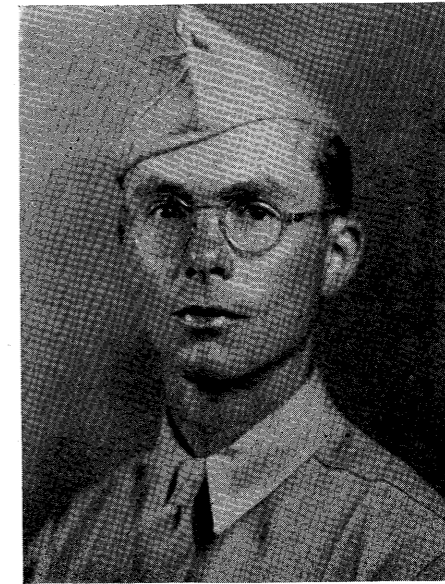


lermo, in Sicily. After a month in a transit camp near Naples, where he was turned over to the Italians, he was taken to Chieti, near Pescara, and there interned, with about 1200 other officers, British and American, and 400 enlisted men, in Campo Concentramento 21. At the time of the Italian armistice, the Germans took over the camp, to make sure that the prisoners were not liberated. They took the prisoners to another camp. From there, in September, Thompson succeeded in escaping and in making his way South, through the German lines, to his own army, which he rejoined October 31. He was flown back to this country, reaching home November 16, 1943.

He was next sent to Camp Grant, Ill. On February 6, he was assigned to Fort Benning as instructor in the Weapons Section of the Infantry School. He was fatally injured at Fort Benning, April 15, 1944, and died three days later.

It was characteristic of DeVere Thompson that when he got home from Italy, still thin and worn from his captivity and the month of extreme hardship he had endured during his escape, he should have given a long interview to the *Des Moines Tribune*, describing conditions in his prison camp in such a way as to reassure and encourage relatives of fellow Iowans captured during the African campaign, and then that he should have spent hours at the telephone replying to inquiries. As a boy at St. Paul's, he was already known for his quiet tenacity of purpose, for his cheerfulness and warmth of heart.



LINDLEY BRONSON

1935

Lindley Bronson was the best scholar in his Form. In the thirty rankings during his five years at the School his average was never below 90%. He sang bass in the choir, played in the orchestra and was a member of the Scientific Association and of *Le Cercle Français*. He graduated *summa cum laude* in 1935. At Yale, as a Freshman, he was rated a scholar of the first rank and awarded the second Berkeley Prize in Latin. He also sang in the Freshman Glee Club. In his Sophomore year he majored in biological science, maintained an "A" average and was given General One Year Honors. That same year he enrolled in the R.O.T.C.

In 1937, Bronson was married to Margaret Scholle. He left Yale and began work in the Oakville Division of the Scoville Manufacturing Company. He started as an apprentice tool maker and in the course of the next three years was also a tool setter, a blacksmith and a printer. Having learned how the factory ran, in 1940 he entered the company's office as a clerk, again did many kinds of work, and was made production manager. Meantime, he had also become greatly interested in farming. He bought a 35-acre farm in 1940 and on it produced the greater part of his family's food. He had three children, Bennet, Elizabeth and Roderick Bronson.

In June, 1944, Bronson enlisted in the Army. After training at Fort McClellan, Alabama, he went overseas in January. Serving as a Private in the 309th Regiment, 78th Infantry Division, he took part in the capture of the Schwammanuel Dam on the Roer River. He was killed in action in Germany, March 14, 1945.