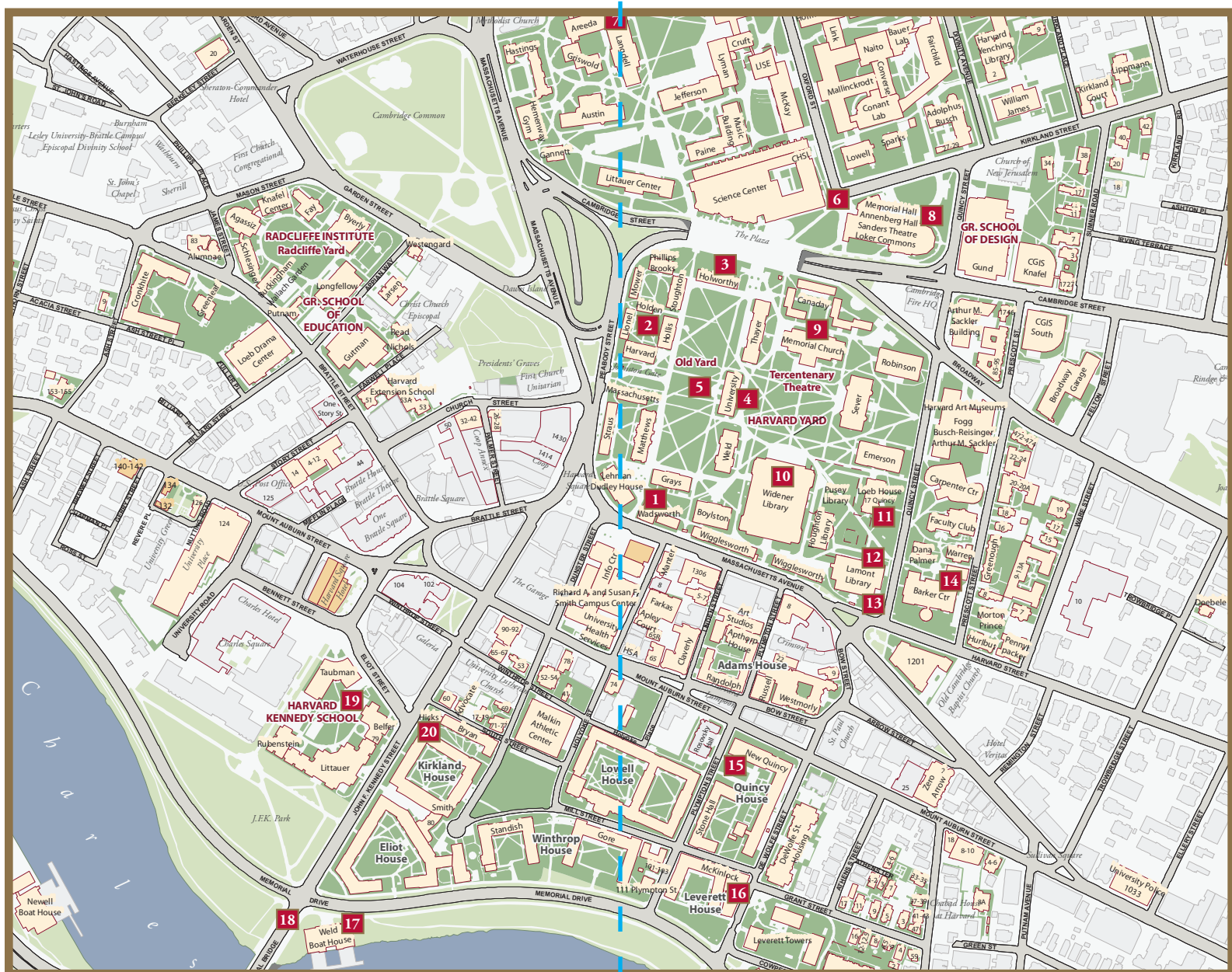
Make your way back into Harvard Yard to Memorial Church. The inscription above the South entrance to the Memorial Room reads: "In grateful memory of the Harvard men who died in the World War we have built this Church." Alumni presented Memorial Church to the university on Armistice Day 1932 in memory of the three hundred and seventy-three staff, faculty, students, and alumni who died in World War I.¹⁹ During the war, eleven thousand three hundred and nineteen men from Harvard served in the military. Many also volunteered as noncombatants driving ambulances, providing medical care, distributing supplies and conducting war related research. The first Army ROTC battalion in the nation, dubbed the "Harvard Regiment," was formed in 1916 with one thousand students volunteering to prepare to fight.²⁰

Inside the Memorial Room is a statue of a woman holding the head of a dead warrior. The names of Harvard men who died in World War I are carved in the stone walls along with the inscription: "While a bright future beckoned, they freely gave their lives and fondest hopes for us and our allies that we might learn from them courage in peace to spend our lives making a better world for others."²¹



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18 http://brunercor.com/portfolio/academic/campus_centers/cc_harvard_memorial_hall#3.
19 <http://memorialchurch.harvard.edu/history-0>.
20 Harvard Mobile Web, "The Choicest of Their Kind," Corydon Ireland, July 25, 2014. <http://m.harvard.edu/news/story>.
21 <http://memorialchurch.harvard.edu/world-war-i>.
22 http://static.projects.iq.harvard.edu/files/styles/os_files_xlarge/public/thememorialchurch/files/banner_history_wv1.png?itok=bZrKaUqL.



Plaques and inscriptions inside the church honor Harvard's dead from World War II, Korea, and Vietnam. Six hundred and ninety-seven names are on the World War II plaque. Eighteen names are on the Korean War plaque. Twenty-two names are on the Vietnam War plaque.

The Medal of Honor plaque lists the eighteen Harvard men who have earned the nation's highest award for valor. Eight of the recipients earned the medal for actions during the Civil War, one for actions in the Apache campaign during the Indian Wars, one for actions in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, one for actions during the Battle of Veracruz, three for actions during World War I, two for actions during World War II, one for actions during the Korean War, and one for actions during Vietnam. Only West Point and the Naval Academy can claim more Medal of Honor recipients among their graduates.²³

Three Radcliffe women who gave their lives in World War I are commemorated on a plaque. All three served as nurses.²⁴

The plaque, written in Latin, remembers those who died serving the Central Powers during World War I.²⁵

The plaque dedicated to Leonard Wood hints at his achievements. After graduating from Harvard Medical School in 1884, Wood received an appointment in the Army Medical Corps and was sent to the Arizona Territory to fight the Apaches. He received the Medal of Honor for courageous service, carrying dispatches through dangerous territory and voluntarily commanding a detachment of infantry. While serving as the White House Physician in the 1890s, Wood befriended then assistant secretary of the Navy, Theodore Roosevelt (H 1880). During the Spanish-American War, Wood commanded the Rough Riders with Roosevelt as his second-in-command. Wood remained in Cuba as Military Governor until 1902. He also fought in the Philippines before returning to Washington as the Army Chief of Staff in 1910. Major General Leonard Wood ended his career as governor-general of the Philippines from 1921–1927.²⁶

10 Widener Library

Across Tercentenary Theatre from Memorial Church is Widener Library. Two murals painted by John Singer Sargent in 1922 to commemorate World War I hang in the main staircase of Widener Library. The inscription beneath "Death and Victory" reads: "Happy those who with a glowing faith in one embrace clasped death and victory." The inscription beneath "Entering the War," formerly titled "Coming of the Americans," reads: "They crossed the sea crusaders keen to help the nations battling in a righteous cause." Access to the library is restricted to the public.



Death and Victory²⁷

Entering the War²⁸

23 <http://www.advocatesforrotc.org/harvard/HarvardMOHrecipients.pdf>.
24 <http://memorialchurch.harvard.edu/world-war-i-women-radcliffe-college>.
25 <http://memorialchurch.harvard.edu/world-war-i-german-memorial>.
26 "The Frustrations of Leonard Wood," by Steven L. Ossad, *Army Magazine*, September 2003. http://www.ausa.org/publications/armymagazine/archive/2003/9/Documents/Ossad_0903.pdf.
27 <http://www.harvardartsmuseums.org/art/305207>.
28 <http://www.harvardartsmuseums.org/collections/object/305208?position=42>.

11 Loeb House

Originally the residence of Harvard's presidents, this house became the headquarters for the Navy V-12 program at Harvard during World War II. In order to produce enough qualified officers to run the ships built for the war effort, the Navy launched the V-12 College Training Program at one hundred thirty one colleges and universities nationwide. Naval Officer Candidates accepted into the V-12 program were enlisted in the Navy and earned \$50 a month to go to college. They attended classes and training year round in order to graduate quickly and get out to the fleet.²⁹ A plaque awarded by the Navy to recognize Harvard's support of the V-12 program now hangs in a classroom.

12 Lamont Library

The high ground you are standing on was a defensive breastwork during the 1775 siege of Boston.³⁰ The major donor for the library was Thomas W. Lamont (H 1892). His grandson, Thomas William Lamont II was a member of Harvard's Class of 1946, but left college early to join the Navy. He served on the USS *Snook*, a US combat submarine in World War II that was credited with sinking seventeen enemy vessels and earned seven battle stars before she was lost in April 1945 in the South China Sea.³¹ Engraved on a small brass plaque in the Lamont Library is Thomas Lamont II's name and "*pro patria sua* [for his country]." Lamont Library contains several other memorial plaques bearing the names of Harvard students. The Farnsworth Reading Room on the third floor was named for Henry Weston Farnsworth (H 1912). He volunteered for the French Foreign Legion and was killed in action in France before the United States entered World War I. Access to the library is restricted to the public.

13 Dudley Garden

Tucked behind Lamont Library is a garden created in 1949 to honor Thomas Dudley, a founder of Harvard College and governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the mid-1600s. A lengthy inscription details his accomplishments, including a captain's commission from Queen Elizabeth in 1597 and service at the siege of Amiens under Henry IV of France. The garden is open during daylight hours, April through October.³²



14 Barker Center

Walk across Quincy Street to the Barker Center, originally the Harvard Union. Major Henry Lee Higginson, Class of 1855 and Civil War veteran, donated \$150,000 in 1899 to build the Harvard Union. The building served a dual purpose. It met the long identified need for a university social club open to all Harvard students, alumni, and faculty. It was also a memorial to the Harvard men who died in the Spanish-American War of 1898.³⁴ Their eleven names are inscribed on a plaque with a large eagle above the door as you exit the center of the building. Near the main entrance hangs a bronze plaque from the Class of 1917 and a wooden plaque from the Class of 1940, each commemorating classmates lost in a World War.



Spanish-American War Plaque

29 <http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~usnrotc/V-12/v12-his.htm>.
30 "Harvard's year of exile," by Corydon Ireland, October 13, 2011, *Harvard Gazette*. <http://news.harvard.edu/gazette/story/2011/10/harvard-s-year-of-exile>.
31 [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Snook_\(SS-279\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Snook_(SS-279)).
32 "Hidden Spaces: Secret Garden." Rose Lincoln, September 2, 2014, *Harvard Gazette*. <http://news.harvard.edu/gazette/story/2014/09/secret-garden>.
33 http://media.news.harvard.edu/gazette/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/072314_Dudley_Garden_0007_922.jpg.
34 "For a Harvard Club—Major H.L. Higginson Gives \$150,000—Meeting-Place for All Harvard Men—To Be Modeled After Finest Social Club Houses," Nov 3, 1899.



Henry Lee Higginson (1834–1919) by John Singer Sargent³⁵

Henry Lee Higginson is recognized for his earlier gift to the university—Soldier's Field. Although this tour stays on the Cambridge side of the river, the story of Major Higginson and Soldier's Field is worth telling. On April 18, 1861, Henry Lee Higginson volunteered for the Second Massachusetts Regiment of Infantry and later transferred to the First Massachusetts Cavalry. He fought at Antietam and Fredericksburg before being wounded at the battle of Aldie on June 17, 1863 when his horse was shot out from under him. He suffered a bullet wound in his lower back and a sabre cut across his face, which left a scar for life. Henry Lee Higginson survived the Civil

War, but several of his Harvard friends did not. In 1890, Major Higginson, as he was known after the war, purchased an empty field across the river from Cambridge and gave it to the University to be used for athletics. He named it Soldier's Field. Just inside the gate is an obelisk bearing the names of his fallen friends. At the dedication ceremony, Major Higginson gave the following speech:

"Now, what do the lives of our friends teach us? Surely the beauty and the holiness of work and of utter, unselfish, thoughtful devotion to the right course, to our country, and to mankind. It is well for us all, for you and for the boys of future days, to remember such deeds and such lives and to ponder on them. These men loved study and work, and loved play too. They delighted in athletic games, and would have used this field, which is now given to the college and to you, for your health and recreation. But my chief hope in regard to it is, that it will help to make you full-grown, well-developed men, able and ready to do good work of all kinds—steadfastly, devotedly, thoughtfully; and that it will remind you of the reasons for living, and of your own duties as men and citizens of the Republic."³⁶

15 Mather Hall

Leaving the Barker Center, cross Massachusetts Avenue and make your way to Plympton Street. Mather Hall, which you will pass on the way to the Charles River, is a typical University building. Like many others, it served a military purpose during World War II, housing Army officers in the Civil Affairs Training School.³⁷ Harvard's president at the time, James Bryant Conant, devoted university resources to the war effort and earned it the nickname "Conant's Arsenal."³⁸ Starting in 1940, Harvard faculty members and scientists worked on military related projects ranging from radio electronics, sonar, radar jamming, chaff, night vision technology, survival equipment, napalm, medical treatments for combat injuries, and elements of the atomic bomb. One professor invented explosive devices, naming one the "Harvard candle."³⁹ New research laboratories were built and others already in existence shifted focus to projects funded in large part by the government through defense contracts.⁴⁰ Harvard's academic calendar and curriculum adjusted to support the war effort, too. A summer semester was added to speed the graduation of students preparing to join the fight. Classes in aerial mapping, meteorology, camouflage, military geology, and radio electronics were added to the course schedule. Even the Army chaplain's school was run out of a Harvard building. By 1942, one thousand six hundred Harvard students were enrolled in ROTC and two hundred faculty members wore a military uniform. Students drilled in Memorial Hall and marched on the grass off

35 <http://www.harvardartsmuseums.org/collections/object/300057?position=38>.
36 pp. 20–21, *A Great Private Citizen—Henry Lee Higginson*, M.A. DeWolfe Howe, The Atlantic Monthly Press, Boston, 1920. Also on p. 535 of *Life and Letters of Henry Lee Higginson*, Bliss Perry, The Atlantic Monthly Press, Boston, 1921.
37 <http://www.thecrimson.com/article/1944/12/12/army-terminates-mckinlock-lease-pwiv-the>.
38 "Education: Conant's Arsenal," Aug. 31, 1942, *Time*. <http://content.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,850032,00.html>.
39 "Napalm's Daddy 31 Years Later," Nicholas Lemann, October 12, 1973, *The Harvard Crimson*. <http://www.thecrimson.com/article/1973/10/12/napalms-daddy-31-years-later-pin>.
40 "Harvard Fatigue Laboratory: Records, 1916–1952 (inclusive), 1941–1947 (bulk): Finding Aid." <http://oasis.lib.harvard.edu/oasis/deliver/~med00120>.