



PAUL FOSTER CLARK, JR.

1941

Paul Clark entered the Third Form in 1937. Though never on a first team or crew, he played football and hockey and he rowed. In the second half of his Sixth Form year he was a Supervisor. He was an extremely friendly and considerate boy. Liked by all, he contributed much more than he ever realized to the happiness of the School.

Having completed his Sophomore year at Harvard in February 1943, he enlisted in the Army. After training in Texas, Oklahoma and Oregon, he went overseas with the 91st Division in April 1944, in the Survey Section of the Division's Headquarters Battery.

The Division moved from Oran to Italy in July, 1944, and was soon in action on the Gothic Line. During August and September, Clark took part in some very hard fighting. "To look around where we are bivouacked now," he wrote, "you would really know there was a war on. I have never seen so much rubbish and mess in my life. War is certainly waste. God help the world if we have another one. This had better hold them for a while. If it doesn't it won't be the fault of the boys over here now."

On the afternoon of October 6, 1944, he drove a command car transporting rations from the Division's Artillery rear command post to an advance command post four miles to the north. On the return journey, near the village of Monghidoro, an enemy artillery shell landed near the left front of the car. A shell splinter struck Clark on the head, killing him instantly.



LOUIS EISENBREY RUSSELL

1941

Louis Russell played on many Delphian teams and won his SPS in football, hockey and track. He was a vigorous, outspoken boy, argumentative and courageous.

Enlisting after his Freshman year at Princeton, he went to the Naval Flight Preparatory School at the University of North Carolina, where he was commissioned Ensign. After further training at Wolde Chamberlain Field and at Corpus Christi, he was transferred to the Marine Corps. He went overseas at the end of 1943, a pilot in Marine Fighter Squadron 217.

On Bougainville he was promoted First Lieutenant, and his citation for the Distinguished Flying Cross credits him with the destruction, during six weeks, of two enemy fighter planes, two bombers, one truck and one large supply area, despite "withering anti-aircraft fire, overwhelming odds, determined aerial opposition."

On March 14, 1944, Russell and Lieutenant Rooney set off on a volunteer mission in search of Captain Hench, of their squadron, missing in action since two days before. They encountered ground fire which damaged both their planes. Lieutenant Rooney had to return to the home field at Bougainville, but Russell, whose plane was less badly damaged, landed at Green Island for repairs, more fuel, and more ammunition. Then he took off alone to strafe the place on Cape Saint George, New Ireland, where he and Lieutenant Rooney had encountered the anti-aircraft fire. No trace of Russell has been found, neither wreckage of his plane, nor any record of his having been a prisoner of war.