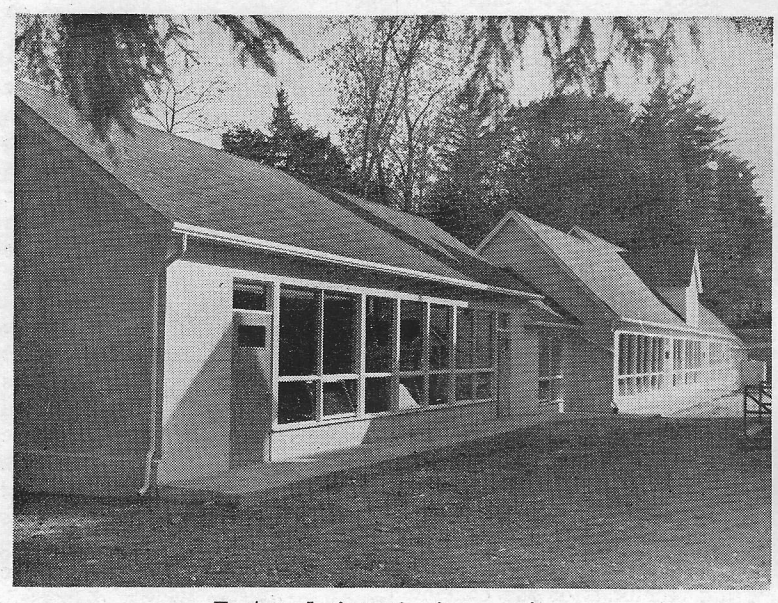
The Pen and Scroll

VOLUME XXXI — LENOX, MASSACHUSETTS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1959 — NUMBER 2

NEW SCIENCE UNITS ARE DEDICATED

BIOLOGY, CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS LABS ARE OPENED



Eastward view of science units

photo by Carleton

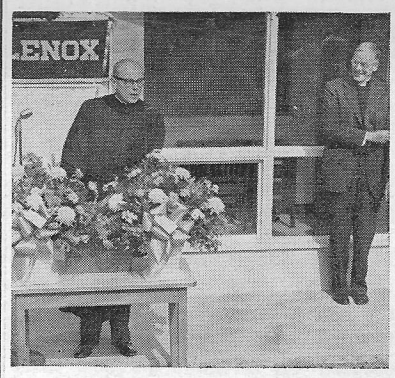
Saturday, October 17, was Alumni Day at Lenox School, and at 12:00 noon the entire student body, plus nearly 200 others including alumni, parents, friends, faculty and trustees of the School, witnessed the dedication by Mr. Curry of the new science building in honor of the Rev. George Gardner Monks, M. A., first Headmaster of Lenox .

Since their acquisition by the School, the barn, carriage shed, and the surrounding area were never used for anything but storage. The barn roof developed leaks; but the building was too well constructed to tear down. (Indeed, last winter the construction company found some of the beams in the barn, having been through a major fire and years of Berkshire weather, still stout enough to be useful in the conversion of the building to a field house.)

But the size of Lenox School has quadrupled since 1951; and in 1958 we found ourselves with the same laboratory and other science facilities for 218 boys as Canon Monks had for eighty boys a quarter of a century ago. And when the decision was reached to convert the carriage shed to a science building, it was only natural that it should be named after the man who was the School's first teacher of science as well as its first Headmaster, Canon Monks.

The Rev. Gardner Monks, as Headmaster of Lenox School, was, as Mr. Curry summed him up, a man who possessed a Yankee eye for making things go; "a converter and a redeemer . . . a man of simplicity, and a man of integrity." The plaque on the side of the new building, unveiled at this ceremony by Senior Prefect Jim Ramsey and by David Roberts, the student with the longest history at the School, reads as follows: "These carriage sheds converted to classrooms and laboratories are part of the vision brought to Lenox School by its first Headmaster, teacher of science and mathematics, generous trustee and benefactor, the Rev. George Gardner Monks. To him this building is dedicated on October 17, 1959, with gratitude for his part in building Christian Education in this School." The plaque closes with the inscription, "No greater joy can I have than this, to hear that my children follow the truth".

Canon Monks spoke only briefly at this ceremony, just long enough to express what a great source of gratitude it was to him that his dream had come to its consummation, since through the years as he has been concerned with other equally worthwhile Christian endeavors, his first love has always been Lenox School.



Mr. Curry Speaks at Dedication (Rev. Monks at right)

Rev. Monks Addresses Luncheon

On Alumni Day, October 17, the new science building was dedicated by Mr. Curry in honor of the Rev. George Gardner Monks, first Headmaster of Lenox School. Following the simple but impressive ceremony, luncheon was held in the dining hall for the alumni, friends, parents and trustees who were present. The luncheon speaker was Canon Monks himself.

Canon Monks began his address with a history of the building which had just been dedicated to him. Just a third of a century ago, it had been part of the Lanier Farm, bounded on the east and west by Kemble and Stockbridge Streets, on the south by Berkshire Estates Incorporated (the holdings of Mr. Courtland Field Bishop), and on the north by Lenox School. "No longer was much active farming carried on, and the setting was a completely sleepy and pastoral one."

Upon Mr. Lanier's death, these twenty odd acres became the property of Mr. Bishop, who built on

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Mr. Stanley Smith Speaks On The Early American Railroads

The first in this year's series of monthly lectures was given on Saturday October 10 by Mr. Stanley Smith. The rhyming title of Mr. Smith's interesting and informative lecture was "Indian Trails to Iron Rails." He supplemented his hour and a quarter history of early American transportation and railroading with brilliant color slides.

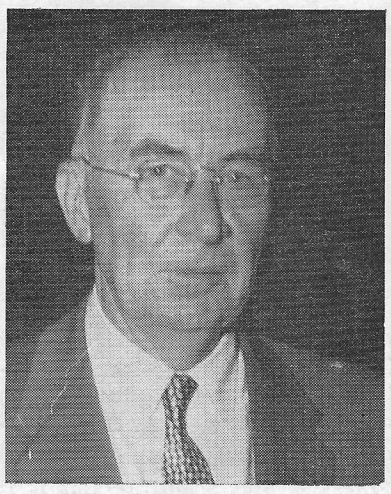
The early settlements in our country were along waterways because water was the first means of going great distances, other than walking. The circuitous Indian trails were not acceptable to white men. These trails wound their crooked way through New England forests. Detours were often caused by the necessity of crossing streams at shallow places. The early means of transportation in the colonies was oxen. Later, as the forests were razed, horses supplanted oxen. Next came stagecoaches. The fragile English stagecoach was not adaptable to the frontier. The sturdier Concord stagecoach became popular.

Railroads were a result of the early lack of good highways. The first railroad which can properly be classified as such was the Granite Line which was built in 1826 to bring granite for the Bunker Hill Monument from the quarry to a wharf on the Neponset River. The cars on the Granite Line were moved by gravity and a team of horses, except on a short incline where the power came from a stationary engine with a chain. In 1828 construction was started on the first section of the Baltimore and Ohio.

By 1849 railroads had reached Chicago. These were often established on old Indian trails. The California gold strike stimulated the building of railroads.

Mr. Smith stressed that in the history of railroading nothing can be taken for granted. There was a time when there wasn't even a standard track, when the smokestacks on locomotives set the cars on fire, when railroaders worked ten to fifteen hours a day, time which for some of them was spent walking along the tops of fast-moving trains, or stoking the sizzling broiler, and a time when cow-catchers, on the front of trains actually did ward off steers.

With his slides Mr. Smith traced the changes in train design from the days of the early open-air coach to our modern streamlined trains.



Mr. Smith

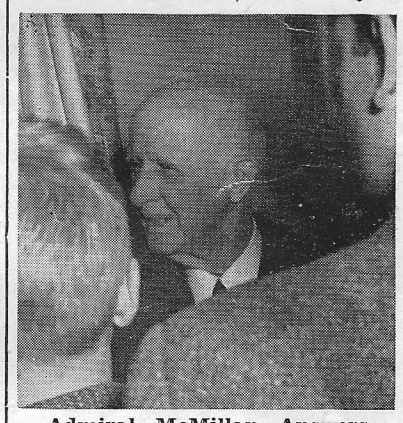
Rear Admiral McMillan Lectures On The Arctic

A modern version of Caesar's "Veni, vidi, vici" have been Rear Admiral McMillan's visits to Lenox School. Fifty years ago Perry, accompanied by McMillan and others, completed his first successful trip to the North Pole. Last year, and again this year, on October 31st, Parents' Day, the only living member of Perry's party on that historic occasion, Rear Admiral McMillan, spoke to and mesmerized Lenox School. With the smiles, entrancing vivacity, and ease of one familiar to the podium, McMillan gained immediate control of his audience. This great naturalist, adventurer, and explorer never once lost this initial contact with his audience. Two color reels made his talk even more interesting.

Admiral McMillan stressed that the drive to see something hitherto unseen, to know something hitherto unknown had been the motivating force in his life. He noted an example of the satisfaction of this drive in the now complete life cycle of the Arctic Tern. For years scientists had wondered about the route this bird takes in circumnavigating the world. The bird had been seen flying north but not flying south. A dead carcass of this bird was then found in South Africa. This one key unlocked the door to our knowledge of the entire route of the bird. The amazing reproductive drive of nature causes this bird to fly 22,000 miles to lay an egg.

An iconoclastic revelation of Admiral McMillan is the thought that the Eskimos are more intelligent than we are. This belief is based on the grounds that in the last two thousand years man has made no progress—physically, morally, intellectually. For 4,000 years the Eskimos had no knowledge of the existence of other races. "The mere reading and memorizing of material exhibits no great show of intelligence;" states McMillan, "it is in doing that we manifest our great intellectual powers." Though the Eskimos have no formal education, they exhibit much practical knowledge in solving the exigencies of the moment. This knowledge of theirs was gained not by copying from books but by individual invention. An illustration of the Eskimo's ingenuity occurred when one day McMillan's sled runner split. He sat for some minutes painstakingly drilling, with an improvised tool, holes in the split runner to fasten it. An Eskimo tapped him on the shoulder, picked up McMillan's Winchester, and quickly fired the desired holes in the runner. Such acumen is not gained in prep schools or in colleges, remarks McMillan.

Admiral McMillan's record is indeed a good one. He has traveled 300,000 miles in his 38 trips to the North, is now caring for 70 Eskimo children, and has just



Admiral McMillan Answers Questions

published the first Eskimo dictionary for the U. S. government. Many of the prep-schoolers and college boys who have accompanied him on his summer expeditions have become leading scientists. McMillan has taken 200,000 feet of film, and has directly saved the lives of 16 boys. His 88 ft. by 21 ft. boat, which contains 21 tons of cement (to withstand the rigid, thick ice of the North), has recently been placed in Mystic, Conn., where it will be viewed by the eyes of posterity. On his most recent trip in the "Bowdoin", his boat, named after his own and Perry's Alma Mater, he left the Maine harbor with the handclasp of Lowell Thomas and support of a regatta of 200 boats.

McMillan's speech was a bundle of interesting "Did you know?"s. For instance, icebergs are fresh water. In fact, when planning his water supply for a voyage, he takes them heavily into consideration. In Labrador, fishermen lean over the sides of their boats and reach into a fishing net and with their hands catch the abundant codfish by their tails. Fifty years ago there were no codfish in Labrador. This influx is due to the gradual warming of the northern seas as the ice regions are being melted by the sun.

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Fitchburg Choir Presents Evensong

On Sunday, October 18, at 4:00 p.m., the Boys' and Mens' Choir of Christ Episcopal Church, Fitchburg - Mr. Donald Wilcox, Organist and Choirmaster - sang choral evensong at Trinity Church, with all of Lenox School in attendance.

The organ prelude was Herbert Howells' "Psalm Prelude II"; the processional hymn was No. 282, "Praise, My Soul, the King of Heaven". The Versicles and Responses, the Magnificat, the Nunc Dimittis, and the Apostles' Creed were all sung by the choir.

Following the Grace, Mr. Curry welcomed the Choir, of which he was once a member (Christ Church of Fitchburg is his home parish), and thanked them for making the trip across the state to sing for the School.

The Choir now offered two anthems: "Behold, Now Praise the Lord", by Everett Titcomb; and "Comfort the Soul of Thy Servant", by Francis Snow. They then led the congregation in the singing of Hymn 381, "Triumphant Sion, Lift Thy Head", with the boy sopranos in the Choir singing a descant on the second and fourth verses.

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Pen And Scroll

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LENOX, MASSACHUSETTS

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Editor's Note

In this issue of the PEN AND SCROLL the Point and Counterpoint column has been discontinued. It was felt by the Editors that the column had become insipid, and thus of little interest to the readers. It has been replaced by a new attraction, Clow's Query Column. Jim Clow, a junior, has repeatedly expressed his desire to evince his flagrant sense of humor, and has volunteered the humorous streaks in the characters of various members of the Lenox community in his column.

Commencing with the next issue of the PEN AND SCROLL, a local artist of great renown will present a different caricature of the various long-suffering members of the faculty each issue.

TO SQUEAL, OR NOT TO SQUEAL

Brian C. Jones

Somewhere, sometime today, somebody will be smoking illegally. Perhaps it will be in the stone hut next to the soccer field or in back of the gym late at night, but there is and always will be illegal smoking in this school as long as King Nicotine is regulated. Girls will be brought on campus and off-bounds will be broken. Rules are made to be broken; if they weren't broken, the rules wouldn't be needed.

Lenox School has tripled its enrollment since 1951. Today 250 people are living in a space formerly occupied by only 80, and hence everything must be done on a greater and more efficient scale. There are many new buildings, higher bills, more dishes, a bigger grounds crew, better machinery, and more and stricter rules. Rules? Let any new boy tell you. There is a rule telling you when to sleep, one telling when to stop sleeping. There are rules governing eating, and rules regarding clothing and haircuts. You are told when you may run and when you may walk, where you must go and wherein you may not enter. But they are all necessary. You cannot have 250 boys living in a small space and working on a tight schedule without them.

Hence, the Disciplinary Committee has been formed. Its purpose is to review all important cases of violation of school rules and to fix punishment, subject to approval by the Headmaster, upon offenders. It is a powerful committee, and enforcement of rules is now much stronger than ever before known in this school. We have already witnessed to this.

For each of the 250 boys here, there is a rule that goes against his nature. He gripes about it, fights it and finally breaks it. Living in such close quarters, someone is going to know about the violation, and so arrives the situation: TO SQUEAL OR NOT TO SQUEAL: THAT IS THE PROBLEM. There are many things that pass through one's mind before going to the law. "Will I be loyal to my friends? Is the offence really bad? What if somebody finds out I told? Do I like the guy?" Everybody faces the problem some time. What to do?

Every violation is different because every individual is different, and this is most important to remember before turning a person in. There are all sorts of things to consider: importance and frequency of the violation, time and place of the violation and the motives of the person involved. For instance, take these two hypothetical cases:

Case A: Taking a short cut to spring sailing one day, you find Alexander Furd smoking in the woods. You know that he is on probation for smoking and the next time he is caught, his name will be removed from the school list. You also know that he is a habitual smoker and has indulged in the habit ever since his arms were bigger than the cigarettes which he smokes. He needs the education given at Lenox in order to lead a successful life.

Case B: You discover ten second formers smoking in the chapel at Thayer Hall. This is the first time they have ever smoked and probably the last for a little while, due to stomach disorder. You know Thayer Hall is an old wooden fire trap and that once on fire, the chances of the people escaping from it without injury are slim.

Which of the two cases would you report? The person in Case A is almost forced to violate school rules and will be ruined by the punishment. The persons in Case B are endangering lives and property and have no excuse to break the rule. The punishment will not hurt them. Think.

Consider first the community as a whole, then the person involved. Furd is smoking in a place where no person or property will be endangered. He is smoking in secret and therefore is exerting no influence of bad example upon his fellow students. Give him a

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FACULTY COLUMN

By Robert T. Ames

Monks' Hall, now so called having been dedicated to the Reverend G. Gardner Monks, is set aside to serve as a tool of learning in the field of science and mathematics. The purpose for erecting such a building was to supply a means of communication between teacher and student in supplying visual proof of scientific knowledge through experimentation. It is now the responsibility of the faculty to do everything in their power to transmit the truth to the student through this wonderful aid, and it is just as much the responsibility of the students to accept and also to question these truths.

Just as Monks' Hall has a dedicated purpose on this campus, so does every member of Lenox School. To understand fully our purpose in life, we must first ask ourselves, "Why are we here?" As students, is it because our parents want us out from underfoot, or Papa can claim us as additional educational expenses on his Income Tax? Maybe we feel that a Prep School Student will end up in a better job—more prestige, maybe? Or as faculty, is it because we think this is an easy life (we are mistaken) and convenient in many ways? Let us say a strong NO to these questions. Let us say that we want to learn the truth about life and we need a good solid educational background to carry out our purpose in it.

I will assume for the present that we agree it is for the last reason listed above. One's responsibility plays a very important role in a community such as the one in which we all live. Therefore there seems to be a constant fight against time to accomplish all we have been sent to achieve. The constant complaint all day long is "I didn't have time to do my job." Thus you start out the day late and you no doubt end up late. A second complaint (very near to my heart) I have heard lately is "I just MUST be excused from Glee Club—I have too much homework." Yet these very people when not engaged in a scheduled appointment are engaged in idle horseplay. In my book such excuses have no validity whatsoever if you will only realize that these activities are part of our responsibilities here at Lenox School.

Not only is it important that faculty as well as students, meet our commitments (beginning to fulfill our goal), but it is important that we do our very best in carrying them out. In the classroom it is the responsibility of the faculty to convey their truths as clearly and concisely as possible. To do this takes the right language, adequate preparation, and the right attitude. The task of the student is to take these truths, learn them and their application for the overall purpose.

The athletic fields (a greatly emphasized phase of Lenox life) are very important battlegrounds in the victory of our general purpose. Each sport and each team should be equally valued and each player must do his best to carry out the teachings of the coaches.

In trying to carry out our purpose we must often make decisions. Inwardly we know what we SHOULD do, but more than often we take the easy way out because it seems so appetizing to us. How often do we delay at the Tuck Shop unnecessarily when we know we could use the time on our English composition? If we cannot meet our commitments and do our best at them, we must make a choice as to the activities in which we can partake. Not to be trite, but "if a job is worth doing, it is worth doing well."

Here as in most institutions of learning and throughout other fields, activities and clubs are populated by the same few indi-

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THE EMPTY BARREL

By W. Carleton '60

Lenox suffers a very definite lack of tradition, enthusiasm, and spirit. The fact that there are few traditions carried on from class to class may possibly be condoned by saying that the school is yet young. But there is no excuse for such prevalent deficit of school enthusiasm and spirit.

If one were to form a comparison between Lenox and an old wooden barrel, he would unfortunately find that such a barrel resembles our community well. The outside of the barrel is composed of 180 acres of yellow buildings and trees. There are, of course, several staves which firmly hold the separate sections of this barrel together in order that it may withstand the climate and resist pressure. This superstructure appears strong and noble.

Now, if one were to peer into this barrel, he would be shocked, and he should be ashamed, for this barrel is empty. No matter how long its rapid depths were scrutinized, only nothing would be revealed. There would be evident, of course, the handful of sturdy rivets which fasten together this barrel with the staves.

It is impressive to look at Lenox from the outside, to view the freshly-painted and newly-constructed buildings. The campus is spacious and beautiful. But it is sorry reality that within these false-fronted edifices (building plants of Christian souls) there is no desire, no enthusiasm, no spirit. The daily regime of classes is carried on without purpose and without zeal. Perhaps the students are channeling their spirit into other fields . . . notably that of football and soccer. Here, again, the situation is completely negative, washed out, and blank.

Correspondingly, the extra-curricular activities suffer from the insipid nonentity put into them. Turn out at glee club rehearsals is poor, the St. Martin's Society is not thought of seriously and its meetings are attended mostly by underformers; public speaking is one big farcical joke; articles written for the PEN AND SCROLL are shoddy; and the camera club is genuinely non-existent. The sad status of these activities is continually declining as the outside of the barrel is painted.

No one cares about the extra-curricular functions—there is no enthusiasm, either for the individual or from the school. The school itself displays no spirit in these fields. If it were not for the rivets, the determined but lonely band who alone support the clubs and the paper, the staves would fall off the barrel and the bright sections would collapse, revealing the wanton interior.

Headmaster's Message

We have reached the half way mark of the fall term, and in looking back over the first weeks it is agreed that we have had a singularly fine start. There have been fewer boys on the work squad, fewer on the blue list. Property damage is less than last year. Best of all there is an attitude of friendliness, cheerfulness, positiveness, which in degree is far greater than last year. While we accept so many good things gladly, we are also led to ask—why?

One answer would be the new masters. It has helped to have our own graduates come back to teach, for they know what is expected, what high aims the school has, and in turn they can help others who are new to the school.

It has also helped to have more space. There is something about crowded conditions which makes for irritation and frustration, and a desire to "bust out." To have the field house, science building, Bassett Hall, and the new reading room at Clipston Grange, has given us the opportunity to be less crowded, and with the noise and congestion being dispersed, there is a more relaxed atmosphere in which to work. Also the shift from the school chapel to Trinity Church has helped the worship services, and allowed us for the first time to get the day students to this one time in the day when we are all together as a school.

The creation and functioning of two new faculty committees has also been an aid in getting off on the right foot. The Admissions Committee worked through last year and decided upon the selection of new students, and it is felt that the eighty new boys represent the best in many ways that we have seen for many years. The newly formed disciplinary committee has taken hold of its tasks quickly, so that disciplinary cases have been acted upon promptly, and there is a new awareness in the school that what is established as rules and regulations are meant to be followed.

However, there is something more than this which is in evidence in the school this year. We have had new buildings before, fine additions to faculty and student body, we have had new committees, we have adjusted the schedule.

What I both see and sense is that a growing core this year exemplifies the motto of the school: "Not to be served but to serve." There is more volunteering for all kinds of small and often menial jobs, and the volunteering is done with a cheerful spirit and a sense of wanting to be of service.

To have this means that there are some inner forces at work, for to be cheerful volunteer calls for inner resources and strength, for there are many days and frequent occasions when the natural man just doesn't want to offer himself for anything more. This inner strength is a givenness in life, and for a Christian it stems from God's Spirit.

If we can hold onto this Spirit and its fruits in service to others, and if we can help to extend it to others, then it will be a great year and a great school, for greatness comes only as we bear witness in our own lives to Him who is the Creator of great people—Almighty God.

J. V. SOCCER

In a home game against Windsor Mountain, the JV soccer team scored its first victory. The goal was made by Bob Jack with an assist from Andy Kauders in the third quarter.

On October 7, JV soccer went for its second victory against Hoosac, 4-1, at Hoosac. Hoosac scored first, after which Lenox came back with a penalty kick by Kauders. The score remained tied through the next three quarters. An overtime was decided on and Lenox made three goals in ten minutes, Boyd scoring two and Kauders the third.

In the next game the team lost to the Berkshire JV 1-0 at Berkshire. The only goal was made in the first quarter by Steve Boyd, a right inside for Berkshire. Berkshire failed to make an ungentlemanly conduct penalty against Lenox.

On October 21, the JV soccer team defeated the Forman Varsity 4-1. This was the JV's fourth game, making a record of 3 wins and 1 loss. Forman attempted many corner kicks but were unable to score.

Darrow JV soccer team was defeated by Lenox, 3-0, on October 31.

This makes a record of four wins and one loss for JV soccer.

The starting lineups for the above games was as follows: Boyd - Center forward; Jack and Creasy, insides; Snow and Kauders, wings; Edwards, Murray, Rush, halfbacks; Fletcher and Dawdall, fullbacks; Waring goalie. Mr. Putnam was the coach.

On October 28, the Lenox Junior Varsity Soccer team defeated Windsor Mountain three to zero. Creasy scored the first Lenox goal in the second quarter; Boyd slammed in the second goal in the third quarter, soon followed by Creasy's second goal, on an assist from Jack.

Faculty Seminar

This fall a seminar-discussion group was organized by faculty and faculty wives for the study of Greek mythology. It has been meeting Sunday evenings in Room W. One night as many as seven faculty members and wives were there. Dr. Douglas Buchanan of Richmond joined the group as discussion leader.

Faculty Column . . .

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viduals. As a result there is bound to be an overlap. The efficiency of each group is marred. Many students and faculty are being spread so thin that we cannot give our fullest to any activity. If more would participate in the activities on campus, then those few would be able to concentrate their efforts and talents where especially desired.

To summarize the basic ideas I have mentioned, I would like to say that we all often forget our true purpose here at Lenox School. We must realize our responsibilities and do our utmost to carry them out, thus fulfilling our purpose. If everyone in our community, including masters, wives, staff, and students do our very best, Lenox School could be a harmonious place in which to live and learn. However, if only a few fulfill their obligations, tensions and unhappiness will result. Life is too great a gift to have it marred by a few irresponsible individuals. Remember, WHAT we do and HOW we do it TODAY will paint a picture of our character TOMORROW.

FOOTBALL

On Saturday, October 10th, Lenox School was defeated 6-0 by Millbrook School at Millbrook, New York. The only touchdown was made in the second quarter by Millbrook's number 26, Ted Elliot, on a run around the left end. The first half of the game was dominated by neither team, and all the yardage was gained on the ground.

There were only twelve aerial attacks made in the game by both teams. Out of Lenox's 8 attempts, three were completed, all in the last period, two within the last few minutes of play. Millbrook completed two of their 4 passes.

During the second half of the game, the ball changed hands a great many times. In the fourth quarter the Lenox team's offensive began to roll, and came within two yards of the Millbrook goal. Here they were held off in five consecutive efforts and pushed back eight yards. Millbrook regained the ball on their ten yard line, but was forced to kick when they failed to get a first down. In the last minutes the Lenox eleven again started to march with two successful pass plays. Lenox was within ten yards of the goal line when the final whistle blew.



Action Against Suffield

photo by Soroken

Lenox Varsity Football team was, on October 17, defeated by Berkshire School 63-0. Berkshire received the kickoff and four plays later had negotiated a field goal.

On October 24, Wooster Academy of Danbury, Connecticut tied Lenox School 8-8 in a game played on the Lenox field. Tom Mushovic scored for Lenox with quarterback Ted Friel running the extra two points around right end. The Wooster touchdown was scored in the third period by quarterback Tom Kennedy who also ran for extra points.

The Lenox field was nearly flooded as the result of a full day of rain. The first half of the game was made up of ground plays. Passing was greatly hampered because of the wet conditions, but each team completed one pass near the end of the half.

There was much passing, by contrast, in the second half. Lenox completed five passes in rapid succession in the fourth quarter, all of which were caught by Tod Lloyd. Lenox drove to the Wooster one-foot line in the last quarter, but failed to score.

LENOX

Ends - Mike Dunlop, Tod Lloyd
Tackles - Jerry Gotjen, Dave Shepard
Guards - Joe Patton, Pete Thorp
Center - Courtney Turner
Backs - Ted Friel, Kirck Ten Broeck, Mike Gottsegen (capt.), Tom Mushovic

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J. V. Football

On October 14th, the J. V. football team scored a 12-0 victory over South Junior High School of Pittsfield.

Late in the first quarter, Pete Edgerly made a spectacular 40-yard run. This was all that was needed to enable Tim Thornberry to run for a touchdown on the next play, putting Lenox in the lead for the rest of the game.

Early in the second quarter, Terry Griffin completed a pass by Thornberry and ran for the second touchdown.

South's longest advance in the game was when Bill Olge of Pittsfield caught a lateral pass and ran 40 yards; but then realizing that he had been playing against Bob Robertson, a Lenox boy from Pittsfield, he lost his nerve and dropped the ball on the five-yard line.

Lenox barely missed three additional touchdowns when what would have been touchdown passes fell out of reach of Terry Griffin.

October 21:

Salisbury received the kick off and within the next few plays they were able to advance the ball to within six yards of the goal line. It was here that Lenox was given the pigskin after Salisbury had been unable to move it over the line in four downs. After only one first down Lenox was forced to punt from the fifteen yardline.

Still scoreless at the end of the first half, Lenox received at the beginning of the third quarter and went all the way for a touchdown with the additional two extra points following closely in line. Pete Gottsegen intercepted a Salisbury pass, and in a few swift plays the Black and Gold team was able to gain another touchdown to their credit. Shortly thereafter the Salisbury team managed to complete a pass resulting in a touchdown, but this was not enough to overcome the Lenox team, who eventually went on to a victory of 14-6. Buxton, Brownlee, and Edgerly were the combination who managed to score, but not without the aid of a hard-fighting team to back them up.

J. V. Darrow

On Saturday, October 31, Parents' Day, the junior varsity football team played the Darrow JV's at home. The field, muddy to begin with, had been made worse by the preceding varsity game, and the last part of the game was played in almost complete darkness. Lenox was also at a disadvantage because the star quarterback of the team could not play in the game; but against these drawbacks and after many fumbles Lenox came through with a 22-0 victory, making the 1959 J. V. football team the only undefeated Lenox fall team this year.

SOCCER

Wednesday, October 7, the varsity soccer team went to nearby Windsor Mountain for the third game of the season. A drizzle commenced just as the game began.

Windsor Mountain scored quickly in the first period; it was well into the second period before Tom Walker finally scored for Lenox. Windsor Mountain scored again in the third period, and at this point the drizzle turned into a heavy rain. The field was soon either under water or so slippery that from the time the rain started only one shot was taken at either goal and neither of these scored. The game ended with the score Windsor Mountain 2, Lenox 1.

The Gunnery came to Lenox October 10, and won 6-3 over a Lenox team playing the finest soccer it has played this season, with the Gunnery center forward scoring four goals and setting up a fifth. Lenox took thirty-one shots at the goal and scored on three of them; Gunnery tallied on six out of nineteen. Arnoldus, Sweeney and Walker did the scoring for Lenox.

With the removal of veteran Captain Jay Arnoldus from the team, Jack Braim was elected acting captain and was moved from his outside position to an inside spot from which he can direct action more effectively.

October 14 brought Millbrook to Lenox, and the varsity brought its won-lost record up to 2-3 with a 4-3 victory. Playing for the most part a fairly slow-moving game, Lenox came to life late in the fourth quarter with two goals. Scoring for Lenox were Sweeney with two, and Braim and Walker with one apiece.

On Saturday, October 17, Lenox played a more experienced and very rugged Monson team. Cliff Dummett and Jack Braim each scored in the first quarter as against just one tally for Monson, but this marked the end of Lenox scoring while Monson went ahead with five more goals before the end, winning 6-2.

Next on the schedule came Salisbury. Lenox tried a new game strategy, playing a four-man line and four halfbacks, which worked well enough to pull out the game 2-1. The game was played on Salisbury's excellent field, with no score for Lenox in the first half as opposed to one goal for Salisbury. In the third period Sweeney put through an unassisted goal, and later in the fourth period he did it again for the victory. It was interesting to note that Jim Clark, who played varsiy for Lenox last year, was playing first-string for Salisbury this year.

The Varsity Soccer team traveled to Barlow School, Amenia, New York, Saturday, October 24, for the eighth game of its season. The Lenox eleven lost two to one.

The lone Lenox goal was scored by Dummett in the second period. This was the only scoring by either team during the first half. Barlow scored one goal in each of the two final periods.

The Lenox goalie, Jay Turner, was credited with thirteen saves, and Barlow's Baer had ten; rain and mud made the ball slippery.

On October 28, the Varsity opposed Trinity College Freshmen at home, and suffered a ten to three defeat.

The Black and Gold's three goals were scored by Dick Moody, Tom Walker and Chip Shannon. Jay Turner, the Lenox goalie, had thirty-one saves and Trinity's Lewis nine.

This loss gives Lenox a 3-6 record with three games remaining.

On October 31 the Lenox School soccer team was defeated by Darrow School 2-0. The game was played on the varsity pitch which was muddy due to a rain which lasted all day.

Darrow School scored two goals in the first period; this was the only scoring in the game. This is the first game of the season in which Lenox has been shut out.

Lenox goes into its two remaining games—with Albany Academy and with Hoosac—with a record of three wins and seven losses.

Cross Country

On Saturday, October 10, the newly formed Cross-Country team defeated Avon Old Farms in an away meet. Being the first Cross-Country meet ever to be participated in by Lenox School, the team set a precedent by winning this meet 23-38. Conditions were excellent on a varied course.

To the cheers of the Alumni on October 17, Lenox swamped Forman School 16-48. Under excellent conditions on their own three mile course, the Lenox runners took four out of the first five places.

After winning its first two meets, the team looked forward to running against the Union College Freshmen; but, due to excessive rain October 24, the meet was cancelled.

Clashing with the R. P. I. Freshmen October 31, during Parents' Weekend, the Lenox Cross-Country team met its first defeat of the season here on their own course. Fighting heavy rain and mud as well as striving to top the other team, Lenox was only able to take one out of the first five places.

Lenox vs. Avon (A) 2.6 miles

Brownlee	(2)	16:48
Throensen	(3)	17:53
Vail	(5)	18:04
Taugher	(6)	18:29
Ramsey	(7)	18:23
Total	23	WIN

Lenox vs. Forman (H) 3.0 miles

Brownlee	(1)	19:35
Vail	(2)	20:10
Throensen	(3)	20:45
Roberts	(4)	21:22
Lockwood	(6)	21:34
Total:	16	WIN

Lenox vs. R. P. I. Fr. (H) 3.0 miles

Brownlee	(3)	19:41
Vail	(6)	20:13
Throensen	(8)	20:23
Roberts	(10)	21:01
Lockwood	(13)	21:44
Total:	38	LOSS

Squeal . . .

Continued from Page 2, Col. 2

chance, for the Disciplinary Committee, by its very nature, cannot. Given time, he might be able to break the habit, and meanwhile he is doing the rest of the school no harm.

But on the other hand, the boys in Thayer Hall are jeopardizing both life and building. That building could become an inferno in a matter of minutes, should a cigarette butt be carelessly tossed away. There is no reason at all why they should be smoking; they are only doing it for the "prestige." Turn them in, for loyalty towards the school calls you to do so.

Rules and people are relative things. There is no single right or wrong, but many shades of gray.

CLOW'S QUERY COLUMN

Our roving Philosopher, Jim Clow, has presented to the populace this month's thought-provoking question. He is sure that free-thinkers everywhere will herald the sagacity of the words printed below.

THE BIG QUESTION:

Do you think that girls ought to wear sweaters?

Mr. Ellms: "Well . . . either that or something else."
Jill Pickett: "No . . . well, a great big one!"
Bob Clark: "By all means!"
Mr. Butler: "Yes, for they display to the greatest extent those gifts that the good Lord endowed them with; that is, some of them."
Bill Ruggles: "I don't know. Don't ask me that: I'm not going to say anything."
Mr. Temple: "If the sweater is clean."
Jim Ramsey: "I trust you are not speaking of a sudorific—otherwise, by all means."
Mr. Hinman: "It's seven o'clock in the morning—I don't know what you're talking about."
John Gotjen: "What - - - - girls?"

CODIFIED LAWS

By G. Auchincloss '60

Two years ago, the need for standardized law was seen. Half the steps toward such law have been taken, namely the organization of a board which acts as a system of checks and balances upon itself. The liberal and conservative elements are evenly proportioned in this board.

But now they have come up with a new twist. The announcement before the school reads, "William Gaines has broken school rule number 17-C by leaving his window open at night." That's all right, but the problem arises when we ask ourselves, "What is rule 16? What is rule 15? What is rule 8?" There is, as yet, no primer of laws that we can put in our pockets and use for reference.

Hammurabi lived in ancient Babylon, 2100 years before Christ, and he felt that every citizen should know exactly where he stood in relation to the law. Therefore he took the printers of the day and had them make a limited edition of Babylonian law and engrave it on pillars. The pillars were then set up at strategic points around the kingdom, and Babylonian law was written. **Codified law.**

If laws were needed 2000 years before Christ, why are they any less needed 2000 years after Christ?

We are quite sure that there is no Club or organization in this country that does not have its written code of by-laws for every member to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest—and follow. Why, then, is the Private School considered an exception? The Club has to exist in harmony, so does the School; but the by-laws of the Club are written down, where the School expects everybody to get along with each other and not do anything evil, completely without written rules—in the especially difficult stages of early maturity. If the fully mature members of the Club need rules, why don't the partially mature members of the School need statutes even more so?

Hammurabi is visibly in action in the establishment of a court of justice; now all he needs to do is write down the law.

Rev. Monks . . .

Continued from Page 1, Col. 2

them a hen house, a duck house, a carriage shed, a tool shed, mushroom beds, greenhouses, etc. "Many public buildings, erected with an eye to the centuries, have turned out to have been less substantially constructed".

When Mr. Bishop died, the school was faced with one of its most momentous decisions. The School needed money much more than it needed additional land in those depression times, but yet "the School was badly hemmed in, and this was the only reasonably level adjacent land that could be used for later development". The School finally made the decision to buy the land, and as Canon Monks stated, "This venture of faith has certainly found dramatic justification". One of the first things the School did was to get rid of the greenhouses.

Physics became the School's first laboratory science, since it required the least equipment, in the School's third year, and the Headmaster found himself the only one on the faculty at all qualified to teach the subject. Conditions were so unfavorable to the teaching of physics that "the wonder is", as Canon Monks stated referring to the four students in that first class, "that they ever survived. But happily these enormous lacks were balanced and far more than balanced by the conviction on the part of all five of us that this was a vital common endeavor".

The Class of 1930 was the first graduating class ever to emerge from Lenox School. The physics class that year comprised seven sixth formers who had not taken the course before, "plus a single fifth former who proved more than capable of holding his own, and has now himself taught mathematics to an entire generation of preparatory school students". "The Class of 1930 won for itself a record which has not since been approached at Lenox, and probably never will be. All eleven graduates were accepted by colleges of their first choice: five by Harvard, two by Yale, and one each by Trinity, Bowdoin, Brown, and Worcester Polytechnic. Several received college scholarships, and two were awarded large four-year grants. And for the physics class, their College Board average was up to nearly 85".

Continued on Col. 5

Jr. School Soccer

On Parents' Day the Junior School soccer team played its closest game of the season against Darrow on the infirmary field. Egged on by a large group of parents and other spectators and in the midst of a steady downpour, Lenox scored the first goal in the first quarter of the game, and kept control of the ball for most of the game. Darrow took nine shots at the Lenox goal in the first half and scored once in the second quarter; the second half went without score and the game went into overtime with a 1-1 tie. Darrow broke the tie in overtime by scoring on a corner kick, and in the last minute of play tallied again for a final score of 3-1.

Two Dances Highlight Weekends

Northampton

Lenox was host to sixty-five girls from Northampton School on Saturday, October 17. The girls left their wraps in a few of the boys' rooms upstairs, vacated for that purpose, at Schermerhorn. After many apprehensive glances, followed by "Good evening", the dance commenced.

The music was supplied by the Lettermen, composed of Ron Albert, Bruce Beardsley, Jim Ramsey, and Bill Waring.

The refreshments, served by Mrs. Portass and company, consisted of cider, cookies and doughnuts.

All too soon, for many, the hour of 10:30 arrived, bringing with it the inevitable departure of the girls.

St. Agnes

On October 24th, two bus-loads of Lenox boys traveled to Albany, New York, to dance with St. Agnes. This was the second dance with St. Agnes. The buses left immediately after supper, and in about an hour and a half reached Albany. Mr. Gleason and Mr. Southworth were the chaperones.

Upon arrival, each dancer was given a program on which was listed the beaux or bells with whom he or she would dance. The couples danced from eight to eleven to the music of the Lettermen. Jim Ramsey vocalized in true Sachmo spirit, to the tune of "When the Saints Go Marching In".

The dance was held in the modern, large gym of St. Agnes.

The Disciplinary Committee

by Jay Turner '61

Ever since the school's establishment in 1928 all the disciplinary problems have been placed either before the headmaster and masters, or the student council, consisting of the prefects and representatives elected by the individual dorms of the school. This system ran smoothly and without flaws until a few years ago. However, since that time the school's enrollment has increased fourfold and as to be expected so have the disciplinary problems involving the students.

During the previous summer Mr. Curry announced to the masters that a committee made up of two or three masters should be organized in order that the more trivial or minor disciplinary affairs might be handled through the proper authorities without consuming the headmaster's time unnecessarily, of which he has little enough already.

A committee was formed consisting of Messrs. Southworth, Gleason, and Butler, who are all known for their popularity with the students in years past. Even with the attainment of their new positions this popularity remains unchallenged; for these three masters have taken much time and effort to see that a system of equal judgments and punishments has been arranged in order that all students might receive equal and exacting retributive justice.

This year's new and improved system of handling disciplinary problems has already begun to lessen many of the problems which confront the governing bodies of the school. Now it is only necessary to bring the facts and the accused before the disciplinary committee, which acts as a board of investigators, and every chance is given to the charged to prove himself innocent.

If a student has been wrongly accused he need not fear the chance of being punished for a misdemeanor which he did not commit. His case has been observed by the student council even before it reaches the disciplinary committee at a separate sitting in order that the whole truth may be learned concerning the situation.

The new disciplinary committee also protects the rights and interests of all the students of the school as well as passing judgment upon wrong-doers. One of the most effective punishments for a student is the carrying of the "on bounds sheet", which consists of a piece of paper that must be carried by the troublemaker and signed every hour on the half hour. Each night the student must hand in his "bounds sheet" to a master on the disciplinary committee. By this method the presence of those being punished is known throughout the day.

After each meeting of the disciplinary committee, on the following day, a notice of disciplinary action is posted on the main bulletin board and a duplicate copy read to the entire school at the noon meal.

This is justice and it is done fairly as well. Everyone learns of the misdemeanor, the outcome and the reaction. What better system of judgment can one want? For the first time we, the students, are all judged by the same individuals on an equal basis—a basis on which enmity between master and student does not enter.

This year should be one of the best in the annals of the school, with much thanks and gratitude to the disciplinary committee.

McMillan . . .

Continued from Page 1, Col. 5

Whereas whaling was once done by the dangerous harpooning method, today we shoot whales. Some whales weigh 100 tons. Dinosaurs weighed only 40 tons. Twelve men can stand in the mouth of a Blue Whale. All whales are warm-blooded mamals. They, in the process of evolution, once lived on land, but returned to the sea. They have vestigial legs. The tongue of a whale weighs a mere 3-5 thousand lbs. and the skin of a whale, which protects it from the cold water, is from 8 to 9 inches thick. The head of a whale weighs about 3 and one-half tons and an automobile can be driven through a whale's jawbones.

For every one foot of iceberg above water there are ten feet below the surface. The Eskimos are Mongols, or descendants of the Chinese. Every Chinese baby has a black spot on his back until the age of six years. This is also true with the Eskimo. In reference to the saying, "Red sky at night, sailor's delight; red sky in the morning, sailors take warning," Rear Admiral McMillan remarked, as the film showed us one of the two reddest morning skies he had ever seen, that a boat that left a northern port, that same morning, with his boat, never returned.

We were privileged to see the first filmed natation of a polar bear under the water and the first record on film of two cubs riding on their mother's back. We saw a weird Wolf Fish, caught 600 ft. below the surface, and smiling Eskimos who are totally content because they all have all that they think there is to have. Contrary to popular opinion, there are 600 kinds of flowers in the Arctic Circle. The reason Eskimos have such perfect teeth is that they have no sugar, the destroyer of teeth. Though they never have had vegetables, they derive their vitamins from raw meat. The primitive drumbeat of the Eskimos is the oldest form of music in the world.

In a period of hundreds of years, as the glacier masses melt, the ocean level will rise 100 ft. This will submerge Washington and New York. There are rivers under icebergs which cause them to move from the glacier to the ocean 30 miles away.

Following Admiral McMillan's most informative and thought-provoking speech, many encircled him to further consume some more of this man's wealth of knowledge and experiences. The night was one of the most successful of the school year.

MOVIE REVIEW

Fifty-five boys on October 24th saw the movie, "On The Waterfront." Marlon Brando and Eva Marie Saint played the leading roles. This movie, concerned with racketeering in a waterfront labor union, portrays how gangsters try to corrupt and ruin a New York waterfront union. These unscrupulous men don't stop even at murder. But, with the help of a priest and a few law-abiding citizens, the gansters' power is dissolved. The movie won an Academy Award in 1954 and won the Saturday award of the boys' approval at the school.

* * *

On Wednesday evening, October 21st, a group of boys and masters from Lenox School saw Shakespeare's play, "The Tempest," at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

REV. MONKS . . .

Continued from Col. 2

Canon Monks told his audience, "The trials and tribulations of this early period are something those of later generations can never know; but neither can they share in its thrills and joys. We lacked much we would have liked, much that would have been useful, but we did have what mattered most, and for myself I am glad that I was privileged to do my teaching in such a setting. And I believe that most of our early students considered themselves to have been specially favored, rather than handicapped." "The new building and new equipment can gloriously supplement, but can never replace the non-material factors that made the early years so conspicuously successful. For those years proved beyond a shadow of doubt that energy, imagination, improvisation, a burning desire to succeed, and the conviction that the issue lay in each one's hands were the major factors leading to high achievement."

Canon Monks concluded, "In a wedding the partners inevitably keep their own individuality and particular interests and concerns, special approaches and responsibilities, and yet each makes his contribution to the larger whole. So science and religion are complementary ways of looking at life and its Creator, each using the tools and the language appropriate to each. The fact that it is a Church school which is dedicating a science building is a symbol of this marriage. And this fact makes the dedication a far more significant event than it would be in a purely secular school. Indeed the tacit recognition that the chapel and the classroom alike are dedicated to a knowledge and understanding of God and His ways, is probably the most significant part of the thing that we have done today".

ALUMNI NEWS

CLASS OF '59

JOHN TAFT sends a most interesting commentary on military life as he finds it at Virginia Military Institute.

ALMUS THORP writes from Amherst that he would like to have The Barons tune up once again at the School. Barons, are you listening? WE'D like to hear you!

WILLIAM WALDEN is now attending the University of Kings College, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

CLASS OE '58

HOUSTON STOKES writes enthusiastically from Cornell and reminds us that he was a thirteen-year man at Lenox. If that seems strange it should be explained that Houston started in the Kindergarten at Berkshire Country Day School, our affiliated school, and went all the way.

ERIC LICHTENSTEIN is on the Dean's List at Colgate. Only 12 per cent of the University's 1336 students attained this honor.

DAVID TAFT is now in the Air Force stationed in Newfoundland.

CLASS OF '57

DAVID G. BROWN is now enrolled at Albion College, at Albion, Michigan.

CLASS OF '55

STEPHEN LARSON is now back at Tufts after attending summer school in Colorado.

GORDON T. MCFARLAND announces the arrival of John James, weight 7 pounds 1 ounce, height 21 inches.

CLASS OF '54

W. LEIGH BRIDGES and his wife both graduated from the University of Massachusetts. Leigh has accepted a fellowship in research at the University of Southern Illinois.

HENRY S. LARSEN, JR. is now in the Artillery Officers' Basic Course at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Hank plans to take airborne training at Fort Benning followed by flight training at Rucker next year.

CLASS OF '50

COLTON H. BRIDGES was married on July 18 to Miss Sarah Martin of Morristown, N. J., at St. Peter's Episcopal Church. He is working for the Biological Consulting Bureau in Philadelphia and now lives at 2013 Church Road, Flourtown, Pa.

ALLAN F. GORDON is on the Dean's List at the University of Maine.

CLASS OF '49

JOHN F. DINWOODIE is now the father of a young redhead—the name is David Carl. His father recently graduated from Duke with a degree in electrical engineering.

CLASS OF '43

RICHARD B. WARNER, son of Mr. Milton B. Warner of Pittsfield and the late Commissioner Warner, was listed by the Massachusetts Board of Bar Examiners as having passed his bar examinations. Dick received his Bachelor of Law degree from the University of Michigan Law School in 1958. He served two years in the Air Force in World War II and is a graduate of Harvard University. He will open a law office in Pittsfield.

RECENT ALUMNI VISITORS
(in the order of their appearance)

Spencer Kennard (with Peggy and the boys), Tom Moulton, Earl McClenney, Bruce Bennett, Chad Minifie, Harold Schneider, John Dinwoodie, Lawrence Ferguson, Richard Warner, Robert Tracy, Jay Hurlin, Fred Wood, Dick Bradley, Gordon Hubbard, Allen Jenkins, David Morton, Alan Wilkins, Dave Clarke, Robert Whitney, Paul Munson, Alexander Porter, Bill Arnold, Everett Marvin, Pete Reardon, Fred Kellogg, John Crosier, David Johns, Stephen Gilman, Dick Cholmely-Jones, Eric Lichtenstein, John Seymour, Larry Hashim, Richard Bawden, Richard Mitchell, Frederick Emrich, David Berndt.

REVEREND WHITMAN '33 WRITES FROM ENGLAND COMMENTS ON ENGLISH PREP SCHOOL

"I enclose the calendar of King's School. The boys of King's go about looking extraordinarily sloppy, more often than not in striped trousers, dark coat, wing collar and black four-in-hand tie with a straw "boater" which is worn the year round and gets very squashed. The only concession to cold weather that I have seen so far is a school scarf wound around the neck. The "upper sixth" wear black gowns in school in the morning as do the masters, and the scholars wear red gowns. **Prefects carry silver-headed canes".**

Bob writes of his own college, St. Augustine's in Canterbury, as a real cross-section of Anglicanism—some very high Churchmen and some the opposite. Eucharistic vestments are worn by those who wish to and everyone is free to use his own Prayer Book, customs, and language.

"At service this morning I knelt next to a priest named Suzuki. I heard him saying the words of administration in Japanese. In a couple of weeks' time I am to assist a Mr. Falusi from the Diocese of Lagos in Africa. All this is taken completely in stride and is wonderful. One feels the unity and yet the great roominess of our Church."

OUR GREATEST HOUR

by Peter LaBarre '61

Civilizations have risen to pomp and glory, only to decay, crumble, and fall. They become lost in the times. The world has seen in the past two hundred years, a new country rise and take world leadership into its hands, which may very possibly in the next twenty years, fall from its lofty throne.

Perhaps the main reason for empires rising is that when they were born, they were up to or even ahead of the times. The same system turned around may be why empires fall, too. They fail to keep up with the times.

When the United States of America was born as a nation, our republic was the newest and possibly the most liberal system that had occurred up to that time. As time progressed, however, our country became more and more conservative; and while the first anti-slavery elements can be traced back to the time our nation was born, it was over eighty years before we finally freed the slaves. Our liberal tradition was disappearing; we were still up with the times, but no longer ahead of them.

The working class was now enlarged. and industry during the latter 1800's had a laissez-faire or independence from the government. The almost reactionary presidents of that time let the United States at last fall behind the times, and not until Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson became presidents was the U. S. again brought up to the times with the working class rising in status. Unfortunately, however, The First World War in Europe, in which we finally became involved, built up hatred towards liberal presidents. By closing the doors of our country as best they could, the Republican Presidents Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover tried to keep the working class from knowing just exactly what was going on.

When the depression of the 1930's finally came, the working class found itself out of jobs, and started putting some of its own candidates into office, and the government under Roosevelt became pro-labor more than ever before. The Second World War came, and labor rose to an even stronger position; then Truman took over and not being as strong as Roosevelt, lost the leadership to the Republicans in 1952. The Republicans realized that a little change was needed, and became neither pro nor anti-labor, but took its stand in the middle of the road.

Our country is surely in her greatest hour, but unless we soon wake up to the facts, our greatness and glory shall be a thing of the past, and we will find ourselves out of place. The working class will eventually take over completely, and that changeover is not yet necessary; but if we do intend to keep our power, we have got to become at least a little more liberal in the very near future.

Football . . .

Continued from Page 3, Col. 2

WOOSTER

Ends - Don Haines, Chris Freihofer
Tackles - Mike Hall, De Vries (capt.)
Guards - Howie Noyes, Dave Van Dewater
Center - Eric Munson
Backs - Tom Kennedy, John Principe, Larry Bankson, Tom Jones

Lenox	0	8	0	0	— TD - Mushovic
Wooster	0	0	8	0	— TD - Kennedy

Two-point conversions - Lenox - Friel
Two-point conversions - Wooster - Kennedy

Statistics	**L**	**W**
completed passes	6	2
first downs	8	7

Lenox fell prey to Darrow School of New Lebanon, New York in a heavy rain here Saturday the 31st, Parents' Day.

SUMMARY:

Lenox

Ends - Lloyd, Dunlop
Tackles - Thorp, Shepard
Guards - Griggs, Patton
Center - Turner, C.
Backs - Friel, Griffin, Gottsegen, M., Mushovic

Darrow

Ends - Way, Sphon
Tackles - Morris, Heyinger
Guards - Evens, Henderson
Center - Davis
Backs - Emerson, May, Warner, Pomeroy

Score

Lenox	6	8	6	0	— 30 yards in penalties
Darrow	14	8	8	6	— 30 yards in penalties

Lenox completed 2 of 9 passes - both by Tod Lloyd
Darrow completed 1 of 3 passes
Lenox: 12 first downs - 2 interceptions - 2 fumbles
Darrow: 5 first downs - 3 interceptions - 1 fumble

MANY HAVE CONTRIBUTED GIFTS FOR BUILDINGS

It is one problem to build a new building; it is another problem to equip it. As we all know these days the initial cost for building never ends at the figure hoped for, and changes, additions, corrections, etc., add to the price so that equipment which follows later has to be delayed and then we hope that friends will come with gifts to furnish all the buildings in order to function properly.

In the science building we have had gifts from fathers who are doctors and a trustee, so that all the new microscopes have been given as gifts.

In the Field House one father has given us a most generous gift in the two washing machines which are now being mounted on a cement platform. These will be operated by coin boxes, and the proceeds will go into an athletic fund. These machines make it possible for boys to wash their own athletic equipment such as towels and socks, practice jerseys, etc.,

Last year through the 1959 Lenox calendar, hundreds of people through their gifts have made it possible to equip some of the locker rooms with lockers and benches. It is expected that the 1960 calendar will also be directed toward equipment for these two buildings.

The "tuck shop" has caught the fancy of most people. One set of parents has given a two-burner electric plate; the father of a former student is giving a gas grill, so come winter hamburgers and hot dogs can be served.

The Friends of Lenox have undertaken to furnish the equipment for the "tuck shop" which is costing some $5,000 for chairs, tables, bar stools, refrigerator, electric mixer, milk dispenser, etc. It is hoped that the proceeds from Parents' Day will see the fund at $2500—half the amount needed—and that other projects between now and June will see the "tuck shop" all equipped and all bills paid.

Dr. Arnold Founds Geology Club

A Geology Club has been formed here at the school by Dr. Arnold, meeting Friday nights at 7:15. Those interested in rocks, minerals, fossils, mountains, valleys, glaciers, earthquakes, the origin and early history of the earth, the great age of the earth, the Ice Age, the chemistry of the earth's crust, etc., have been invited to join, and average attendance at the three meetings to date has been twenty-five. Among the Club activities will be field trips to mines and quarries to collect minerals, and some mountain climbs to see how the present surface of the earth came to be as it is. One trip has been taken so far: a 4-mile walk to learn about the rocks to be found in this area, and to see how the earth's "crust" has been folded.

Dr. Arnold has stressed that this is a club, not a class; and considering the fact that this is a purely optional activity, meant simply for those who have a keen interest in earth science, the turnout so far has been surprisingly large and consistent. In Dr. Arnold's words, "It is a pleasure to work with boys who really want to be there"—they are not compelled to be there, and there is no homework or marks in connection with the club; it is simply a serious study of geology. Its main educational justification is the interpretation of scenery by the educated layman as contrasted with the professional geologist; for instance if one were to visit the Grand Canyon, he would be aware not only of the beauty of the scene, but would know just exactly how it got to be that way.

Membership seems to be distributed fairly evenly from the Second through the Fifth Forms.

Alumni Join In Honoring Rev. Monks

Some forty Alumni along with members of their families arrived in time to partake of the luncheon given in honor of the first Headmaster, the Rev. George Gardner Monks. Earlier the new science building had been dedicated as Monks Hall in a simple but most impressive ceremony. (For a description of these events see page one.)

Despite threatening skies, Alumni kept coming in until well into the evening. After the sports program had ended for the afternoon there was a brief meeting of the Alumni Association. President Robert J. Tracy presided and Mr. Curry was presented with checks for the Alumni Scholarships, of which there are two, and also a check for the Pen and Scroll. Details of all this will be given out in the next Alumni newsletter, the first week in December.

The Headmaster spoke briefly in regard to the funds needed for the new science building (now Monks Hall) and the importance of Alumni support. You will be hearing from the Headmaster as to the details on this most important matter.

A cocktail hour attended by some fifty persons followed at Chef Karl's and turned out to be a most popular ending to a very pleasant day.

* The editors of the Pen and Scroll would like to thank the Alumni of Lenox for their generous contribution to the paper.

Fitchburg Choir . . .

Continued from Page 1, Col. 5

Mr. Wilcox now followed at the organ with a performance of Cesar Franck's "Choral in A Minor", following which the Choir presented two more anthems: "Praise to the Lord", by Joachim Neander; and Stanford's "Te Deum", offered by the Choir in thanksgiving for the foundation of Lenox School, its benefactors, teachers, and Headmasters.

The recessional hymn was No. 347, "Alleluia, Sing to Jesus"; the organ postlude was the Tocatta from Widor's "Fifth Symphony".

The Choir, because of inclement weather, was unable to take the guided tour of the School which had been planned for it after the service, but they did stay for supper.

MARTIN WINS FIRST PLACE

The Columbia University Scholastic Press Association has ranked the Lenox School Yearbook, The Martin, in the top ten per cent of the two thousand entries received from throughout the nation in 1959.

The yearbook was ranked on the basis of excellence in layout, content and photography.

RANKING LIST

FORM I

Perault	85

FORM III

Boxer	83

FORM IV

Butka	80

FORM V

Crosby	80
Dillard	85
Friel	86
McAuley	80
Mitchell	80
Pike, H.	81
Tracy	83

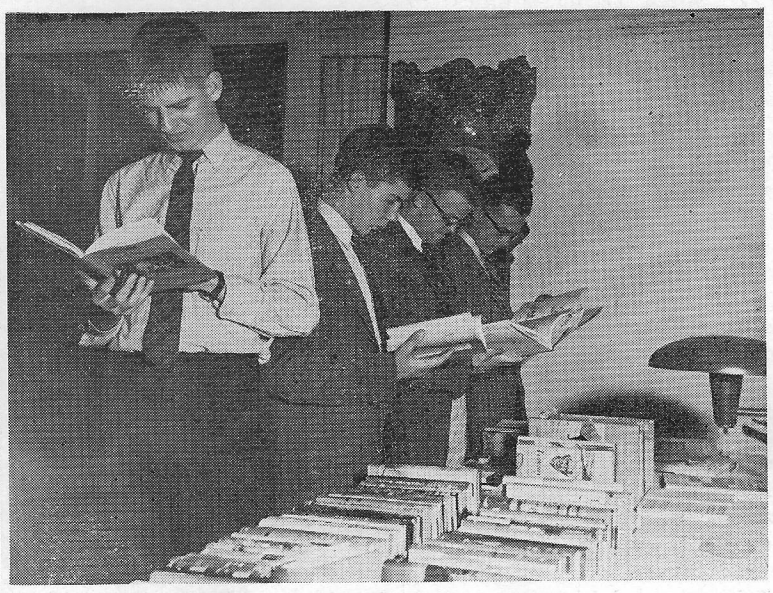
FORM VI

Ehart	82
Shulman	83
Smith	81
Lloyd	81

Bookcraft Fair Is Successful

Mrs. K. D. Beardsley, Chairman of the Book-Craft Fair, has reported that the Fair, held October 30 and 31 at Schermerhorn Hall by the Friends of Lenox, netted over $800, a new record, most of which will go toward the financing of the Tuck Shop. The luncheon held on the 31st by the Friends at the Tuck Shop, for parents and friends, was also a great success; as a result spirit among the Friends of Lenox is at a new high.

Also, Mr. Wood reports that his auction, held at the Lenox Town Hall on the morning of the same Saturday, brought in well over $500, and the news has probably gone out far and wide that Lenox School employs a most talented auctioneer.



Connoisseurs at Book-Craft Fair
photo by Carleton

Library

The latest addition to Lenox School is the newly refurnished Clipston Grange Library. The library is open from 7:30 to 9:30 each night, except Saturday, for all students.

Last year The Master Players, the faculty dramatic group, put on the play "See How They Run". The proceeds from this went to the purchase of library furniture for the room.

The wives of the faculty have generously given of their time to supervise the library and to answer all questions. Students may feel free to come and study or read.

Duchess

On September 30, the Duchess was stricken in the middle of the night and taken to the hospital by Mr. Wood. At 8:00 o'clock the following morning she underwent gall bladder surgery. The operation was successful, and recovery was slow, but the Duchess remained in the hospital for only two weeks. Miss Tongring is now receiving visitors, and is well along the road to complete recovery.

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