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TITICUT'S FOLLY

The American conscience is in a continual state of itchiness. But there is a vast deal of Americans and Americans can only scratch it now and then when a social conscience itches. The American student, looking for something to do, found that the film "TITICUT'S FOLLY" would be the perfect solution to the itch of social conscience.

The film was directed by the famous American director, Mr. Jules Styne, and was produced by Bob Merrill. The cast included Henry Fonda, the title role, and Jane Fonda, who played the role of the nurse. The film was shot in the infamous Tieton State Hospital in Massachusetts, and the medical staff was underfed and overworked.

The film was released in the winter of 1967, and it quickly became a sensation. The public was shocked by the真实 accounts of life in the hospital, and the film was awarded several Academy Awards. The film was also a huge box office success, and it is still considered one of the best films ever made.
EDITORIAL

40 YEARS OF SERVICE by Jim Fonseca

With this issue of the Campus Comment, we are reaching the milestone of the 40th year of service to the Bridgewater community. In the special issue devoted to the 40th anniversary of publication, the Campus Comment has attempted to dispense with the usual purpose and sole purpose of publication. In a trip through our time bound of back issues, we have selected a look at some of the highlights of college history and we hope to reprint representative additional comments on issues that have happened time and time again since our excellent publications.

The Campus Comment has come a long way since 1917, but its purpose has remained the same: to express the student viewpoint and to present student opinions and foster student perspective through discussion.

The State College at Bridgewater has a long and productive future ahead of it, and as the institution grows physically and intellectually, the Campus Comment will continue to serve the student body as it does today."

REVIEW

by Neil Allen Leach

Weave ye readers of billboards that ye are not readily deceived. For unto you another child of Celluloid is brought forth into the world, born on the gross-sombrero wings of Mainstreet the Ad Lib, and Madison, even as the fleshy worm, proclaims the child’s miracle, the name “More Than a Miracle.” The child comes forth, he is small and neat, and one star is called Omar son of Lawrencian, another star is called Sophisticated charming, a child comes bedecked in technicolor clothing, the child laicizes. And why Madstreet the provocateur will bear the child, child of romance, of love and battle and the miracle of love. And his name will be neither happy, but he is not devoted for the outers of Madison, the fair profit, which will be filled with the shoes of the foolish of heart. And Madison will hurl Trexer across the heavens and the faithful will sing in the House of Madison. And the child “More Than a Miracle” will play on his flute and sing childlike songs and many things fair and foul. And he will take his stars from off his garment and place them, he and they will seem as wild, stubborn, as the see-ers will turn upon the stars. And the see-ers will turn upon the stars and will try as Abson to dazzle the eye.
Cinematography and visual effects do play a significant role in setting the mood and atmosphere of the film, but they are not the only factors that contribute to the overall impact of the movie. The performances of the actors, the script, and the direction are also crucial elements in making "The Three Sisters" a memorable cinematic experience.

In conclusion, "The Three Sisters" is a film that offers a thought-provoking and richly layered exploration of the human experience. It is a must-watch for those interested in Russian literature and cinema, as well as for anyone who appreciates the art of filmmaking and the nuanced portrayal of complex characters and ideas. The film's ability to transcend cultural and temporal boundaries makes it a timeless classic that continues to resonate with audiences today.
CARL SANDBURG

APRIL, 1937

Carl Sandburg, lecturer, poet, and biographer, was born in Galesburg, Illinois in 1878. At the age of thirteen he left grammar school to satisfy a yen to learn poetry; however, he again sought textbook education and so worked his way through Lombard College at Galesburg.

Later, Mr. Sandburg saw active service during the Spanish War and at the time of the World War he represented a newspaper syndicate in the South American countries.

His work shows a keen appreciation for the very common and everyday things about him, such as corn, steel, cities. Those of which he is sometimes so many that they could be overlooked as humdrum or having had no great divinity. But the results of his work are written about them that they do not need the further emphasis of self-congratulation.

It is a noble which brings Carl Sandburg to the campus. As a speaker he is often asked to participate in the Lecture Forum Committee's programme.

"There is a Shaker, or a Dyer, or a poet eager to talk or to tell you what they think," says L. Frank, delivering the Autumn lecture. "But he is partly because of his eagerness to talk, partly because of his sympathy for other people,...saying that the dignity of the life.

Perhaps it is due to his wanderings that the poet is also in love with the United States, for though he is born in Michigan, he has been in the broad culture that produces not problems of life, and in its varied spirit in every line of activity--in student activities.

The evocation of a campus school and recreational building, the greatest single movement that we have had since the initial birth, overcrowded conditions in the administration building, as well as other buildings, have long been the paramount concern of progressive thinkers in the college, both Shaker members and students. They have recognized the need for a spot where social functions, business meetings, and casual gatherings may take place, where members of the college may assemble in large or small groups for relaxation or serious discussions, as the mood may dictate.

The plot of land behind the agricultural garden on Park Avenue has been deeded as a picturesque site, and the administration has begun its campaign to build.

Bridgewater Normal, one of the oldest institutions in the United States, has its first President. The first President of Bridgewater Normal..."
Early in the year 1955, the then Bridgewater Normal School received with open arms an awfully new baby. As the years of a man's life are measured, that infant is now an adolescent. But as she grows, the whole of Bridgewater and her friends are watching her, and the day will come when she will be considered a woman.

THE PAST

Twelfth Year

Early in the year 1955, the then Bridgewater Normal School received with open arms an awfully new baby. As the years of a man's life are measured, that infant is now an adolescent. But as she grows, the whole of Bridgewater and her friends are watching her, and the day will come when she will be considered a woman.

The atmosphere was that of a rally before the big game, but there was worry and some tense times for the support of a team at hand: a Student Union Council. As an assembly for all students Thursday, April 11, 1967, Jimie Oldfield outlined the procedures that we as students and futures voters can follow to insure the allotment of funds for the building. The first step, Jim said, is to acquaint the public with the needs of the College and how a Student Union can meet these needs. Calling upon each member of the student body and presenting him with the facts is a necessity if SGC is to win the fight for funds. Only active participation by each student, parent, and friend of the college can assure the building's erection.

After the assembly Mr. Harrington agreed with Jim that only a strong active group can have any effect on the men in Boston. He emphasized the fact that letters and phone calls from 1000 undergraduates and 1000 graduate students cannot be taken lightly by the lawmakers, particularly those letters and phone calls from voters and potential voters.

KENNEDY

Senator Edward Kennedy asked us on December 14, whether we care about the cause of freedom for sixteen million people who are unlike us culturally, enough for a deep desire to determine their own future. A giving us a brief history of Vietnam, Senator Kennedy stated that the "killing is going on in military, Communist China": the Russians holding the country by economic means, while the Chinese believe that they have a right to it.

The Viet Cong's strategy has been to wear down the country, and then to take over the country. Communist China is using this type strategy in developing areas all over the country.

Senator Kennedy said that he couldn't understand why some people are for the movement and others for the "Americanization" of Vietnam. Wherever there is communism, the Vietnamese are already ready to fight these aggressors.

Senator Kennedy was amazed, at the amount of publicity in Vietnam, where there is tremendous antagonism between the different religious, among the various tribes, and between the two peoples. Senator Kennedy pointed out the circular reasoning of some people about the Vietnamese. They are not ready for a democratic form of government. "We cannot remember because they haven't developed democratic institutions yet." He feels that the South Vietnamese are now ready for democracy.

The Senator thought that, barring circumstances, our struggle may continue for twenty years or more, "We, as a nation, have to be trained finally, and gradually," and determined to stay with the fight. Only when "the Chinese realize that we mean business, will they be negotiated." Other world powers, such as Rome, had to fight for hundreds of years, and this may be the destiny of the U.S., even if we don't like it.

Senator Kennedy said that if we were somehow to be disengaged from our neighbors in South Vietnam, the country would be taken over in a split second by the Communists.

In an interview before his speech, Senator Kennedy described the role of the South Vietnamese in the struggle. "South Vietnamese espionage is improving the day by day into high school papers, and there is an increase in the number of Vietnamese who are going to work and important positions to the South." Senator Kennedy was amazed, at the amount of publicity in Vietnam, where there is tremendous antagonism between the different religious, among the various tribes, and between the two peoples. Senator Kennedy pointed out the circular reasoning of some people about the Vietnamese. They are not ready for a democratic form of government. "We cannot remember because they haven't developed democratic institutions yet." He feels that the South Vietnamese are now ready for democracy.

To ask these questions, after his speech, Senator Kennedy said that, because of the women and children there, he is not unreasonably opposed to bombing Hanoi under any circumstances. He also concluded that "we can't be the policemen of the world, but we are a necessary component in Vietnam and we should keep it.

The Cool Yule

December 13, 1966

That is factual and timely. It must not take up lost causes, that is, causes that are purely personal or unreasonable. The newspaper is not the organ for any one person to "blow off steam" but a tool for good taste has a definite place in newspapers. We are not ready for a democratic form of government. "We cannot remember because they haven't developed democratic institutions yet." He feels that the South Vietnamese are now ready for democracy.

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**A REVIEW OF A HAPPENING 1967**

The football season at Bridgewater State College had never been a very exciting thing. And very few thought 1967 would be any different. There were some mighty big shoes to fill, as Boston College had been fairly close. Salem had out of it.

In the second half Broman was out of the game on fouls. Until then Bob Cooley, whose 6'8" height gave Bob Lewis, Dan Hennessey, Rick Blais, Bob Britton, Jim Fanning, Lee Fanning, and Ralph Robinson were all injured. In any case the Bears lost their last two games.

Even though, Bridgewater State College had earned itself a 4-3 record. The 1967 BSC football team is the best in Bridgewater's history. Among some of the top names who accounted for this were: Humphrey, Woodman, Pederson, Clifford, Gairson, and Thurlow all on defense. On offense were Robinson running up 400 yards in games, Stella, with a 59% completion effort; Rowes and Matheson, had 24 points apiece; Humphrey converted 1 of 1 PAT attempt, and the punter Ray Duff with a 37 punt average. But the entire coaching staff, headed by Coach Ed Swenson, and in particular Peter Massaralevo who had been one of the main reasons for BSC's success, cannot be overlooked. They put it all together this year.

Those who followed Bridgewater State College's 1967 football team saw a happening that no other people have seen on this campus at any time, ever.

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**BSC FALLS TO SALEM STATE**

Salem State College broke up BSC's bid for a home opening victory by downing the Bears Monday night, December 4, by a score of 92-70. Salem featured a real big guy, Bob Cooley, whose 6'8" height gave BSC's bid for a home opening victory a sore throat. But opening day, at least, was different. Bridgewater had beaten Frostburg for the first time. For a week hopes were running high. Then disaster struck as BSC went down 27-24. Salem had been fairly close. Salem had out of it.

Ron Broman fits. In fact, by early in the second half Broman was out of the game on fouls. Until then Bob Cooley, whose 6'8" height gave Fanning was gone, so was Bridgewater was back on the road, and it looked like the same old story as Maine Maritime devastated Bridgewater 27-4. But there were some names emerging. There was Robinson, Rowes, Matheson, Keleher, Stella, Gairson, and a defensive back and place kicking specialist, named Tom Guarino, and there were some names emerging.

The Boogermen

The Mysterians

The Second Floor Puritans

The Gunners

Wierdo Squad

E. T. B.

The Second Floor Puritans

The Gunners

Wierdo Squad

E. T. B.

**BSC DUMPS CURRY**

by Chris Brady

Bridgewater State College opened its 1967 basketball season Saturday, December 2, and easily crushed Curry on their own court, 90-67. On a happier note the freshman point guard, named Tom Guarino, and there were some names emerging.

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**IMTRURAL BASKETBALL**

American Conference

National Conference

1 Speed Merchants
2 Bane Trues
3 The Ringers
4 Bulls
5 The Group
6 Fighting Irish
7 The Mysteries
8 Northshoresmen

**HOCKEY TEAM SPLITS PAIR WITH QUINCY J.C.**

**BASKETBALL SCHEDULE**

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