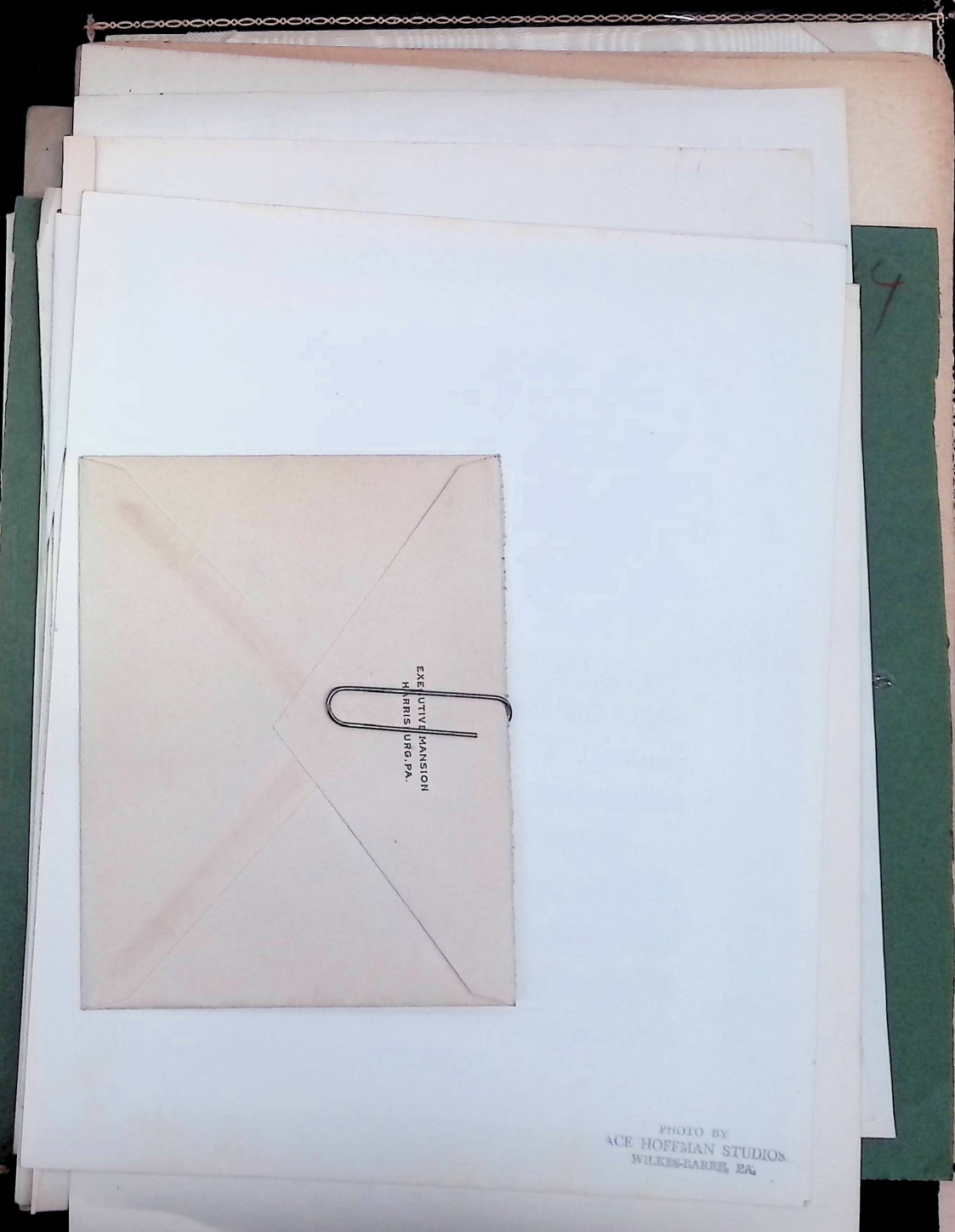


ARNAUD G. MARTIS



EXECUTIVE MANSION
HARRISBURG, PA.

PHOTO BY
ACE HOFFMAN STUDIOS
WILKES-BARRE, PA.



EXECUTIVE MANSION
HARRISBURG, PA.



Hon. Arnaud C. Marts,
Lewisburg,
Pennsylvania.



*The Governor and Mrs. James
request the pleasure of
Doctor Madsen's
company at dinner
on Tuesday, December twenty-ninth
at seven-thirty o'clock at the
Executive Mansion*

R. S. v. p.



PERIOD OF ACTIVE DUTY		RIGHT INDEX FINGER
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This Alumn is dedicated
to

Aman G. Alanis
An Appreciation of his
services to Alphas

A president of Bucknell University
he sustained this College in the midst of
depression and despair.

As a member of the Alphas College
Board of Trustees his vision and leader-
ship enabled the College to realize its
growing potential for service.

His faith in young people has added
significance to the lives of Alphas students.

Without his counsel and support the dream
of this College could never have become
a reality.



Arnold
 C. Hunt

George
 Shea

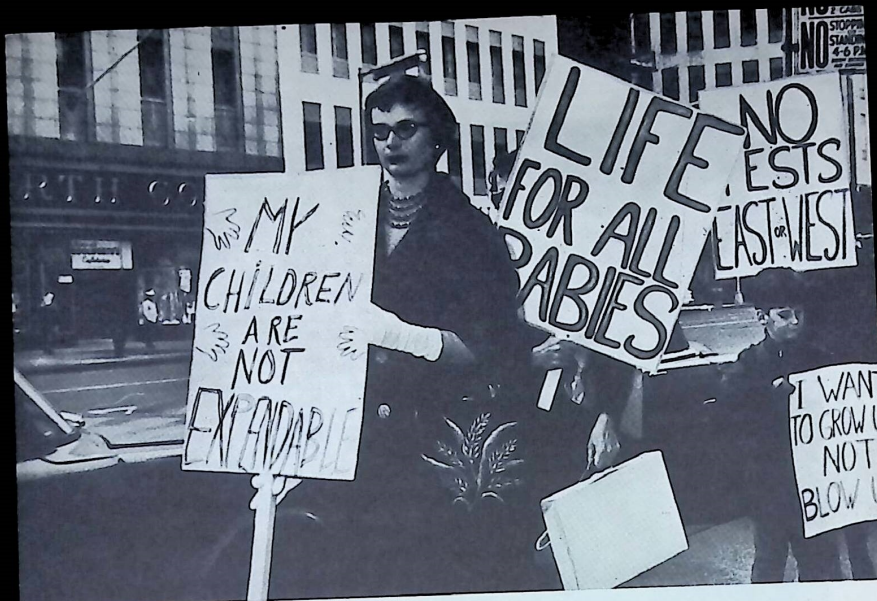
Hugh
 More

Edmund
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Owen J. Robert

Clarence
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John C. Walden
 Young
 Moore



UNITED PRESS INTER.

THE STREET

By ARNAUD C. MARTS

IT'S an expression that is well understood in Europe and Asia: *The Street*. In the United States, we are not yet using the term, but we have begun to see *The Street* in action. Its implications, to which few have seemed to pay much attention, are disturbing.

Last year, for example, 118 organizations—12,000 men, women and children—picketed the White House on one or more days, representing a variety of "causes." That was only one face of *The Street*.

The Street is the name that has been given to public demonstrations by which a group seeks to achieve political ends, either by sheer pressure or by "dramatizing" its objective into the newspaper headlines and onto television screens.

A reason for concern in democratic countries is the fact that *The Street* bypasses the due processes of law by which free men change law. It acts as if no law exists but the law which permits it to operate. *The Street*, personalized term for a depersonalized force, attempts to wield a strength out of proportion to its weight—and often succeeds.

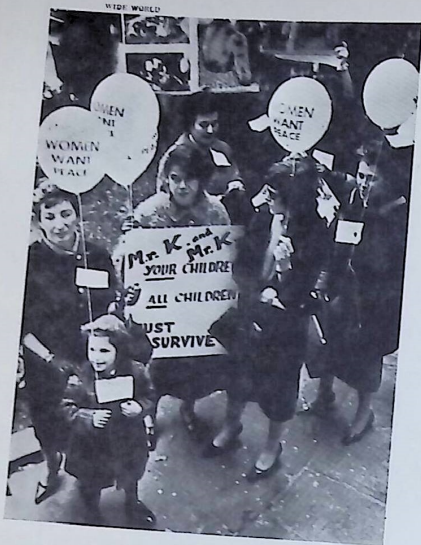
The Street has been known and used for generations

in lands not experienced in self-government. Its importation into the United States is so recent that not many American citizens have become familiar with its nature. We who love and value the political system under which Americans have prospered for two centuries had better begin to understand this new import.

The Street seems to have originated in certain Arab lands which enjoy little or no self-government, where the citizens are not experienced in democratic processes of parliamentary government and are largely illiterate.

Under our system we, the people, nominate candidates for public office and hold election campaigns with heated debates. We go to the polls where each voter ballots in secret for the candidates and issues of his choice. The elected candidates take office. Debate continues in legislative halls; laws are passed; executive officers administer these laws; court officers interpret the laws. In one or two or four years, this process is repeated. These periodic elections provide outlets for the expression of judgments and desires.

In lands where the people are ruled rather than rule themselves, *The Street* is a tool of political revolt.



Richard Starnes, columnist and reporter for the New York World-Telegram and Sun, recently wrote:

I was sitting in Jack's bar at the Semiramis Hotel in Cairo some years ago when a fist-sized rock sailed through a window and clattered to the floor. My companion, who was an old Egyptian hand, inclined his head toward the stone. "So much for Naguib and the revolution," he said with finality. "In the end it is The Street that is Egypt's destiny."

"The Street" was a term I was to hear many times in the Middle East. It meant the terrifying inescapable street mob, but it also means the mob skillfully manipulated by demagogic politicians. Political expertise in Arab lands used to begin and end with the aphorism that whoever controls The Street rules the nation.

The Street is a mass demonstration by groups of people, determined protagonists or antagonists of a political cause or of a political leader. Their purpose is to inflame public opinion and to frighten political leaders into action.

The Street operates in a considerable

variety of ways.

Time magazine of February 25, 1961, reported:

A battered corpse lay buried at the bottom of a secret grave thousands of miles away in the desolate western Congo bush. Patrice Lumumba, ex-beer salesman, ex-embassador, ex-premier, was dead.

As if at the push of a button, turmoil erupted in dozens of countries on five continents. In Moscow, a mob assaulted and broke bottles of ink against the walls while militiamen stood by and watched. The demonstration was so well organized that whether the students from Africa showed up with placards in English—for later similar crowds were in action in Belgrade, Amsterdam, Paris, in Colombo, Dublin, Rome, Tehran, Melbourne and Delhi, demonstrators marched through the streets shouting "Lumumba" and waving anti-Belgian placards. In Cairo, the Belgian embassy was set afire.

From Moscow, Walter Lister of the New York Herald Tribune reported on April 12, 1961:

Thousands of pro-Castro demonstrators, led by teen-agers throwing rocks and ink bottles, churned outside the American Embassy for about six hours today—more or less controlled by some 1,500 Soviet soldiers and militiamen.

Thirty window panes were broken and the ten-story embassy was splattered with blue and red ink, but no American personnel were injured.

Gaston Coblentz reported in the New York Times in May, 1961, from Bucharest, Rumania:

At the height of the Cuban crisis, the United States Legation in Bucharest was subjected to one of the worst attacks suffered by any American mission abroad.

The attack began after a crowd of several thousand Rumanians jammed into the narrow street in front of the large legation building and simultaneously surrounded the building from the rear.

Do you remember the chanting, rhythmic, prancing antics of thousands of Japanese who tried to drag James Hagerty, press secretary to ex-President Eisenhower, out of his auto and possibly to his death in the streets of Tokyo and whose determined public riots prevented President Eisenhower from paying a friendly visit to Japan? This was The Street in action.

Do you remember the frenzied mobs in Caracas, Venezuela, in 1960, who spat upon Mrs. Richard Nixon and threatened the life of our Vice President? That was The Street.

As I study the pictures and the accounts of scores of Street disturbances, patterns that can scarcely be coincidental emerge.

PLACARDS carried by The Street are often a give-away. In Santo Domingo, they read: "Bad Yankees . . . 'Yankees get out!' In Brazil, Peru, Paraguay, Colombia during Ambassador Adlai Stevenson's recent visits, the placards were similar. In Venezuela they read, "Kennedy, No."

These placards were written in English, not in the native tongues. Whom was The Street trying to impress? Obviously, the United States.

The same give-away signs showed up in pictures from Burma, Indonesia and other far places. In Rangoon, a picture reproduced widely shows mobs of men and women marching by the American Embassy bearing Uncle Sam in effigy and placards (in English) reading: "Yankee Go Home" and "Belgium-U.S.-U.N. Killed Lumumba."

The apparent synchronization of violent Street demonstrations in widely scattered nations suggests control from a central switchboard. A copy of a published round-up of world news following Lumumba's death reported:

On Tuesday, the Soviet Union withdrew recognition of Hammarskjöld,

branding him "an accomplice of the Belgians and Katangese in Lumumba's death. It promised 'all possible assistance and support' to Gizenga's rump government. . . .

Then the mobs went to work. Thousands of Russians, with a sprinkling of African and Asian students from Moscow's Friendship University, bombarded the Belgian Embassy with stones. In Belgrade and Warsaw, howling youths stormed Belgium's chancelleries, burning files and spattering diplomats with ink. Mobs in Cairo set the Belgian Embassy afire. African students in New Delhi shattered windows. Violence came on cue.

The riots raged through the week. Students in Bogota, Caracas and Havana stoned Belgian embassies. Ceylonese nationalists burned Hammarskjöld in effigy. . . .

One does not have to look long to discover the apparatus by which the peoples of many lands are being excited to Street disturbances. The techniques have been codified and published in a Communist handbook, a copy of which was picked up in Europe by the Central Intelligence Agency. Mr. Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, Jr., Inspector General of the C.I.A., presented the subcommittee of the Senate Internal Security Committee a copy of this how-to-do-it textbook. It contains charts and gives techniques showing how to assemble street mobs, how to incite and inflame them, and how, once inflamed, to manipulate them to paralyze and frustrate police control. It was all written down by a dedicated Communist, Jan Kozak, and published as a guide to plotters in all countries.

Communist leaders promptly realized it was a tip-off to the outside world and tried to prevent its distribution outside Communist circles. But two key chapters had been taken out of the country, as related by Peter Zenkl, ex-vice premier of Czechoslovakia, in *This Week*, October 29, 1961, and were translated into English and published as a 45-page book by the Independent Information Centre, 4 Holland Road, London, W. 14. (A copy may be had for 85¢.) Mr. Zenkl comments: "You will see instantly how many seemingly unrelated Communist maneuvers follow the pattern laid down in Kozak's book—such events, for example, as Khrushchev's outrageous shoe pounding with the cynical aim of degrading the parliamentary respectability of the U.N. General Assembly . . . the street demonstration in front of the U.N. . . . mob riots in Tokyo, Leopoldville, Ankara, Caracas . . . world-wide meetings protesting Lumumba's death . . . the U.N. balcony demonstration timed to interrupt the speech by Adlai Stevenson."

English-speaking peoples were rather slow to adopt The Street, probably because of their successful experi-

ences in free parliamentary self-government, and probably because their emotions have a higher boiling point. But in due time The Street was imported to England, and has been used frequently by Bertrand Russell and others. Lord Russell has called out his Street from time to time to make demonstrations against the U.S. Polaris missile submarines at Holy Loch; for against all NATO bases in England, and so on. "Go Limp" was one of Lord Russell's orders to his Street. "Go limp if the police attempt to move you."

The first really lethal Street in the U.S.A. occurred in 1957 in Little Rock. The Governor of Arkansas had turned out the state militia to prevent the high school from desegregating. The President of the U.S. ordered Federal troops to the city to enforce the desegregation law, and Negro children were admitted. Then The Street turned out—

hundreds of angry white men and women. The school authorities were forced by the mob to send the Negro children home.

The next spectacular Street demonstration in America was in May, 1960, when hundreds of college students assembled in front of the Federal building in San Francisco. The House Committee on Un-American Activities was to hold a session at that place to hear testimony. The rioting which occurred is still being talked about.

In the fall of 1960 The Street materialized in New Orleans, where mobs of white women and men interposed themselves, physically and vocally, between the orders of the United States Courts and a few frightened Negro children who attempted to enroll in a public school.

Then The Street became contagious. In 1960 a band of Negroes stormed forcibly into the United Nations, broke



up a formal session of the General Assembly as Ambassador Adlai Stevenson was speaking and engaged in fist fights with the guards in the balcony.

A few weeks later, a small group calling themselves the United African National Movement used The Street in Harlem to stage a "funeral" for Lumumba, dead premier of the Congo. Their huge sign read, "They have killed our Savior." The speakers who harangued the crowd blamed the murder of Lumumba on either the U.S. State Department, President Kennedy, Governor Rockefeller, or white men in general.

The year 1961 brought "non-violent" sit-ins to demand equal treatment for Negro diners and travelers. Then followed a series of "freedom rides," demonstrations of The Street by college students, teachers and others. Two outstanding political leaders expressed opposite views on these Streets. New York's Governor Rockefeller said of the Freedom Riders, "I admire all of them." Former President Truman said that they were "stirring up trouble" and hurting the cause of civil rights in the South; they "should stay home and attend to their business" and allow civil rights to be advanced in "an orderly and legal manner."

Though many Streets in various parts of the world have been Communist inspired, the sit-ins had no Communist connections, in my belief.

I know some of the men who were back of the sit-ins. I asked one of them if there were Communists among the organizers. He replied, "The Communists have given up on our people for the reason that we believe in God, and we will have nothing to do with that godless outfit."

The basic issue is not who is behind The Street, but that The Street evidences distrust of the democratic process.

Not all The Streets in the United States in 1961 and 1962 have been revolutionary in their purposes and violent in their methods. Some have been amusing, some noble-minded, some rather pitiful. Apparently, The Street as a method of exposing a minority's protest to public view is appealing to a wide variety of citizens.

¶ At Syracuse University, students demonstrated to protest campus housing and social activities.

¶ In New York City, Greenwich Villagers stormed City Hall to protest an urban renewal project.

¶ In Cambridge, Mass., Harvard boys rioted because diplomas were no longer to be issued in Latin.

¶ In Jackson, Mich., 20 divorcees picketed to protest policies covering the collection of alimony and child support payments from ex-husbands.

If our present enthusiasm for The Street continues to result in demonstrations for this, that, or the other "cause,"

we will soon rate very high on the world list of Street demonstrators.

In Cuba, Mr. Castro has substituted The Street for the ballot box. Recently at the climax of 17 hours of mass parading before him, he shouted, "Do you need elections?"

The multitude of 500,000 roared back, "No, No!"

Castro then added, as told by Roscoe Drummond: "A revolution is an election held daily. It is a constant meeting of the people, like this meeting. The revolution has changed the conception of pseudo-democracy for direct government of the people."

Do we want that kind of "direct government" here?

Recently an official U.S. representative on a United Nations Commission made a speech in which she seemed to praise recent Street protests in America. She is reported to have said: "For the new watching nations in Africa and Asia the spirit of freedom has been re-enacted and re-born in the sit-ins, in the peaceful demonstrations at the lunch counters and the freedom riders."

I disagree! We can teach the "new watching nations" very little about The Street. Some of them invented it.

Would not the new watching nations profit far more from the continuous example of our confidence in the American system of debate, elections, legislation, law administration, and courts of justices? ■

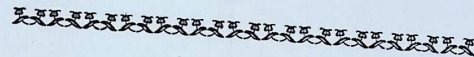
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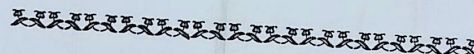
APRIL, 1962

Printed in the United States of America

The Fiftieth Anniversary
CONVOCATION



**Wilkes
College**



THE DOROTHY DICKSON DARTE CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS
Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania

Friday Afternoon, September 24, 1982
at four o'clock

The Fiftieth Anniversary Convocation Order of Ceremony

PROCESSIONAL

Suite de l'Offertoire Jean-Francois D'Andrieu
David Beyer, Adjunct Instructor
Department of Music

INVOCATION Monsignor Andrew McGowan
Rector, St. Pius X Seminary

WELCOME & ACKNOWLEDGMENTS Robert S. Capin
President, Wilkes College

SPECIAL MUSIC

The Heavens Are Telling, from "The Creation"
Franz Joseph Haydn
Combined Choirs of Bucknell University and Wilkes College
Alan Flock, Conductor, Bucknell University
Terrance Anderson, Conductor, Wilkes College

GREETINGS Dr. Robert G. Scanlon
Secretary of Education
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

AN HISTORICAL COMMENT ON THE
FOUNDING OF BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY
JUNIOR COLLEGE — 1933 Dr. Arthur Brandon
former Assistant to the President
Bucknell University

DR. HOMER RAINEY'S LETTER OF CONGRATULATIONS — 1982

..... Helen Rainey Parolla
daughter of Dr. Rainey
President of Bucknell University (1931-35)

Order of Ceremony, continued

DR. ARNAUD C. MARTS' ADDRESS

AT THE FOUNDING OF WILKES COLLEGE — 1947
Associate Professor Joseph H. Salsburg
Member of the first class of
Bucknell University Junior College

GREETINGS FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND A COMMENT ON JOHN WILKES

The Right Honourable Norman St. John-Stevas, M.P.
House of Commons, London

"THE GODFATHER" Dr. Dennis O'Brien
President, Bucknell University

WILKES COLLEGE IN PERSPECTIVE Robert S. Capin
President, Wilkes College

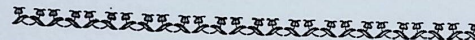
SPECIAL MUSIC

O Clap Your Hands Ralph Vaughan Williams
Combined Choirs

BENEDICTION Dr. Wallace Stettler
President, Wyoming Seminary

RECESSIONAL

Prelude et Fugue en C Majeur Camille Saint-Saens



RECEPTION

The Marts Courtyard and Farley Lounge
of the Stark Learning Center



Shaping the lives of men and women for five decades
An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Institution



Mr. Marks Gov. James and Dean J. M. Landis of O.C.I.

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P.A. Civilian Defense

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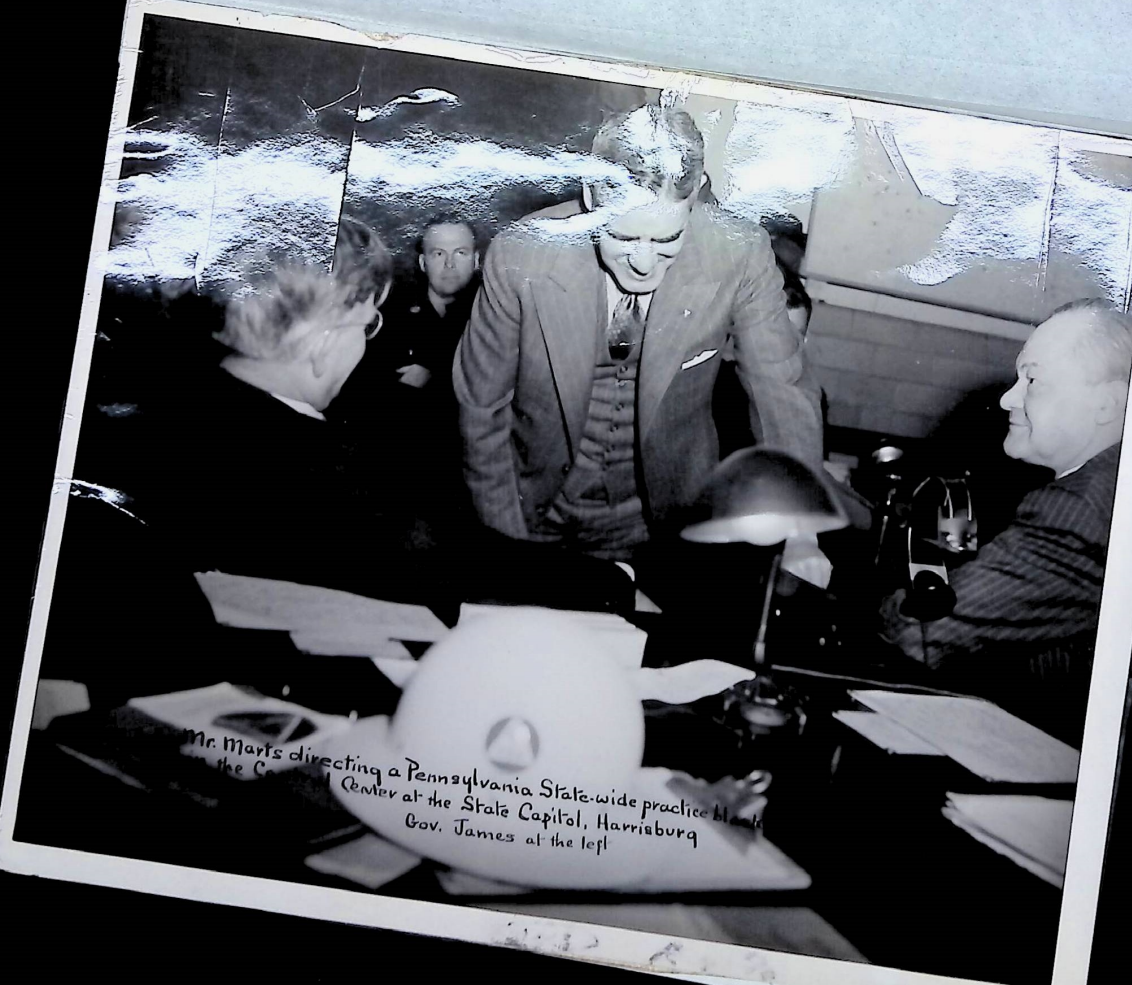


Mr. Aerts directing a Pennsylvania State-wide Practice blackout
in the Control Center at the State Capitol, Harrisburg
Gov. Jones at 7:14 PM.

Civilian
Defense

Mr. Karts directing a Pennsylvania State-wide Practice blackout
in the Control Center at the State Capitol, Harrisburg
Gov. James at the left.

Civilian
Defense



Mr. Marts directing a Pennsylvania State-wide practice block
at the Capitol Center at the State Capitol, Harrisburg
Gov. James at the left



PENNA STATE COUNCIL of DEFENSE,
Gov. JAMES

Mr. M. P. CLOTHIER

Ex. Dir. ARNOLD CHARTS



Congratulations to Captain Marts on the award of the Navy Commendation Ribbon at U. S. Coast Guard Headquarters, October, 1945.

Re. Admiral Pine

Capt. Gulick

Admiral Waesche

Rr. Admiral
McElligott

Capt. Marts
Br. Admin.

Rv. Admiral
Farley

Ry. Admiral
Chalker

Kotsey

Mr. Admiral
Gormin

Rm Admiral
Howohue

• Rr. Admiral
Johnson

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p. 344

Harrisburg
State Council of Defense



State-wide Civilian Defense Checkup Conference in Harrisburg, 1942
Mrs. W. J. Clothier, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, Gov. Arthur H. James, Mr. Daniel A. Poling

(241)

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