

Unserialize,
B to [unclear] St. [unclear]
Late June - Late July 64

6-94 (Rev. 1-31-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
3010-106
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

#15,997

TO : Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

DATE: 4/8/64

FROM : Director, FBI

Attention: Mr. John Murphy

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FLORIDA
RACIAL MATTERS

DOCKETED

APR 13 1964

Reference is made to CIVIL RIGHTS memorandum dated _____
(your file _____).

There is enclosed one copy of ~~the report of Special~~
~~Letterhead Memorandum~~ dated 4/3/64
at Jacksonville, Florida.

A. This covers the preliminary investigation and no further action concerning a full investigation will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

B. The investigation is continuing and you will be furnished copies of reports as they are received.

C. The investigation requested by you has now been completed. Unless advised to the contrary no further inquiries will be made by this Bureau.

D. Pursuant to instructions issued by the Department, no investigation will be conducted in this matter unless specifically directed by the Department.

E. Please advise whether you desire any further investigation.

F. This is submitted for your information and you will be advised of further developments.

G. This is submitted for your information and no further investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.

H. This covers the receipt of a complaint and no further action will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

[Handwritten signature]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-7-79 BY 2333 GAT/jk

144-17M-181
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
22 APR 9 1964
RECORDS BRANCH

CIV. RIGHTS DIV. - 8
Gen. Lt. Sec.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Jacksonville, Florida
April 3, 1964

RACIAL SITUATION
ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FLORIDA

On April 2, 1964, there were no demonstrations and no arrests at St. Augustine, Florida.

As of April 2, 1964, [redacted] advised that 233 arrests had been made since March 29, 1964. Of this number 141 were juveniles, 70 were between the ages of 17 and 21 and 72 were under 21. The number released in the custody of their parents is 103. There are presently 130 in the St. Johns County Jail with many expecting to bond out shortly. b(7)(c)

At a hearing in United States District Court, Jacksonville, Florida, on a petition filed by attorneys representing the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to have all cases transferred to the Federal court, Judge Bryan Simpson ruled against this.

Mary Elizabeth Peabody, mother of the Governor of Massachusetts, testified at this hearing and later on April 2, 1964, posted bond and was released from the St. Johns County Jail.

The foregoing information has been furnished to [redacted] 111th Intelligence Corps Group (INTC), Jacksonville, Florida. b(7)(c)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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DATE _____ BY _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

#15,997

TO : Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

DATE: 4/8/64

FROM : Director, FBI

Attention: Mr. John Murphy

DOCKETED

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FLORIDA
RACIAL MATTERS

APR 13 1964

CIVIL RIGHTS

Reference is made to _____ memorandum dated _____
(your file _____).

There is enclosed one copy of ~~the following~~ ~~XXXX~~ Letterhead Memorandum dated 4/2/64
at Jacksonville, Florida.

A. This covers the preliminary investigation and no further action concerning a full investigation will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

B. The investigation is continuing and you will be furnished copies of reports as they are received.

C. The investigation requested by you has now been completed. Unless advised to the contrary no further inquiries will be made by this Bureau.

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G. This is submitted for your information and no further investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.

H. This covers the receipt of a _____ further action will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs

Enc. *File*

144-1700-181
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
22 APR 9 1964
RECORDS BRANCH
CIV. RIGHTS DIV.
Gen. Inv. Sec.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-7-79 BY 2333 GMS/ST



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Jacksonville, Florida
April 2, 1964

RACIAL SITUATION
ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FLORIDA

During the morning of April 1, 1964, a large group of Negro students refused to enter classes at Murray High School, West St. Augustine, Florida.

Appeals by the Principal and Superintendent of Schools to return to classes went unheeded and the group started to march toward downtown St. Augustine. They were halted by officers of the Florida Highway Patrol, St. Johns County Sheriff's Office and St. Augustine Police Department. They were again warned to return to school. Upon refusal they were taken to the County Jail. Two white students from Harvard University were also arrested.

A total number of 72 were arrested, eight of these are considered adults since they are over 17 and the balance are juveniles. The adults have been charged with unlawful assembly and contributing to the delinquency of minors. Bond was set at \$100 on each charge. They will be arraigned April 2, 1964. No charge was placed against the juveniles and they will be released to their parents or handled by juvenile authorities as soon as they can be processed.

During the afternoon of April 1, 1964, two groups of demonstrators were arrested at the restaurant of the Ponce de Leon Motor Lodge. The first group was made up of four white males and four Negro females. The second group was made up of three white males and two Negro females. They were placed in the County Jail and charged with trespassing after warning.

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**RACIAL SITUATION
ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FLORIDA**

A total of 88 persons were booked during the day at the County Jail, making a total in the jail of 206 demonstrators.

Mary Elizabeth Peabody, mother of the Governor of Massachusetts, was arraigned during the afternoon of April 1, 1964. County Judge Charles Mathis advised she was charged with trespassing after warning, conspiracy, and being an undesirable guest. Bond was set at \$150 on each charge. Mrs. Peabody did not make bond and was returned to County Jail.

Attorneys for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference have petitioned the United States District Court at Jacksonville, Florida, to have all cases arising from demonstrations in St. Augustine transferred to that court on the basis that Civil Rights are being violated by the arrests under the Florida Trespass Law.

Judge Bryan Simpson will hear witnesses on April 2, 1964. One of these witnesses will be Mrs. Peabody.

The foregoing information has been furnished to [redacted], 11th Intelligence Corps Group (INIC), Jacksonville, Florida. b(7)(c)

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Assistant Attorney General
CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FLORIDA
RACIAL MATTERS

DATE: 4/3/64
Attention:
Mr. John Murphy

DOCKETED

#15,997

APR 9 1964

CIVIL RIGHTS

Reference is made to _____ memorandum dated _____
(your file _____).

There is enclosed one copy of _____ a letterhead memorandum
dated _____
at _____ Jacksonville.

A. This covers the preliminary investigation and no further action concerning a full investigation will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

B. The investigation is continuing and you will be furnished copies of reports as they are received.

C. The investigation requested by you has now been completed. Unless advised to the contrary no further inquiries will be made by this Bureau.

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E. Please advise whether you desire any further investigation.

F. This is submitted for your information and you will be advised of further developments.

G. This is submitted for your information and no further investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.

H. This covers the receipt of a complete report. Further action will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

Enc. 1

Handwritten signature

144-170-181	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	RECORDS
22 APR 6 1964	BRANCH
REC'D	CIV. RIGHTS DIV.
Gen. Inv. Sec.	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-2-79 BY 2333 GAT/84



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Jacksonville, Florida

March 31, 1964

RACIAL SITUATION
ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FLORIDA

The information set out below was furnished by

[REDACTED]

b(7)(c)

On March 30, 1964, at St. Augustine, Florida, thirty-nine additional racial demonstrators were arrested in the afternoon. They were charged with trespass and some with resisting arrest. Most were Negroes and many were juveniles. They were arrested in connection with sit-ins at four segregated St. Augustine restaurants. These individuals were sponsored by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Bonds for those arrested have been set at \$200 each. Demonstrators state they will remain in jail as part of protest. Six Negroes arrested yesterday were charged today with destroying county property while incarcerated.

Mrs. MALCOLM PEABODY, mother of Massachusetts Governor, arrived at St. Augustine on March 29, 1964. She was present at one of the restaurants on March 30, 1964, but was not arrested.

The foregoing information has been furnished to [REDACTED], 111th Intelligence Corps Group (INTC), Jacksonville, Florida. b(7)(c)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-7-79 BY 2332 GBT/H

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Assistant Attorney General
CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION
Attention: **DOCKETED** John Murphy

DATE: 4/3/64

FROM : Director, FBI

APR 9 1964

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FLORIDA
RACIAL MATTERS

#15,997
RECORDED
APR 9 1964

Reference is made to _____ memorandum dated _____
(your file _____).

There is enclosed one copy of a letterhead memorandum
Agentx _____ dated 4/1/64
at Jacksonville.

A. This covers the preliminary investigation and no further action concerning a full investigation will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

B. The investigation is continuing and you will be furnished copies of reports as they are received.

C. The investigation requested by you has now been completed. Unless advised to the contrary no further inquiries will be made by this Bureau.

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G. This is submitted for your information and no further investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.

H. This covers the receipt of a complaint. Further action will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

Enclosure 1

File

144-177M-181

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	RECORDED
APR 6 1964	
RECORDS BRANCH	
CIV. RIGHTS DIV.	
Gen. Inv. Sec.	

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DATE 2-7-79 BY 2333 GAT/AV



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Jacksonville, Florida
April 1, 1964

RACIAL SITUATION
ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FLORIDA

On March 30, 1964, a mixed group of Negroes and whites were arrested at the Ponce De Leon Motor Lodge and charged with trespass after warning. This group was composed of three white persons and Negro Dr. Robert B. Hayling, a local integration leader, and Mrs. John Burgess, the wife of a Negro Episcopal Bishop in Massachusetts. Bond was set at \$100 on each individual. All are presently confined at the St. Johns County Jail with the exception of Mrs. Burgess who bonded out on March 31, 1964.

On March 31, 1964, about 100 Negro high school students paraded through the streets of St. Augustine to the slave market where they met for a short time to sing songs. Up to this point there were no incidents. The group then walked to the Ponce De Leon Hotel in downtown St. Augustine where they entered the dining room and sat down. They were refused service, at which time they left and congregated at the rear entrance of the hotel. St. Augustine police and sheriff's deputies requested the crowd to disperse and when they refused, 117 were arrested. For the first time police dogs were used to keep the demonstrating group together until they could be placed under arrest. The dogs did not attack anyone and there were no incidents connected with the arrests. They were taken to the St. Johns County Jail and 79 juveniles of the group were released. The balance of the group is still being processed and those not juveniles will be charged with trespass after warning.

On March 31, 1964, at approximately 2:00 PM, Mary Elizabeth Peabody, mother of the governor of Massachusetts, entered the dining room of the Ponce De Leon Motor Lodge with a group comprised of 5 Negro woman, 2 white women, and 1 white man. The manager of the motor lodge requested that they leave, then called the police. Officers of the St. Augustine Police Department and sheriff's deputies then

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DATE 2-7-79 BY 2333 GAT/lf

**RACIAL SITUATION
ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FLORIDA**

advised each member of the group of the Florida law against trespass after warning, and requested them to leave. When they refused, all were placed under arrest. Mrs. Peabody requested to ride to the county jail with a colored deputy present and this request was granted. Mrs. Peabody was charged with the violation of trespass after warning (Florida statute 821.6) and with being an undesirable guest. Bond was set at \$150 on each charge. Mrs. Peabody advised [redacted] that she did not want to post bond and remained in the county jail. [redacted] advised he expected she would be arraigned on April 1, 1964, and that all persons would be arraigned as soon as possible. b(7)(c)

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DIVISION
COMMUNICATIONS
APR 1 10 08 AM '64
FBI DEPARTMENT
REC-2



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

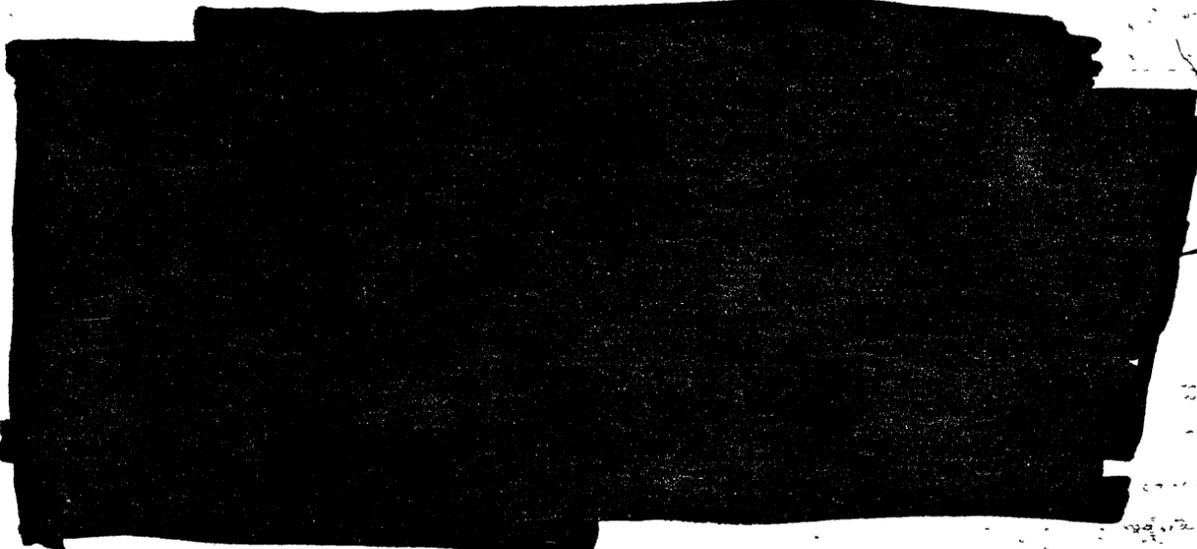
Jacksonville, Florida
June 26, 1964

RACIAL SITUATION
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

RECEIVED

JUL 8 1964
INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION

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b7(D)

Earl Wells, United Press International photographer, advised on June 25, 1964, he had spoken to Manucy the night before regarding a rumor that Manucy had made a deal with some of the Press to allow them to take photographs at the rally in the Plaza provided that the Danish photographer, Paul Hansen, who previously had been attacked by white segregationists, was not there.

Manucy reportedly stated that this was true. According to Wells, Hansen agreed not to attend the rally the night of June 24, 1964, so that other newsmen could take photographs without being molested. Wells said he was at the Slave Market during the white segregationists' rally on the night of June 24, 1964, when Charles Conley Lynch, also known as Connie Lynch, rally speaker, called for contributions from

cc
7-8-64

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DATE 2-7-79 BY 2333 GAJ/...

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RECORDS BRANCH	R D
INTERNAL SECURITY DIV.	
Criminal Section	

**RACIAL SITUATION
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA**

those present. According to Wells the American Broadcasting Company (ABC) photographers who apparently had made the original deal with Marucy, each contributed \$10. As a result of this action, Wells said that he and other photographers at the speakers platform also put in \$10 since they felt they had been forced into doing so by the action of the ABC newsmen.

Records of the FHP indicated one arrest was made during the march on the evening of June 24, 1964. The person arrested was Charles Lester Strickland, 24 Mackey Street, St. Augustine, who was charged with disturbing the peace. Strickland reportedly had been observed throwing a cherry bomb.

At 10:07 AM June 25, 1964, eight carloads of Negro demonstrators numbering about fifty arrived at St. Augustine Beach, Florida. Numerous law enforcement officers were on the scene. As the demonstrators marched toward the water, a white youth attacked one of the Negro demonstrators and was arrested. This person was identified as Charles B. Stanford, 101 Spring Street, St. Augustine. He was charged with assault and battery on C. T. Vivian, Negro leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

The Negroes were blocked from entering the water by nineteen white males and two or three white females. After the arrest of Stanford, the Negroes started to move toward the whites but were ordered off the beach by the FHP in view of the violence which had occurred. They left the beach at 10:20 AM.

Five newsmen from ABC were observed standing behind the white segregationists who were blocking the Negroes from the water, apparently taking photographs with the sanction of the segregationists. After the Negroes departed this same group of photographers was observed laughing and joking with the segregationists.

At 2:30 PM June 25, 1964, about eighty Negroes and one white male staged a wade-in at St. Augustine Beach.

**RACIAL SITUATION
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA**

Approximately eighty white males and females stood at the water's edge inviting the Negroes to come in while jeering and making insulting remarks. The Negro demonstrators then walked north on the beach in an effort to enter the water. An FHP trooper announced over a loud speaker that the white crowd should clear away or be arrested. The crowd then made an opening for the Negroes, but as the Negroes entered the water, the whites attacked with their fists starting numerous fights. Law enforcement officers immediately broke up the fights and eight whites and one Negro were arrested. Two white males resisted arrest and were clubbed by officers. A brief scuffle then occurred between troopers, a deputy sheriff, and a city policeman as a result of protests by the deputy and the city policeman that the blows struck by the state officers were unnecessary.

A meeting of white segregationists scheduled at the Slave Market in St. Augustine got underway at 7:00 PM June 25, 1964. About four hundred white men, women, and children attended the meeting. J. B. Stoner, Klan attorney from Atlanta, Georgia, addressed the crowd and gave his usual hate speech. He urged all whites who are hit by state troopers to obtain their badge numbers so they can be prosecuted in court.

At 7:20 PM Connie Lynch, mentioned above, then spoke to the crowd making abusive remarks concerning Negroes and Jews.

At 7:45 PM June 25, 1964, about 180 Negroes formed for their march outside the First Baptist Church on St. Francis Street, St. Augustine. They marched north on Cordova Street, then east on King Street and proceeded opposite the Slave Market at about 8:00 PM. The white segregationists did not march but remained in the Slave Market. When the Negroes arrived opposite the Slave Market, they were attacked by a large group of whites. The whites threw trash receptacles into the group of Negroes and police officers. Attacks were made indiscriminantly on troopers and Negroes alike. One trooper was shot in the arm by an unknown person. The wound reportedly appeared to have been made by a zip gun or small bored pistol. The whites were driven back and the march continued, proceeding west on Cathedral Street.

**RACIAL SITUATION
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA**

At the corner of Cathedral and St. George Streets, the rear of the march was again attacked by whites who had followed the march from the Slave Market. The attack appeared to have been touched off by the arrest of a white man by FHP troopers. About seventy-five whites rushed into the intersection. Negro marchers were attacked but the white crowd seemed primarily interested in preventing officers from making arrests. Negro women and other marchers in apparent terror broke ranks. After about three minutes, order was restored and law enforcement officers succeeded in rapidly escorting the marchers back to the church.

At the corner of King and Cordova Streets a large group of whites congregated for about 15 minutes. FHP officers called for gas equipment but the crowd returned to the Slave Market before it became necessary to use it. At this point the crowd appeared to be enraged at all law enforcement officers.

Twenty-one persons were injured in the foregoing demonstrations.

On return to the Slave Market, Lynch and Stoner again addressed the crowd for about ten minutes. A plea for funds was made to get those arrested out of jail. Lynch said they would get them out of jail one way or another.

Elmer Erick, Chief Investigator for the Governor's Office, advised on June 25, 1964, that ten arrests were made and a number of law enforcement officers were injured but none seriously. Erick stated that in his opinion the FHP and other state law enforcement officers can no longer control the situation and marshal law is imminent.

Contact was maintained with [REDACTED] b(7)(c)
11th Intelligence Corps Group, (INTC), Jacksonville, Florida, and with local authorities, St. Augustine, Florida, on June 25, 1964, concerning the above matters.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Jacksonville, Florida
June 25, 1964

RECEIVED

JUL 8 1964
INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION

RACIAL SITUATION
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

At approximately 11:20 AM, June 24, 1964, thirty Negroes attempted to conduct a "wade in" at St. Augustine Beach, Florida. About twenty five white persons stood at the water's edge and barred their entrance into the water. The Negroes turned back without entering the ocean and departed from the beach. No effort was made by law enforcement officers on the scene to clear the way for the Negroes. No incidents or violence resulted from this demonstration.

At 2:40 PM, June 24, 1964, 138 Negroes led by C. T. Vivian, of Southern Christian Leadership Conference, marched to the Plaza in St. Augustine, where a brief prayer meeting was held in the center of the Plaza. The Negroes were unable to use the Slave Market since a group of white teenagers had blocked the entrance by their physical presence and with benches. The Negro demonstrators were well protected by law enforcement officers; however, no effort was made by law enforcement to clear the Slave Market for the Negroes' use.

*Noted ESP
JPM*

At 4:30 PM, June 24, 1964, two white males were booked at the St. Johns County Jail by Florida Highway Patrol troopers, on charges of failure to obey a lawful command of a police officer and open profanity. Bonds were placed at \$100 and \$50 respectively on the two charges.

A meeting of white segregationists began at 6:45 PM, June 24, 1964, at the Slave Market in St. Augustine. The meeting was addressed by Charles Conley Lynch, also known as Connie Lynch.

Sources one, two, three and four, who have furnished reliable information in the past, have advised that Lynch was a Ku Klux Klan member in Jacksonville, Florida during the 1964

2/9/64

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-13-88 BY 1043

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144-177M-181
RECORDED
JUL 7 1964
RECORDS BRANCH
INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION
Criminal Section

summer and fall of 1963, regularly attended Klan meetings and spoke at Klan rallies during that period.

[REDACTED] b(7)(D)

During the meeting at the Slave Market, Lynch made abusive remarks concerning Negroes and contended that whites were the master race.

Following the meeting, the white segregationists, numbering about 300, marched through the Negro section. About 100 Negro spectators in the colored section of St. Augustine observed the march, while singing "We love everybody."

About 150 Negroes conducted a march at the same time, reaching the Slave Market at 7:50 PM. The Negroes continued past the Slave Market without stopping for speeches or prayer. The routes of the two marches would have met at the intersection of King and Cordova Streets, however, police officers prevented any intermingling of the two groups. There were no incidents with the exception that two cherry bombs were thrown by unknown persons into the Negro column. The Negroes returned to the colored section, and the whites regrouped at the Slave Market, where Lynch again addressed the group.

Lynch claimed "Jews" in California were collecting money for Negroes, and that most of the funds were being sent to St. Augustine. He stated if violence was needed to enforce the Constitution then he was for it. He contended that there were rumors about a Negro and two whites missing in Mississippi. This statement brought loud laughter and cheering from the crowd. Lynch said "Jews and nigger lovers had better make tracks" before the meeting was over. Lynch announced that another meeting and march would be held at 6:30 PM, on June 25, 1964. The group began to disperse at 8:25 PM.

Contact was maintained with [REDACTED] b(7)(C) 111th Intelligence Corps Group (INTC), Jacksonville, Florida and with local authorities, St. Augustine, Florida, on June 24, 1964, concerning the above matters.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Jacksonville, Florida
June 24, 1964

RACIAL SITUATION
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

RECEIVED
JUL 8 1964
INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION

At approximately 11:20 A.M., June 23, 1964, Negro demonstrators staged a wade-in at St. Augustine Beach, Florida. While proceeding toward the beach in pairs, a group of about fifteen segregationists stood at the head of the beach ramp and blocked the way. One of the Negroes at the head of the group was struck by one of the white segregationists. Police officers immediately intervened and arrested both individuals. Order was restored and the demonstrators proceeded to the beach closely guarded by about fifty law enforcement officers. In order to afford close protection it was necessary for police officers to wade into the water. The segregationists again placed themselves between the ocean and the demonstrators. At this point two white female segregationists attacked two of the demonstrators and attempted to hold their heads under water. The Florida Highway Patrol again intervened and ordered the demonstrators to depart because of the violence and arrests which occurred.

Seven persons were arrested during the wade-in demonstration, including Gene Norman Foreman, [REDACTED] b(7)(D)

After the demonstrators departed from the beach, Paul Hansen, photographer for the Danish "TV News", Copenhagen, Denmark, made a complaint to J. T. Prater, Captain, Florida Highway Patrol, that he was not receiving adequate police protection. Hansen advised Prater that he had again been threatened with assault by spectators while photographing the demonstration. He said he was physically attacked and beaten on June 22, 1964, while photographing a demonstration

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-7-79 BY 2333 GAT/8

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED JUL 8 1964
RECORDS BRANCH
INTERNAL SECURITY - DIV
Criminal Section

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RACIAL SITUATION
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

and had called this matter to the attention of his ambassador and that the ambassador was very concerned about the situation. Captain Prater pointed out that Hansen had separated himself from the other photographers which created a police problem. Captain Prater suggested that in the future Hansen should stay with other photographers in order to have suitable protection.

At 2:20 P.M., June 23, 1964, approximately 120 Negro demonstrators marched through downtown St. Augustine. This demonstration was conducted without incident.

At 7:45 P.M., June 23, 1964, approximately 200 Negroes and several whites marched through the downtown area. During the demonstration approximately 100 white spectators jeered, shouted abuses and threw sand, which resulted in the arrest of four Negroes and one white. There were about 150 police officers in the area who moved in swiftly to restore order and isolate the spectators from the demonstrators.

Holstead Manucy, klan leader from St. Augustine, was observed at both the morning and evening demonstration.

Hosesa Williams, Project Director, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), advised on June 23, 1964, that demonstrations for the rest of the week would likely follow a similar pattern with wade-in demonstrations at 10:00 A.M., and marches through downtown St. Augustine about noon and at 7:30 P.M.

Elmer Emerick, investigator for the Governor's Office, advised on June 23, 1964, that the SCLC had filed a motion in United States District Court, Jacksonville, Florida, requesting Federal troops be sent to St. Augustine. This action was reportedly based on petitions signed by integrationists alleging inadequate police protection. St. Augustine Chief of Police, St. Johns County Sheriff and Colonel Kirkland, Florida Highway Patrol, have reportedly received telegrams from SCLC attorney in New York City advising them of this action. According to Mr. Emerick.

RACIAL SITUATION
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

these individuals do not intend to appear in court in connection with this action unless they are subpoenaed by the judge.

A hearing is scheduled in United States District Court, Jacksonville, on June 26, 1964, in connection with an order by Judge Bryan Simpson for Governor Ferris Bryant and other officials to show cause why they should not be held in contempt of the judge's decision to allow demonstrations after dark in St. Augustine.

Contact was maintained with [REDACTED] b(7)(c)
[REDACTED] 11th Intelligence Corps Group (INIC), Jacksonville, Florida, and with local authorities in St. Augustine, Florida, on June 23, 1964, concerning the above matters.

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This confirms information furnished Mr. John Martin on 6/24/64 by SA [REDACTED] of this Bureau.
b(7)(c)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
TAMPA L.H.M dated 6/24/64

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APPENDIX

1

UNITED FLORIDA KU KLUX KLAN (UFKKK)

A source advised on August 20, 1955, that a new organization known as Florida Ku Klux Klan (FKKK) has been formed at Macclenny, Florida, on August 14, 1955, by former members of the Association of Florida Ku Klux Klan (AFKKK).

The objectives of this group, according to a second source, are to oppose integration in the schools and to fight communism.

Regarding AFKKK, a third source advised that a former official of the Association of Georgia Klans (AGK) formed an organization on July 7, 1953, known as AFKKK. The "Morning Tribune," Tampa, Florida, newspaper, in its August 11, 1955, issue revealed AFKKK disbanded on that date.

A fourth source advised on October 25, 1956, that AFKKK operated under the same principles and bylaws as the AGK. The AGK has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A fifth source advised on February 17, 1958, that the FKKK was operating and maintaining the same objectives as set forth above.

The Sixth source advised on June 28, 1961, that at a meeting held in Orlando, Florida, on June 25, 1961, the FKKK and the United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., in Florida, consolidated, and the new organization is known as the UFKKK.

On May 17, 1963, the sixth source advised that the UFKKK is still in existence in Florida and maintains the same objectives set forth above.

File

Mr. Joseph F. Dolan
Assistant Deputy Attorney General
Director, FBI

June 24, 1964

RACIAL SITUATION
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

This will confirm the conversation Special Agent [redacted] of this Bureau had with you on June 23, 1964, concerning request made in your memorandum of June 22, 1964.

You advised Special Agent [redacted] that you were withdrawing the request made in your memorandum of June 22, 1964, and referring the matter to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). *b (7)(c)*

In view of the above this Bureau is taking no action concerning your memorandum of June 22, 1964.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-7-79 BY 2333 GAT/8

144-17M-181
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
22 JUN 29 1964
RECORDS BRANCH
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
CIV. RIGHTS DIV.
Gen. Lit. Sec.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Jacksonville, Florida

June 22, 1964

RECEIVED

JUN 30 1964

INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION

RACIAL SITUATION
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) was interviewed by Al Cuettner, reporter for United Press International, on the evening of June 18, 1964. King reportedly indicated that after the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, the SCLC will move into several cities to make test cases which will be presented to the Department of Justice. Some of the cities named were Birmingham, Selma, Montgomery, Gadsden and Albany, Alabama, and St. Augustine and Tallahassee, Florida.

At 3 P.M., on June 19, 1964, about 52 Negroes and eight whites conducted a wade-in demonstration at St. Augustine Beach, Florida. They were closely observed by Florida Highway Patrol troopers en route to and from the beach and while bathing. The group returned to the colored section at about 4:40 P.M., without incident.

A meeting of white persons was held at the slave market at 9:30 P.M., June 19, 1964, with 400 persons attending. Speakers included Don Cothran and Al Massey, klansmen from Jacksonville, Florida. J. B. Stoner, klan attorney from Atlanta, Georgia, and two other unidentified persons also spoke. The meeting was identified by one of the speakers as a rally of the United Florida Ku Klux Klan (UFKKK).

A characterization of the UFKKK is attached hereto.

*Kid
6/25/64
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-7-79 BY 2333 GAT/br
INDEXED

144-17M-181

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
22	JUN 29 1964
RECORDS BRANCH	
INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION	
Civil Section	

RECORDED

Racial Situation
St. Augustine, Florida

Stoner claimed to have support of a New Orleans States Rights Group which was willing to send persons to participate in the white demonstrations at St. Augustine. Stoner also stated that the "Thunderbolt," a National States Rights Party newspaper and other similar publications would run advertisements urging white citizens to vacation in St. Augustine and participate in the white demonstrations.

A characterization of the National States Rights Party is attached hereto.

Stoner stated that the local grand jury had requested a temporary truce regarding demonstrations and that there would be no white march that date. He called for rallies at 9 P.M. on Saturday and Sunday nights, June 20 and 21, 1964. Stoner said he felt sure that Negroes would break the truce and if this happened he predicted the largest gathering of white persons would demonstrate and march on Sunday evening. He estimated that 6,000 persons would march and claimed that St. Johns County Sheriff L. O. Davis would participate as a private citizen.

All speakers at the rally called for no violence. Comments among the crowd were violent in nature and were in favor of a march.

At 9:55 P.M., June 19, 1964, about 200 Negroes and a few whites marched in pairs from the colored section. They marched north on Bay Street and when they reached a point opposite the slave market where the white rally was still in progress they attempted to cross the street to the slave market. They were stopped by Florida Highway Patrol troopers and three Negro leaders were arrested.

The Negro leaders arrested were identified as Andrew Young, C. T. Vivian and Hosea Williams. All three were charged with failing to obey lawful orders of a policeman and were subsequently released on \$100 bonds.

**Racial Situation
St. Augustine, Florida**

The march was allowed to continue north on Bay Street. It proceeded past the Monson Motor Lodge and was followed by a group of young jeering whites. A few stones were reportedly thrown in the area of the Monson Motor Lodge. The march continued through white residential areas and proceeded on to the colored section without further incident.

The white rally continued during the Negro march and "broke up" about 10:45 P.M. On the morning of June 20, 1964, St. Augustine Mayor Shelley, State Senator Verle Pope and other local officials met and discussed asking Governor Ferris Bryant to prohibit night time marches under emergency powers available to the Governor.

At 1:30 P.M., June 20, 1958, 28 Negroes and four whites paraded through downtown St. Augustine carrying antisegregation placards. One marcher had beer thrown in his face. At 2:50 P.M., the marchers returned to the colored section. No arrests were made and no other incidents were reported.

At 4 P.M., June 20, 1964, 30 Negroes and four white demonstrators conducted a wade-in at St. Augustine Beach. Halstead Manucy, [REDACTED] and about 25 of his associates were on the beach at the time. The Negro and white demonstrators walked on the ramp to the beach. One small white male approached the Negroes and dared them to enter the water. BUDDY COOPER, [REDACTED] b(7)(D) dragged this individual away before he could make trouble.

The unidentified white male then struck at Charles Allen Lingo, Jr., one of the white demonstrators on the scene. Lingo was grabbed by police officers and the white attacked ran away. When this blow was struck other young white males charged the Negroes. The fight was immediately broken up by Florida Highway Patrol troopers.

Lingo was arrested and charged with disturbing the peace and fighting. He was released on \$500 bond on each count.

Racial Situation
St. Augustine, Florida

Donald Griffin, a white male, age 22, who resides at [REDACTED], was also arrested and charged with disturbing the peace. He was released on \$25 bond. b7-C

At 5:45 P.M., June 20, 1964, Governor Bryant issued an Executive Order prohibiting demonstrations between 8:30 P.M. and dawn.

At 8 P.M., June 20, 1964, a meeting of whites was held at the slave market. This was a scheduled meeting sponsored by the UFKKK. J. B. Stoner, the only speaker, berated the "communist-controlled Federal government."

He called for a meeting of whites at 6:30 P.M., June 21, 1964, at the slave market and indicated a march would be held.

At 8:30 P.M., Major J. W. Jourdan, Florida Highway Patrol, appeared before the group and read the Governor's order banning demonstrations between 8:30 P.M. and dawn. He then instructed the group to disperse.

Sheriff L. O. Davis then announced to the group that there were no restrictions on day-time demonstrations and that they could march on June 21, 1964, at 6:30 P.M. He urged them to comply with the Governor's order.

At 9:30 P.M., June 20, 1964, about 60 Negroes started to march from churches in the Negro section. They were stopped by police officers and Major Jourdan introduced himself to the group over a loud speaker and then read the Governor's Executive Order. The leaders of the march asked if the Governor's order applied to meetings at the churches and Jourdan replied that it did not.

On the morning of June 21, 1964, Negro and white demonstrators attempted to attend 11 o'clock church services in downtown St. Augustine. A group of six Negroes, including an Episcopal minister, were permitted to attend the Trinity Episcopal Church by the minister over the objections of the vestry. A white male accompanied by four Negroes attended the Catholic church in St. Augustine

**Racial Situation
St. Augustine, Florida**

without incident. Efforts of Negroes to enter the First Methodist Church in St. Augustine were repulsed and three Negroes and one white person were arrested at 11 A.M., when they refused to leave the church property. At 11:50 A.M., three more Negro demonstrators were arrested at the same church. All were charged with trespassing with malicious intent, breach of the peace and conspiracy. All were released on \$100 bond on each count.

At 5 P.M., June 21, 1964, a mass meeting by integrationists was held at the St. Paul AME church. At 6:30 P.M. segregationists met at the slave market for a short time and were addressed by J. B. Stoner, whose main theme was "integration will lead to intermarriage." The white segregationists began marching at about 6:35 P.M. and proceeded west on the north side of King Street. As the marchers proceeded in front of the Post Office Building a Negroes' march passed on the south side of King Street proceeding west. The white demonstrators proceeded through the colored section of St. Augustine and returned to the slave market at 7:27 P.M. The Negroes numbered about 150 and their march was confined to a circuit of the plaza after which they returned to their church. The white marchers numbered about 250. A crowd of about 350 were in the plaza, which number includes those whites who participated in the march.

Sheriff L. O. Davis was observed acting in his official capacity on the evening of June 21, 1964, and he did not participate in the march with the white segregationists, contrary to the statement of J. B. Stoner on the evening of June 20, 1964. After returning to the plaza, the white group was again addressed by Stoner, who succeeded in arousing the crowd with statements such as, "Niggers want to integrate because they want our white women." Stoner referred to the FBI as "Federal Bureau of Integration." Stoner announced there would be another meeting at 6:30 P.M. on Wednesday, June 24, 1964, and that the group would march. He said this rally would be addressed by Connie Lynch, who he described as "bigger than the FBI and all the niggers in St. Augustine." He continued his vilification of the FBI, calling them spies and shouting, "There are FBI spies in the crowd right now." The crowd responded by shouting, "Where are they? Point them out." The meeting concluded at 8:05 P.M., and no incidents resulted.

**Racial Situation
St. Augustine, Florida**

After the Negro demonstrators returned to the church in the Negro section, they sang and made announcements until 7:30 P.M. Hosea Williams announced that on June 22, 1964, they would meet at the Elks Club and depart for a wade-in at 9:30 A.M. He said at 12 noon they would march through the plaza, at 3 P.M. there would be a workshop meeting and at 7 P.M., they would meet at the First Baptist Church for a march at 7:30 P.M. He said if the march was not completed by 8:30 P.M., they would disband wherever they were in order to comply with the Governor's Executive Order. Williams said they were calling on United States District Court Judge Bryan Simpson on the morning of June 22, 1964, concerning the conflict between his court ruling and the Governor's Executive Order.

Contact was maintained with [REDACTED] b(7)(C)
[REDACTED], 111th Intelligence Corps Group (INIC), Jacksonville, Florida, and with local authorities, St. Augustine, Florida, on June 19, 20, and 21, 1964, concerning the above matters.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Jacksonville, Florida

June 22, 1964

RACIAL SITUATION
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A characterization of the UFKKK is attached hereto.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-7-79 BY 2333 GNS/HR

144-17M-181

22	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	RECORD
	JUL 7 1964	
	RECORDS BRANCH	

Racial Situation
St. Augustine, Florida

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Racial Situation
St. Augustine, Florida

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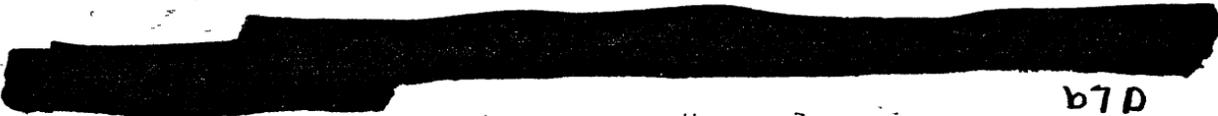
**NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY
(NSRP)**

On November 26, 1957, a source advised that the United White Party (UWP) was organized at a convention held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on November 10, 1957. An article in the November 26, 1957, issue of the "Greenville Piedmont," a newspaper of Greenville, South Carolina, reported "the recent formation of a new political party to be known as the United White Party." According to the article, the party was formed at a recently held meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee, at which many klansmen were represented. The UWP was reported as being opposed to all "race mixing organizations and individuals."

The July, 1958, issue of "The Thunderbolt," self-described as the "official Racial Nationalist Organ of the National States Rights Party" (NSRP) reported that rank and file "States Righters" had merged with the UWP under "the banner of the National States Rights Party," with national offices at Post Office Box 261, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

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Issue Number 19, dated June, 1960, "The Thunderbolt," announced the address of the headquarters of the NSRP had been changed from Jeffersonville, Indiana, to Post Office Box 783, Birmingham, Alabama.



b7D

"The Thunderbolt" continues to publish articles attacking Negroes and persons of the Jewish faith.

**Racial Situation
St. Augustine, Florida**

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Racial Situation
St. Augustine, Florida

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**Racial Situation
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Contact was maintained with [REDACTED] b(7)(c)
[REDACTED] 11th Intelligence Corps Group (INTC), Jacksonville, Florida, and with local authorities, St. Augustine, Florida, on June 19, 20, and 21, 1964, concerning the above matters.

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This confirms information furnished Mr. John Doar on 6/21/64 by SA [REDACTED] of this Bureau. b(7)(c)

APPENDIX

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(UFKKK)

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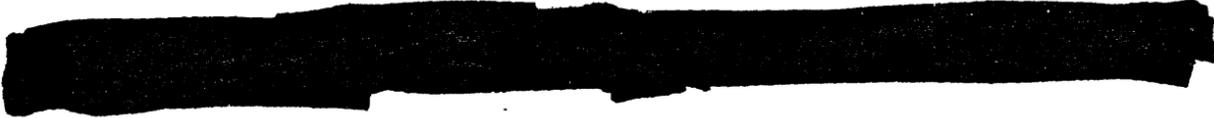
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 b7D
"The Thunderbolt" continues to publish articles attacking Negroes and persons of the Jewish faith.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Birmingham, Alabama
June 19, 1964

RE: RACIAL SITUATION
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

On June 18, 1964, the Tuscaloosa Police Department advised that no racial incidents had been reported that day.

Birmingham Confidential Informant T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated that a State Klan Public Rally is scheduled to be held by the UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC., KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN at the Jaycee Park, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, on June 27, 1964.

[REDACTED]

b(7D)

Tech.

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RECEIVED
JUN 24 1964
INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION

144-17M-181	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	RECORDS
22 JUN 23 1964	BRANCH
INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION	Civil Section

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-7-79 BY 2333 GAT

K
as
6-24-64
File
PMM

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.,
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (UNITED KLANS)

Records of Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, show that this Klan organization was granted a corporate charter on February 21, 1961, at Atlanta, Georgia, under the name UNITED KLANS, KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN OF AMERICA, INC.

A source advised on February 27, 1961, that UNITED KLANS was formed as a result of a split in U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc. According to the source, the split resulted from a leadership dispute and United Klans has the same aims and objectives as the parent group. These are the promotion of Americanism, white supremacy, and segregation of races.

The first source and a second source advised in July, 1961, that United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., merged with Alabama Knights, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The merged organization established headquarters in Suite 401, the Alston Building, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The organization is directed by ROBERT SHELTON, Imperial Wizard, and is the dominant Klan group in the South, with units in several Southern states.

On August 14, 1961, the second source advised that the organization formerly known as United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., would be known in the future as UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC., KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN. The second source said the name was changed by a resolution adopted at the National Klonvocation held July 8, 1961, at Indian Springs, Georgia.

The following original pages are of poor quality. UPA has made every technical effort to provide the best possible reproduction.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Jacksonville, Florida
June 19, 1964

RACIAL SITUATION
ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FLORIDA

At approximately 12:40 PM on June 19, 1964, 70 white and Negro demonstrators including several Jewish Rabbis marched to the Monson Motor Lodge Restaurant, St. Augustine, Florida. Some of the marchers carried clothing in brown paper bags. After the Rabbis conducted a prayer session in front of the restaurant, Manager James Brock ordered them to leave stating that they were on private property. He pointed out to the demonstrators that many of these same individuals including the Rabbis had marched into the motel area during the night of June 17, 1964, singing loudly and disturbing the guests in the motel.

When the demonstrators refused to leave the motel, Mr. Brock requested that they be arrested. Fifteen Jewish Rabbis, an elderly white woman and three Negroes were arrested by officers and charged with trespassing, breach of peace and conspiracy.

Those demonstrators who were not arrested then marched through the downtown area of St. Augustine, carrying anti-segregation placards and thereafter returned to the colored section of St. Augustine, Florida.

At about 12:47 PM on June 19, 1964, five Negroes dove into the swimming pool of the Monson Motor Lodge along with two white individuals who were registered at the motel. One of the white men swam to the edge of the pool and told Mr. Brock "These are our guests. We are registered here, and want these people to swim with us." Mr. Brock then ordered the swimmers to leave the swimming pool. After they refused, he ran to his office nearby and returned with two gallons of muriatic acid which he poured into the swimming pool after shouting "I am cleaning the pool right now."

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**RACIAL SITUATION
ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FLORIDA**

While these individuals were in the swimming pool another group of eleven demonstrators attempted to gain entrance into the restaurant of the Monson Motor Lodge. They were arrested by local authorities under the same charges mentioned above.

Deputy Sheriff Jackie Bugas ordered the swimmers to leave the swimming pool and after they refused to, he called for dogs to assist in getting them out of the pool. However, before the dogs arrived, Henry Billitz, a regular St. Augustine, Florida Policeman who was off duty and dressed in old clothes, volunteered to jump into the pool and effect the arrests of the swimmers. He grappled with the white demonstrators both of whom resisted arrest but they were finally "dragged" from the pool. The Negroes then followed offering no resistance. It took about 19 minutes before the demonstrators were removed from the pool. Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) observed the demonstration from across the street. Rosa Lorenzo Williams, SCLC leader from Savannah, Georgia, was also at the scene but did not take part in the demonstrations.

The two white demonstrators in the swimming pool were registered at the Monson Motor Lodge as Charles Allen Lingo, Jr., 148 Loentaka Way, Madison, New Jersey, and G. Peter Harris, Potomac School Road, McLean, Virginia.

Reputable white businessmen at the scene of the demonstrations appeared to be extremely bitter at this invasion of private property and because of the lack of arrests by local authorities during the demonstrations on the night of June 17, 1964.

Included in the marches and demonstrations were Fred Shuttleworth and C. T. Vivian, SCLC leaders.

Sit-in demonstrations also conducted at 2 other restaurants in St. Augustine, Florida, at 8:50 PM on June 18, 1964. Three Negroes attempted to enter the swimming pool of the Monson Motor Lodge and were arrested. At the same time six Negroes tried to gain entry into the Monson Motor Lodge Restaurant. All of these individuals were arrested by officers of the Florida Highway Patrol.

RACIAL SITUATION
ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FLORIDA

The records of the St. Johns County Jail, St. Augustine, Florida, reveal that 44 arrests were made during the evening of June 18, 1964.

The Grand Jury meeting at St. Augustine, Florida, returned a presentment recommending a period of no demonstrations for 30 days and upon the expiration of this period of time, the Grand Jury reconvened to name a bi-racial committee. However, after hearing of the demonstrations on private property mentioned above, the Grand Jury reconvened to hear additional witnesses. A new presentation is expected by the Grand Jury on June 19, 1964.

At approximately 9:10 PM on June 18, 1964, 168 demonstrators including approximately 6 white individuals, marched in pairs through the white residential area of St. Augustine, Florida. They sang loudly but marched in an orderly manner. While en route, this group stopped in front of the Monson Motor Lodge where Hosea Williams instructed them to stop. He started to make a speech but was immediately instructed to keep marching by L. O. Davis, Sheriff, St. Johns County, St. Augustine, Florida. Williams did not comply with the order of Sheriff Davis and was arrested by him and removed from the area. The Negroes continued and marched to the slave market in downtown St. Augustine, where one of the leaders gave a speech. At 9:52 PM the demonstrators departed from the slave market singing loudly and clapping their hands and returned to the Negro area of St. Augustine. The Plaza area around the slave market was closely guarded by law enforcement officers during the demonstration. During the activities and demonstration in front of Monson Motor Lodge, there were less than 100 spectators and most of them were in the immediate area of the motor lodge. Most of the spectators appeared to be reputable businessmen and from their conversation indicated that they were very disturbed and disgusted with the demonstrations.

Contact was maintained with [REDACTED] 6 (U) 11th Intelligence Corps Group, (INTC), Jacksonville, Florida, and with local authorities at St. Augustine, Florida, on June 18, 1964, concerning the above matters.

RACIAL SITUATION
ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FLORIDA

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Jacksonville, Florida
June 18, 1964

C

FILE

RACIAL SITUATION
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

At approximately 12:20 PM June 17, 1964, sit-in demonstrations were conducted at three downtown restaurants in St. Augustine, Florida. Sixteen Negroes, including seven juveniles, were arrested during the demonstration. The juveniles were released to their parents and the remaining demonstrators were charged with trespassing, breach of peace, and conspiracy and held on \$100 bond on each charge. Approximately one-half of those arrested were from Savannah, Georgia.

At 3:45 PM June 17, 1964, between fifty and seventy-five Negro demonstrators marched from the colored section of St. Augustine to the Slave Market. They gathered for about fifteen minutes to sing songs and listen to speeches after which they returned to the colored section. There were no incidents in connection with this demonstration.

At about 5:30 PM June 17, 1964, about twenty-five Negroes and two whites participated in a wade-in at St. Augustine Beach. The Florida Highway Patrol observed the wade-in. No incidents or arrests resulted.

Subsequently, on June 17, 1964, ten Negro demonstrators, one of which was a juvenile, were arrested in connection with a sit-in demonstration at the Congress Inn Motel, St. Augustine.

Florida Highway Patrol officers have adopted a policy of searching automobiles and pedestrians at St. Augustine. St. Augustine policeman [redacted] was (b)(7)(C)

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**RACIAL SITUATION
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA**

arrested on June 17, 1964, while in plain clothes for carrying a piece of pipe. He was booked at the county jail and released under \$50 bond. [REDACTED] reportedly commented that he identified himself to the Florida Highway Patrol to no avail. b(7)(c)

Negroes conducted a mass meeting at the First Baptist Church, St. Francis Street, St. Augustine, on the evening of June 17, 1964. They conducted a march beginning at 10:35 PM with approximately 260 persons participating, including seventeen whites. Reporters who attended the meeting at the church prior to the march stated that these whites were rabbis who had arrived in St. Augustine on June 17, 1964.

The demonstrators proceeded to march to the Monson Motor Lodge where they stopped on the property of the lodge from 11:20 PM to 11:35 PM. While there they prayed and sang songs. The manager of the Monson Motor Lodge made no complaint and no arrests were made. The march then continued back to the colored section and did not stop at the Slave Market which has been the usual procedure in the past.

On the afternoon of June 17, 1964, St. Augustine merchants issued a statement with State Senator Verle Pope acting as spokesman. It was stated that the merchants adopted a resolution that they would obey the law and would operate their businesses in accordance with present and future laws. It was indicated that the merchants favored a study of legitimate problems by responsible local citizens.

Contact was maintained with [REDACTED] 111th Intelligence Corps Group, (INTC), Jacksonville, Florida, and with local authorities on June 17, 1964, concerning the above matters. b(7)(c)

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This confirms information furnished Mr. Lawrence S. Hoffheimer on 6/19/64 by SA [REDACTED] of this Bureau. b(7)(c)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Jacksonville, Florida
June 17, 1964

RACIAL SITUATION
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

Beginning at 12:30 PM, June 16, 1964, sit-in demonstrations were conducted by Negroes at three St. Augustine Drug Stores and at the Monson Motel Restaurant, St. Augustine. 51 arrests were made for Trespassing with Malicious Intent, Breach of Peace, and Conspiracy. \$100 bond was set on each charge for the adults. There were 21 juveniles among those arrested who were released to their parents. The majority of the demonstrators arrested were from Williamston, North Carolina, which group arrived in St. Augustine on June 15, 1964, by Greyhound Bus.

Halstead Manucy, Exalted Cyclops of the St. Augustine Klavern, United Florida Ku Klux Klan (UFKKK), and J. B. Stoner, Klan Attorney from Atlanta, Georgia, were interviewed by the press at the Monson Motel, St. Augustine, on the afternoon of June 16, 1964. Stoner stated that the "Pageant Committee" would hold a committee meeting at the slave market on the evening of June 16, 1964. Manucy and Stoner stated that plans for demonstrations by the white people would be made at this meeting but they refused to reveal what these plans might be. Stoner indicated he was returning to Atlanta, Georgia, on June 16, 1964. Manucy reportedly commented to the press that he was a "non-violent type."

At 2:00 PM, June 16, 1964, 37 Negro teenagers paraded through downtown St. Augustine carrying anti-segregation signs. They were closely observed by police officers during the demonstration and no incidents occurred.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
22 JUL 7 1964
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DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

**RACIAL SITUATION
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA**

At 9:00 PM, June 16, 1964, a mass meeting of Negroes was held at the First Baptist Church, St. Augustine, and Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., Leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), was present and addressed the assembly. Reverend King stated the difficulties in St. Augustine might be settled in hours or in a few days. He particularly pointed out during his address that there were other areas requiring his attention.

At 10:20 PM, Negroes left the church and began a march through downtown St. Augustine. The group numbered approximately 300 and included 7 white men and women. They proceeded to the slave market where they were addressed by Reverend F. L. Shuttlesworth. The meeting concluded at 11:00 PM after which the Negroes returned to the church. The entire march was closely guarded by law enforcement officers and no incidents resulted. Approximately 75 spectators observed the march.

About 25 white males, including Halstead Manucy, mentioned above, gathered in the slave market about 9:25 PM, June 16, 1964. A speaker advised the group that there would be no march by whites that evening, but that everyone should gather in the Plaza on June 19, 1964 at 9:00 PM. He further advised that a march through "coon town" would begin at 10:00 PM on June 19, 1964. Approximately 50 additional spectators were present during this time. This group disbursed at about 9:30 PM.

Clarence Jones, reporter for the Miami Herald Newspaper, furnished the following information on June 16, 1964:

**RACIAL SITUATION
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA**

State Senator Verle Pope stated that he and State Attorney Dan Warren, in conjunction with the local Grand Jury, hoped to organize a bi-racial committee, formed of local businessmen and Negro leaders.

Harry Boyte, SCLS Official, advised Jones on June 16, 1964, that the local Grand Jury was about to recommend that a bi-racial committee be formed. According to Boyte, the Grand Jury and local merchants felt that any such committee formed should have official sanction by the City Commission. Boyte further advised Jones that Grand Jury action had been delayed because Mayor Joseph Shelley opposed official recognition of a bi-racial committee. Boyte reportedly said a meeting was arranged between Shelley and Herbert Wolfe, prominent business leader in St. Augustine, on June 17, 1964, in an effort to gain Shelley's cooperation. Boyte indicated to Jones that appointment of a bi-racial committee would satisfy the SCLC and that they would withdraw from St. Augustine to await results of committee action.

St. Augustine City Manager, Charles Barrier advised on June 16, 1964, that St. Augustine merchants will meet on June 17, 1964, and will issue a statement that they will obey the laws and comply with the Civil Rights Bill, if and when it is passed. According to Barrier, until such time as the Civil Rights Bill is passed, the merchants intend to stand on their legal right to deny service to anyone.

[REDACTED], St. Johns b (7C)
County Sheriff's Office, St. Augustine, Florida, advised on June 16, 1964, that the four demonstrators arrested on Sunday, June 14, 1964, at the Methodist Church, would be released that date since the church refused to press charges.

RACIAL SITUATION
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

Contact was maintained with [REDACTED] b(7)(c)
[REDACTED], 11th Intelligence Corps Group, (INIC),
Jacksonville, Florida, and with local authorities
St. Augustine, Florida, on June 16, 1964, concerning
the above matters.

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Jacksonville, Florida
June 17, 1964

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INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION

RACIAL SITUATION
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

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At 2:00 PM, June 16, 1964, 37 Negro teenagers paraded through downtown St. Augustine carrying anti-segregation signs. They were closely observed by police officers during the demonstration and no incidents occurred.

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RACIAL SITUATION
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

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At 10:20 PM, Negroes left the church and began a march through downtown St. Augustine. The group numbered approximately 300 and included 7 white men and women. They proceeded to the slave market where they were addressed by Reverend F. L. Shuttlesworth. The meeting concluded at 11:00 PM after which the Negroes returned to the church. The entire march was closely guarded by law enforcement officers and no incidents resulted. Approximately 75 spectators observed the march.

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ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA**

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[REDACTED], St. Johns County Sheriff's Office, St. Augustine, Florida, advised on June 16, 1964, that the four demonstrators arrested on Sunday, June 14, 1964, at the Methodist Church, would be released that date since the church refused to press charges. b7(c)

RACIAL SITUATION
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

Contact was maintained with [REDACTED] b(7)(C)
[REDACTED] 111th Intelligence Corps Group, (INTC),
Jacksonville, Florida, and with local authorities
St. Augustine, Florida, on June 16, 1964, concerning
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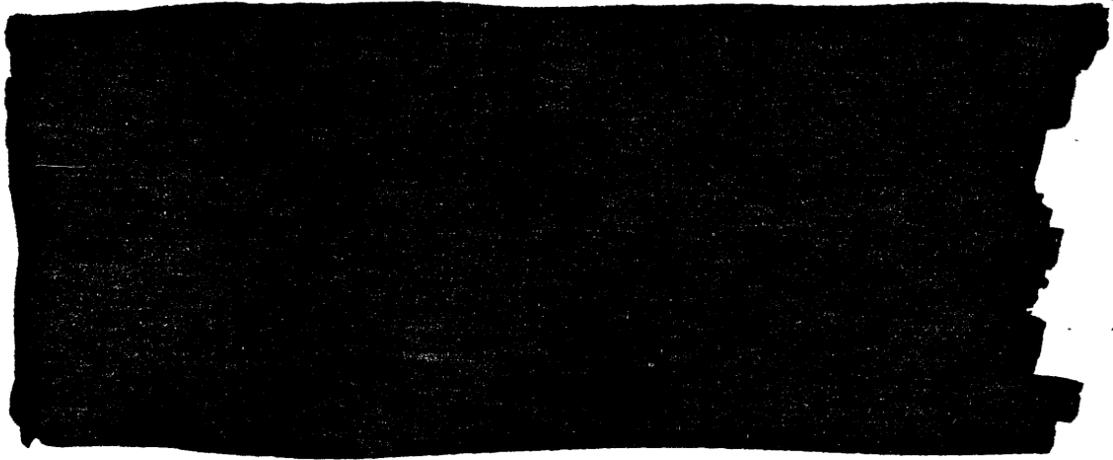
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Jacksonville, Florida
June 15, 1964

RACIAL SITUATION
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

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hereto. A characterization of the UFKKK is attached

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At 12:15 pm, June 12, 1964, a group of approximately 110 demonstrators, all Negroes except for two white males, marched from the Negro section of St. Augustine to the Slave Market singing and chanting as they marched. At the Slave Market they were addressed by two unidentified Negro males, who said they were willing to sacrifice their blood for freedom. One said he was a wounded veteran, and

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22 JUN 23 1964
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Civil Section

**RACIAL SITUATION
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA**

that it was ironical that the government against whom he fought (Germany) gives its citizens more rights today than the United States. He said Negroes would continue to peacefully demonstrate even though those who disagreed with them resorted to violence. He further stated that he did not believe in black supremacy nor did he believe in white supremacy.

Local police officers were discharged to the scene and no incidents occurred; however, there was scattered jeering by white persons who gathered to watch the demonstration.

At 2:20 pm, June 12, 1964, approximately 30 Negroes marched to the Slave Market carrying anti-segregation signs. Local police officers closely observed the march and no incidents occurred. During the march police officers discovered a cache of several bricks in a satchel type bag behind a wall near the plaza in which the Slave Market is located.

Demonstrators attempted to obtain service at nearly every restaurant and lunch counter in downtown St. Augustine on June 12, 1964. As a result 56 arrests were made. All those arrested were Negroes except for two white males. They were all charged with trespassing after warning, trespassing with malicious intent, and breach of peace. Bonds were set at \$100 on each count and all were confined to the St. Johns County Jail in lieu of bond. Among those arrested was Hosea Lorenzo Williams, SCLC leader from Savannah, Georgia.

Bond for Martin Luther King was raised from \$100 on each count to \$300 on each of three counts by County Judge Charles Mathis.

A bus load of 38 demonstrators arrived in St. Augustine on the morning of June 12, 1964, from Birmingham, Alabama, and participated in the 12:15 pm demonstration mentioned above. At a press conference on June 12, 1964, Hosea Lorenzo Williams announced prior to his arrest that two additional bus loads of demonstrators were ready to come to St. Augustine from Wilmington, North Carolina, and Albany, Georgia.

**RACIAL SITUATION
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA**

At 8:00 pm, June 12, 1964, 189 demonstrators marched to the Slave Market where they sang songs and listened to speeches. Thereafter they returned to the Negro section of St. Augustine. Police officers closely guarded the line of march and no incidents occurred.

Clarence Jones, Reporter for the Miami Herald Newspaper, furnished the following information on June 12, 1964:

Halstead Manucy, local Klan leader mentioned above, was interviewed by Jones and admitted he was head of the Ancient City Hunting Club in St. Augustine, but refused to give his title. Manucy claimed the club had 1476 members, who are "better organized than the Niggers are." Manucy claimed his club was equipped with about 24 two-way radio sets. Manucy denied he had ever been a special deputy sheriff in St. Johns County, Florida, and claimed he only had a gun permit, which he has since surrendered on the Sheriff's request. Manucy stated that he and his associates usually carry guns in their cars.

Manucy claimed his club was not connected with the Klan in any way, but admitted members paraded recently with the Klan in Jacksonville, Florida. Manucy also admitted that his group supplied bail money for white persons arrested for opposing the demonstrations in St. Augustine. Manucy told Jones his group was planning a march through the Negro section, but that there would be no violence.

 b7D

At 9:00 pm, June 12, 1964, groups of white people began collecting in the plaza around the Slave Market. A total of about 375 persons gathered and listened to a speech by J. B. Stoner, Klan attorney from Atlanta, Georgia. Stoner stated that whites must ban together to preserve the white race. He then insisted that their

**RACIAL SITUATION
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA**

march must be peaceful and newsmen protected. He urged the white demonstrators not to retaliate if Negroes took action against them.

The group then lined up by two's and began marching at 10:00 pm toward the Negro section carrying Confederate flags. One hundred additional persons stood by watching the parade. The whites marched through the Negro section and back to the Slave Market and disbanded after a brief speech in which Stoner urged all participants to return on the evening of June 13, 1964, at 7:00 pm. The white demonstration was closely guarded by police officers, and no incidents occurred.

On the evening of June 12, 1964, Florida Attorney General James Kynes, advised he would appear in Federal Court, Jacksonville, on June 13, 1964, to present arguments designed to permit local authorities to ban night time demonstrations.

Grand Jury for the 7th Judicial Circuit, St. Johns County, Florida, on June 12, 1964, in its presentment to the presiding judge, announced it had voted to consider racial unrest in St. Johns County in an effort to bring about a peaceful solution. It was indicated that the Grand Jury would endeavor to establish meaningful lines of communication through which diverse groups may establish solutions.

Fred Martin, spokesman for the SCLC, advised on June 13, 1964, that the SCLC would not conduct a march in St. Augustine that evening. He stated that the SCLC would sponsor kneel-ins in local churches on Sunday, June 14, 1964. At 1:20 pm, June 13, 1964, 19 Negroes, mostly juveniles, paraded around the plaza carrying integration signs. No incidents or arrests resulted from this demonstrations.

Beginning at approximately 12:45 pm, June 13, 1964, sit-ins were conducted in three local restaurants. Police officers arrested 15 persons consisting of eight Negro juveniles, four Negro adults, and three white adults.

**RACIAL SITUATION
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA**

The juveniles were turned over to juvenile authorities. Of the seven adults arrested, two were charged with trespassing, breach of the peace, and conspiracy. Two were charged with conspiracy and three were charged with being undesirable guests, trespassing, and conspiracy. All were incarcerated under \$100 bond for each count.

White persons began gathering in the plaza at 7:00 pm, June 13, 1964, and listening to a speech by J. B. Stoner, who spoke at length against the Civil Rights Bill. About 175 persons including women and children finally gathered and began marching at 8:00 pm to the colored section. Less than 100 observers stood on the streets watching. The march returned to the plaza at 8:35 pm, and after another brief speech by Stoner, disbanded. The participants were urged to meet again at 8:00 pm, June 14, 1964, for another march. Police officers closely observed the foregoing demonstrations, and no incidents occurred.

Federal Judge Bryan Simpson, after hearing testimony on June 13, 1964, declined to amend his original order prohibiting local authorities from banning night demonstrations.

Martin Luther King made bond on June 13, 1964, and reportedly indicated he was proceeding to Springfield, Massachusetts.

On the morning of June 14, 1964, four persons were arrested (three Negroes and one white) attempting to gain entrance to the Grace Methodist Church, St. Augustine. The white male arrested was identified as Robert Nelson Bearden, 414 South Lookout Street, Little Rock, Arkansas, and a student at Yale University. All four arrested were charged with trespassing with malicious intent, breach of peace, and conspiracy. \$100 bond was set on each charge.

**RACIAL SITUATION
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA**

Also during the morning of June 14, 1964, two Negro females were arrested at a Baptist Church in St. Augustine, and charged with disturbing the peace. \$100 bond was set for each individual. Arrested with these two Negro females was one juvenile, who was subsequently turned over to parents.

At 2:15 pm, June 14, 1964, 30 Negroes were arrested at the Monson Motor Lodge and Restaurant, St. Augustine, while attempting to gain entrance. Among those arrested was SCLC leader Reverend Lavert Taylor. All 30 were charged with trespassing with malicious intent, breach of the peace, and conspiracy. \$100 bond was set on each charge.

Fred Martin, SCLC leader, advised on June 14, 1964, that the three persons arrested at the Baptist Church mentioned above were not part of the SCLC group.

Clarence Jones, mentioned above, advised on June 14, 1964, that Jackie Robinson, former major league baseball player, would arrive in Jacksonville, Florida, on June 15, 1964, and proceed to St. Augustine to aid in the demonstrations. He further advised that Jewish Rabbis holding a convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey, reportedly will send some of their group to St. Augustine on or about June 18, 1964, to assist in demonstrations with the Negroes. Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth of Birmingham, Alabama, is also scheduled to arrive in St. Augustine on June 16, 1964, to demonstrate with the Negroes.

White demonstrators assembled in the plaza area at 8:00 pm, June 14, 1964, and were addressed at 8:45 pm by J. B. Stoner. Stoner spoke against the Civil Rights Bill. At 9:00 pm, the white demonstrators conducted a march of ten minutes duration in the immediate area of the plaza and an estimated 190 marchers participated. No incidents occurred during the march. Stoner told the crowd that a committee would decide when the next march will occur.

**RACIAL SITUATION
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA**

Information was received from the St. Johns County Sheriff's Office that a total of 127 persons had been arrested during the past week. This figure reportedly did not include two persons arrested by the St. Augustine Police Department.

Information was received from the Florida Highway Patrol that during the day of June 13, 1964, they had confiscated one dozen knives and seven rifles, pistols and shotguns.

Daily contact was maintained with [REDACTED] b (7)(c)
[REDACTED] 11th Intelligence Corps Group (IMC), Jacksonville, Florida, and with local authorities, St. Augustine, Florida, concerning the above matters.

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APPENDIX

UNITED FLORIDA KU KLUX KLAN
(UFKKK)

A source advised on August 20, 1955, that a new organization known as the Florida Ku Klux Klan (FKKK) had been formed at Macclenny, Florida, on August 14, 1955, by former members of the Association of the Florida Ku Klux Klan (AFKKK).

The objectives of this group, according to a second source are to oppose integration in the schools and to fight communism.

Regarding AFKKK, a third source advised that a former official of the Association of Georgia Klans (AGK) formed an organization on July 7, 1953, known as AFKKK. The "Morning Tribune", Tampa, Florida newspaper, in its August 11, 1955 issue, revealed AFKKK disbanded on that date.

A fourth source advised on October 25, 1956, that AFKKK operated under the same principles and bylaws as the AGK. The AGK has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A fifth source advised on February 17, 1958, that the FKKK is operating and maintaining the same objectives as set forth above.

The sixth source advised on June 28, 1961, that at a meeting held in Orlando, Florida on June 25, 1961, the FKKK and the United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., in Florida, consolidated, and the new organization is known as the United Florida Ku Klux Klan (UFKKK).

On May 17, 1962, the sixth source advised that the UFKKK is still in existence in Florida and maintains the same objectives as set forth above.

00 00

RACIAL SITUATION
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

On July 10, 1964, picketing at the Monson Motor Lodge was repeated from 5:00 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. Similar pickets were posted on the morning of July 11, 1964, at the Monson Motor Lodge and the Monterrey Motel plus Victor's Restaurant. As of 2:00 p.m. on July 11, 1964, the picketing of the Monson Motor Lodge and the Monterrey Motel was discontinued but Victor's Restaurant was picketed until nightfall. There was no picketing on July 12, 1964.

Contact was maintained with [REDACTED] b(7)(c)
111th Intelligence Corps Group (INTC), Jacksonville,
Florida, and with local authorities, St. Augustine, on July 9,
10, 11 & 12, 1964, concerning the above matter.

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nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Jacksonville, Florida
July 6, 1964

RACIAL SITUATION
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

At 5:30 p.m., July 4, 1964, 62 robed klansmen and klanswomen marched at St. Augustine, Florida, followed by a procession of approximately 150 men, women and children. The group marched from the Community Center Parking Lot to the slave market where Connie Lynch addressed approximately 400 spectators. Lynch's speech included his usual comments against Negroes plus remarks as to the unconstitutionality of the Civil Rights Bill.

After a half hour of speaking, the procession returned on foot to the Community Center.

There were no incidents.

The parade and rally were followed closely by numerous Florida Highway patrolmen. As a result of the rally, the Florida Highway Patrol has again increased its force in St. Augustine, Florida, to prevent violence.

Contact was maintained with [redacted] b(7)(c)
[redacted] 11th Intelligence Corps Group (INTC),
Jacksonville, Florida, and with local authorities,
St. Augustine, on July 4, 1964, concerning the above matter.

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DATE 2-7-79 BY 2333 CAT/jv

144-17M-181

22	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	RECORDED
	JUL 31 1964	
	RECORDS BRANCH	
	DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL	

RECORD



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

B. J. file

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Miami, Florida
July 1, 1964

RE: RACIAL SITUATION
ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FLORIDA

A source who is familiar with racial matters in
the Miami area advised [REDACTED]

b(7)(D)

[REDACTED] the following:

At 1:00 p.m., Doctor Martin Luther King was at St. Augustine, Florida, having just completed taping an interview for a television facility in that area. King stated he was leaving St. Augustine this evening and going to Atlanta, Georgia. He expected to leave Atlanta on Tuesday, July 7, 1964, to attend an unknown affair in New York City.

According to the source, King does not expect a group from Congress of Racial Equality at Miami to come to St. Augustine now that a truce has been effected through a bi-racial committee. King indicated he would be in constant contact with his workers at St. Augustine to assure that no demonstrations would be started while this committee is working to solve the problems.

The source continued that King expects to visit Miami within two weeks to meet people who have agreed to contribute to the bond and bail fund of the demonstrators. He stated the need for bail money in St. Augustine has abated, however, he indicated this money would be needed in the light of plans the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) has in Alabama.

144-177-181
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUL 1 1964
RECORDS
BRANCH
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

The source indicated that King had planned a massive civil rights drive for Alabama this summer but

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DATE 2-7-79 BY 2333 CAT/AV

Re: Racial Situation
St. Johns County, Florida

had not anticipated the enormity of the situation at St. Augustine, Florida. According to the source, King did not furnish details of plans for the Alabama demonstration. King reportedly stated the SCLC is cooperating with the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO). The source advised that King did not anticipate returning to St. Augustine unless the demonstration bogged down and new demonstrations were needed. The source concluded stating King had emphasized that he spent too much time in St. Augustine and desired to get the program started in Alabama.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Miami, Florida
July 1, 1964

7-1
RECEIVED

JUL 13 1964

INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION

RE: RACIAL SITUATION
ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FLORIDA

RECEIVED

JUL 22 1964

GEN. INV. SECTION

A source who is familiar with racial matters in
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b7D

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JUL 31 1964

144-17M-181
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
RECORDS
JUL 13 1964
RECORDS BRANCH
INTERNAL SECURITY
Criminal Section

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2-7-79 BY 2333 CAT/AV

Re: Racial Situation
St. Johns County, Florida

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Jacksonville, Florida
July 1, 1964

RACIAL SITUATION
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

At 11:30 a.m., June 30, 1964, 30 Negroes and 3 whites held a wade-in demonstration at St. Augustine, Beach, Florida. They were protected by 150 state law enforcement officers. About 200 white spectators were also present. Officers again cleared the way for the demonstrators and went into the water to provide protection. The demonstrators left the beach at 11:50 a.m. As they were leaving, one white male charged the officers in an effort to break through to the demonstrators but was easily repulsed. This man was not arrested at the time but was later arrested and charged with failure to obey a lawful command of a police officer. Two other white segregationists were also arrested on similar charges.

White segregationists gathered at 7:40 p.m., June 30, 1964, at the slave market, St. Augustine, Florida. Approximately 100 whites were present and were addressed by Charles Conley Lynch, also known as Connie Lynch, rally speaker from California. The rally broke up about 8:10 p.m. without incident.

On the evening of June 30, 1964, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) leaders R. D. Hayling and James Jackson were arrested by the Sheriff's Office, St. Johns County, Florida, and charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor since juveniles had been used in marches and other demonstrations in St. Augustine. Hayling was charged on seven counts and released on \$2300 bond. Jackson was charged on one count and released on \$300 bond.

Warrants were also issued for Martin Luther King, SCLC leader, and John Gibson of the SCLC on charges

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DATE 2-7-79 BY 2333 GAT/K

INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION

INDEXED

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RECORDED
JUL 1 1964
INTERNAL SECURITY DIV.
Criminal Section

File
Jm

7-15-64

**RACIAL SITUATION
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA**

of contributing to the delinquency of a minor. King, following his arrival at St. Augustine, on June 30, 1964, surrendered at the courthouse and was released on his signature. GIBSON was out of town but is expected to surrender upon his return.

A press release from Tallahassee, Florida, on June 30, 1964, indicated Governor Farris Bryant had been successful in appointing a bi-racial committee of four.

Martin Luther King held a press conference at St. Augustine on June 30, 1964, and announced that demonstrations would be stopped for two weeks pending results of efforts of the bi-racial committee.

Halstead Manucy, leader of the white segregationists forces in St. Augustine also announced that white segregationists would comply with the truce and that the rally planned by the whites for July 4, 1964, would not be held. He also instructed young white segregationists to refrain from creating any disturbance since bond money would not be furnished by Manucy and his associates if they should be arrested.

Contact was maintained with [REDACTED] b(7)(c)
[REDACTED] 111th Intelligence Corps Group (INTC),
Jacksonville, Florida, and with local authorities,
St. Augustine, on June 30, 1964, concerning the above
matter.

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This confirms information furnished Mr. John Martin on 7/1/64 by SA [REDACTED] of this Bureau. b(7)(c)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

File

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Jacksonville, Florida
July 1, 1964

RACIAL SITUATION
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

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DATE 2-7-79 BY 2333 GAT/ly

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	RECORDED
22 JUL 31 1964	INDEXED
BRADDOCK BRANCH	
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL	

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**RACIAL SITUATION
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA**

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Contact was maintained with [REDACTED] b(7)(c)
[REDACTED] 11th Intelligence Corps Group (INTC),
Jacksonville, Florida, and with local authorities,
St. Augustine, on June 30, 1964, concerning the above
matter.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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For your information: _____

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE JACKSONVILLE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN JACKSONVILLE	DATE 8/7/64	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/24/64 - 8/4/64
TITLE OF CASE JAMES BROCK, Owner, Monson Motor Lodge St. Augustine, Fla. 7/16/64:		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c	TYPED BY :sla
[REDACTED] - VICTIM; [REDACTED] - VICTIM; b7c [REDACTED] - VICTIM		CHARACTER OF CASE PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS CRA, 1964	

References: Report of SA **[REDACTED] b7c**, 7/24/64,
at Jacksonville.
Jacksonville teletype to the Bureau,
7/24/64.

Status: - C -

Administrative:

One extra copy of this report has been prepared for the Jacksonville Office in the event further investigation is necessary.

Inasmuch as this matter is being investigated vigorously by a squad of Fla. state investigators as an arson case, no additional investigation is being conducted by the Jacksonville Division as an Interference Violation under the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Pertinent information received from Bureau informants will, of course, be disseminated to Fla. investigators.

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 3 - Bureau 1 - USA, Jacksonville 2 - Jacksonville (173-19)		173-115-31	REC-35
DEPT. OF JUSTICE FBI		AUG 10 1964	
COVER PAGE		NOTATIONS	
DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT		CONTAINED UNCLASSIFIED STATE SECT.	
AGENCY	CRB	REQUEST RECD.	8/12/64
DATE FWD.	6-8-64	HOW FWD.	omb - [initials]
BY	[initials]	DATE	64 AUG 19 1964 unit
		DATE	8-29-79 BY 2833 GAT/f

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Jacksonville

Report of: SA [REDACTED] b7C Office: JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
Date: 8/7/64

Field Office File No.: 173-19

Bureau File No.:

Title: JAMES BROCK, Owner,
Monson Motor Lodge,
St. Augustine, Florida, July 16, 1964;
[REDACTED] - VICTIM;
[REDACTED] - VICTIM; b7C
[REDACTED] - VICTIMCharacter: PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1964

Synopsis:

At 3:35 a.m., 7/24/64, two "Molotov cocktail" fire bombs were thrown through window of Monson Motor Lodge dining room, St. Augustine, Fla. Fire department extinguished fire. Damage to window, rug and furniture estimated at \$3,000.

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] arrested the morning of the fire at St. Augustine by PD and turned over to state investigators. In car owned by [REDACTED] were a revolver, automatic pistol, 12 gauge shotgun, a knife, and two clubs. Both denied knowledge or involvement in Monson Motor Lodge fire. Both held for investigation arson and illegal possession of weapons. [REDACTED] also charged with improper tag and possession of obscene material. Arson case being investigated by special squad of Fla. state investigators in St. Augustine under Governor's orders. b7C

Status: - C -

Details:

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date August 5, 1964

1
 JAMES E. BROCK, owner-manager, Monson Motor Lodge, St. Augustine, Florida, telephoned Special Agent [REDACTED] at 3:45 A.M. on July 24, 1964, advising that two "Molotov Cocktail" fire bombs had been thrown into the dining room of his motel. b7C

Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] conducted investigation at the motel at 4:00 A.M., on July 24, 1964. BROCK advised he believed the fire bombs were the result of action taken by the St. Augustine Restaurant Owners Association the previous afternoon. According to BROCK, the members of the association agreed prior to the passage of the Civil Rights Act to comply with its provisions and to serve Negroes. Negroes were served at numerous St. Augustine restaurants immediately following the passage of the Act. The restaurant owners then reversed their policy of compliance because of picketing and threats on the part of the segregationists in St. Augustine. After several cases involving St. Augustine restaurants were heard in Federal Court in Jacksonville, Florida, the restaurant owners held a meeting the afternoon of July 23, 1964. BROCK was outspoken in advocating compliance of the new law, and the majority of the restaurateurs supported his views. It was therefore, decided that the members of the association again adopt the policy of abiding by the Civil Rights Act.

It is BROCK's belief that the developments at the meeting were "leaked" to some of the more violent members of the segregationist element in St. Augustine, and the fire bombs resulted.

BROCK stated he has no idea as to the identity of the arsonist. He estimated the damage to window, furniture, rug and partition at \$3,000.00. The fire department extinguished the fire before it got out of control.

On 7/24/64 at St. Augustine, Florida File # Jacksonville 173-19

by SA [REDACTED] and SA [REDACTED] b7C -cec Date dictated 7/30/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date August 6, 1964

On July 24, 1964, at 4:00 a.m., investigation was conducted on the premises of the dining room of the Monson Motor Lodge, St. Augustine, Florida. The southernmost front window of the dining room was smashed with glass scattered on the floor and furniture of the room. On the tables and chairs near the broken window there was considerable liquid material smelling like kerosene. Ten feet from the broken window on the dining room rug was a smashed Seven-Up bottle with the remains of two pieces of wick. There was a burned area around this bottle.

Twenty-five feet inside the dining room from the broken window was a broken glass container, possibly a jug. The rug around the broken glass was burned and soaked with a substance smelling like kerosene. Also in this area was some material which had melted, hardened and fused into the rug. This was possibly material used for a wick or residue from contents in the glass jug. No wick was found for this jug.

Glass fragments from the Seven-Up bottle and the jug were collected and placed in cardboard boxes. The two pieces of wick were put in a capped jar. The unknown material stuck to a piece of rug was placed in another jar. These items were turned over to [redacted] Florida Sheriff's Bureau, assigned on a special detail by the Governor of Florida to conduct investigations in St. Augustine having to do with the racial situation. [redacted] requested the materials for use as evidence in an arson investigation. b7C

On 7/24/64 at St. Augustine, Florida File# Jacksonville 173-19

by SA's [redacted] and [redacted] b7C -sla Date dictated 7/31/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date August 4, 1964

1
[REDACTED] St. Augustine, Florida, advised he is the night manager at the Monson Motor Lodge. At about 3:25 a.m., July 24, 1964, he was sitting at the front desk of the motel. All doors and windows to the lobby and restaurant were locked. [REDACTED] was listening to the radio when he heard a window break in the restaurant. He rushed to the scene and saw that a fire had started. Before calling the fire department, he looked outside but saw no cars or persons in the parking area or on the street. He then called the fire department and the fire was put out. [REDACTED] had no suspects in this matter. b7C

On 7/24/64 at St. Augustine, Florida File# Jacksonville 173-10

by SA [REDACTED] b7C -sla Date dictated 7/29/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date August 6, 1964

1 [redacted] advised he is an Investigator for the Florida Sheriff's Bureau, assigned to a squad of special investigators appointed by the Governor of Florida to investigate matters relating to the racial situation in St. Augustine, Florida. He advised that [redacted]

and [redacted] are being held for investigation of arson in connection with the fire bombs thrown into the Monson Motor Lodge dining room. In addition, they are both being charged in St. Johns County with illegal possession of weapons. [redacted] is being charged with having an improper tag on his car and possession of obscene material. The latter charge relates to an obscene photograph and comic book found in [redacted] wallet. The weapons charge involves possession of a revolver, an automatic pistol, a 12 gauge shotgun, a knife, and two clubs. These were found in [redacted] car when the two men were questioned by police. b7C

On 7/24/64 at St. Augustine, Florida File# Jacksonville 173-19

by SA's [redacted] and [redacted] -sla Date dictated 7/31/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date August 5, 1964

[redacted] was advised he did not have to make a statement, that anything he said could be used against him in a court of law, and that he had the right to see a lawyer before making a statement.

[redacted] was interviewed at the [redacted] St. Augustine, Florida, after he was arrested by the St. Augustine, Florida Police Department for investigation and turned over to the Florida State Investigators on July 24, 1964.

[redacted] advised he resides [redacted] St. Augustine, Florida. He is employed as a truck driver by the [redacted] but has been on sick leave [redacted] during the entire night of July 23-24, 1964. [redacted] worked on a car owned by [redacted] b7C

[redacted] at [redacted] St. Augustine, Florida. They left the shop only once during the night to get coffee at [redacted]. They definitely did not leave [redacted] en route to [redacted] and [redacted] denied knowledge or involvement in the arson of a motel in St. Augustine.

[redacted] admitted ownership of an Enfield .38 caliber break-back six shot revolver, Serial Number [redacted] and a black leather holster. He denied ownership of a twelve gauge single shot Harrington and Richardson shotgun, Serial Number [redacted] loaded with 00 Buckshot. The shotgun has a barrel 18 1/8" long. [redacted] stated the gun had been left in his car by an unknown person or persons.

A check of [redacted] car, a [redacted] Chevrolet bearing [redacted] disclosed the car contained an installed [redacted] radio, manufactured by the [redacted]. On a card affixed to the sun visor on the driver's side were the following notations:

On 7/24/64 at St. Augustine, Florida File# Jacksonville 173-19

by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] b7C -cec Date dictated 7/30/64

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JK 173-19

2

[REDACTED]

In the trunk of the car were various mechanic's tools and miscellaneous tools, including tire irons. Also in the trunk were a number of pink paper napkins which appeared soiled and stained. Twelve napkins were turned over to [REDACTED] investigator for the Florida Sheriff's Bureau, investigating assaults and other felonies committed in St. Augustine during the past month.

[REDACTED] denied membership in the Ku Klux Klan, and denied knowledge or involvement in any violence which took place in St. Augustine during recent months. He refused to answer further questions.

The following is [REDACTED] physical description: b7c

Name	[REDACTED]
Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	[REDACTED]
Place of Birth	[REDACTED], Georgia
Height	5'10"
Weight	185 pounds
Eyes	Hazel
Hair	Brown
Marital Status	Married [REDACTED]
Occupation	Truck driver, [REDACTED]

Social Security Number [REDACTED]

Residence [REDACTED]

Arrest Record Denied

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date August 5, 1964

1 [redacted] was advised he did not have to make a statement, that anything he said could be used against him in court, and that he had the right to consult an attorney before making a statement.

[redacted] was interviewed at the [redacted] St. Augustine, Florida, in the temporary office of the investigators for the Attorney General of the State of Florida. LEONARD was at that time under arrest for investigation, having been arrested the morning of July 24, 1964, by the St. Augustine, Florida Police Department and turned over to Florida State investigators as an arson suspect in the fire on July 24, 1964, at the Monson Motor Lodge, St. Augustine, Florida.

[redacted] denied knowledge or involvement in causing a fire at any motel or establishment in St. Augustine. He also denied participation in any violence during recent months at St. Augustine. He stated during the entire night of July 23 - 24, 1964, he and [redacted] worked on a Willis sedan at [redacted]

[redacted] explained that he came to St. Augustine on July 4, 1964, with [redacted] and [redacted] formerly resided in [redacted] and accompanied [redacted] to St. Augustine to enter into business with him. [redacted] and [redacted] rented a store building [redacted] planned to use half the building for automobile repairs. [redacted] was going to operate a radio and television repair shop. To date they have not officially opened for business.

[redacted] stated he resides at [redacted] St. Augustine, Florida, in the home of [redacted] also arrested with [redacted] at St. Augustine on July 24, 1964. Until July 4, 1964, he lived in [redacted] Florida. About one year ago [redacted] joined the Ku Klux Klan in [redacted] Florida. He took an oath of membership, but attended only two meetings during the past year. He does not consider himself to be a current member of the Ku Klux Klan. He denied

On 7/24/64 at St. Augustine, Florida File # Jacksonville 173-19

by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] b7C -cc Date dictated 7/30/64

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JK 173-19

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knowing details as to the leadership or membership of the Ku Klux Klan in [redacted] Florida. He denied knowing if [redacted] or [redacted] are members of the Ku Klux Klan.

[redacted] stated he came to St. Augustine for a day or so around Easter, 1964, to see the Easter Parade. He again came to St. Augustine from [redacted] about June 1, 1964, and visited St. Augustine a few times in mid-June, 1964. He was present at St. Augustine Beach during some of the Negro wade-ins, but was merely a spectator, and did not take part in any of the violence directed at the Negroes.

[redacted] stated a 9mm automatic pistol, Serial Number [redacted] manufactured by the Fabrique Nationale D'Armes de Guerre, Herstal Belique, loaded with a clip of thirteen rounds, was owned by him. He purchased the gun in [redacted] Florida, details unrecalled. He denied knowledge of the ownership of a twelve gauge shotgun or a .38 caliber revolver found in [redacted] car when they were arrested. He stated in early July, 1964, he sold a Model A Ford to a man named [redacted] (Last Name Unknown), employed at [redacted] Truck Stop, for \$125.00. He used \$25.00 of this money for a .45 automatic pistol. He still owes \$60.00 on the pistol, and does not as yet have possession of the weapon.

The following is [redacted] physical description:

Name	[redacted]
Race	white
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	[redacted]
Place of Birth	[redacted] Michigan
Height	6'2"
Weight	165 pounds
Build	Slender
Eyes	Hazel
Complexion	Fair
Tattoos	[redacted]

JK 173-19

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[REDACTED]

Marital Status Single
Occupation Auto mechanic
Residence [REDACTED] Florida
Former residence [REDACTED] Florida
Social Security Number [REDACTED]
Selective Service Number [REDACTED] b7C
Military Service Two years in U.S. Navy,
[REDACTED]
Arrest Record Denied
Relatives
Father [REDACTED]

This confirms information orally furnished to Mr. David Norman on 7/24/64.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE JACKSONVILLE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN JACKSONVILLE	DATE 7/24/64	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/16/64 - 7/23/64
TITLE OF CASE JAMES BROCK, Owner, Monson Motor Lodge, St. Augustine, Florida, 7/16/64		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c	TYPED BY :chd
[REDACTED] - VICTIM; [REDACTED] - VICTIM; b7c [REDACTED] - VICTIM		CHARACTER OF CASE PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS CRA, 1964	

REFERENCE: Bureau airtel to Albany, dated 7/15/64, captioned Civil Rights Act, 1964.

- C -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

One extra copy of this report has been prepared for the Jacksonville Office as further investigation in this matter is indicated.

*0-1 JK 8-10-64
app with 8-10-64*

*REC'D - CIVIL RIGHTS
FBI
JUL 28 15 10 1964*

[Handwritten signature]

*2794
32*

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: ③ - Bureau 1 - USA, Jacksonville 2 - Jacksonville (173-19)		173-19-2	MCT-45
DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT		JUL 30 1964	REC 27
AGENCY: CRA	REQUEST RECD. 7/28/64	DATE FWD. 6-94A	EX 105
BY: [Signature]	DATE: 8-78	BY: [Signature]	

64 AUG 11 1964 unit DATE 8-78 BY 23336/TW

CONTAINED
DECLASSIFIED

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Jacksonville

Report of: SA [REDACTED] b7C Office: JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
Date: 7/24/64

Field Office File No: 173-19

Bureau File No:

Title: JAMES BROCK, Owner, Monson Motor Lodge, St. Augustine,
Florida, 7/16/64; [REDACTED] - VICTIM;
[REDACTED] - VICTIM; [REDACTED] - VICTIM b7C

Character: PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1964

Synopsis: Victims, all Negroes, in conducting tests for SCLC
refused service at Monson Motor Lodge Restaurant on
7/16/64. Subject previously complied with CRA of 1964,
and served Negroes at his motel and restaurant until
white pickets appeared at his motel. Subject has
publicly announced that he would abide by the provisions
of the Civil Rights Act, and did so until the interference
by pickets.

- C -

DETAILS:

AT ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 7/19/64

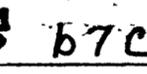
1

On July 16, 1964, HARRY BOYTE, home address 1574 Clifton Road, Atlanta, Georgia, advised he is a field secretary for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and is currently in St. Augustine, Florida, in connection with the racial integration program. He said that in connection with tests conducted this date that Negroes were refused service at the restaurant of the Monson Motor Lodge, 32 Bay Street, by Mr. BROCK, Manager. He said this test was conducted between 11:30 am and 12 noon and the following were denied entrance to the restaurant:

 (Captain of group)

b7c

On 7/16/64 at St. Augustine, Florida File # Jacksonville 173-19

by SA  and SA  b7c Date dictated 7/16/64

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2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 7/19/64

The following signed statement was furnished by [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] July 18, 1964:

"7/18/64
St. Augustine, Florida

"I, [REDACTED] do make the following voluntary statement to special agents Patrick J. Connor and Gene L. Garrett who previously identified themselves to me as special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that I may be asked to testify in a court of law at a future date as to the contents of this statement.

"I am a twenty-three year old Negro female and I reside at [REDACTED] My permanent home is in [REDACTED] Georgia, [REDACTED] I was born on [REDACTED] at [REDACTED], North Carolina. I am presently a junior at [REDACTED] College, [REDACTED] b7C

"At approximately 11:30 A.M. on July 16, 1964 I, together with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] both of whom are Negro males residing presently in St. Augustine, approached the Monson Motor Lodge, which is located at 32 Bay Street, St. Augustine, Florida. We intended to have our lunch at the Monson Motor Lodge restaurant, however as we approached the front door a man came out of the restaurant and stood in front of us and told us we could not be served in this restaurant. I asked the man his name and he told us his name was Mr. Brock and that he was the manager. We asked him why he refused to serve us and he replied that it would not be safe for us or himself to serve us as he had received threats to his person and his business. He told us that he admired our spirit but he thought it was unwise and unsafe for us to try to gain entrance into the restaurants of St. Augustine. We asked him if he was refusing us because we were Negroes and he answered yes that was the reason. While we were talking to him, he advised us that a truck belonging to the local klansmen was circling the block and that the occupants of this truck were observing us talking to him. He told us he could not serve us and asked us to leave his premises. We thanked him and left.

On 7/18/64 at St. Augustine, Florida File # Jacksonville 173-19

by SA [REDACTED] and b7C
SA [REDACTED] -chd Date dictated 7/18/64

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"I have read the above statement consisting of this page and a previous page and it is a true and accurate account of what took place at the Monson's Motor Lodge on July 16, 1964.

"/s/ [redacted]"

"Witnessed

/s/ [redacted], Special Agent Federal Bureau of Investigation, Jacksonville at St. Augustine, Florida, July 18, 1964

/s/ [redacted], Special Agent, FBI, Jacksonville at St. Augustine, Florida, July 18, 1964"

The following description of [redacted] was obtained through interview and observation:

Name	[redacted]
Sex	Female
Race	Negro
Nationality	American
Address	[redacted]
Permanent address	[redacted] Georgia
Age	23
Date of birth	[redacted]
Occupation	Student, Junior, [redacted] College,
Height	5'4 1/2"
Weight	138
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Parents	[redacted]

4-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 7/19/64

The following signed statement was furnished by
 [REDACTED] July 18, 1964:

"7/18/64
 St. Augustine, Florida

"I, [REDACTED] do make the following voluntary statement to special agents Patrick J. Connor and Gene L. Garrett, who previously identified themselves to me. I understand that I may be asked to testify in a court of law at a future date as to the contents of this statement.

"I am a twenty-seven year old Negro male and I reside at [REDACTED] I was born on [REDACTED] Florida. I have completed the tenth grade and I read and write the English language. b7C

"At approximately 11:30 a.m. on July 16, 1964 I together with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] both of whom are Negro residents of St. Augustine, approached the Monson Motor Lodge which is located at 32 Bay Street, St. Augustine, Florida. It was our intention to have lunch at the Monson Motor Lodge, however as we approached the front door a man came out of the restaurant and stood in front of the restaurant door and advised us that we could not be served at this restaurant. This man who refused us, I believe was Mr. Brock, the manager of the Monson Motor Lodge. We asked him why he refused to serve us and he answered that it would not be safe. He further explained that if he served us he thought that the klan elements would come into the restaurant and harm us and himself as well. He told us that he admired our spirit but he felt it was unwise and unsafe for us to try to enter the Monson Motor Lodge and as well the other restaurants in St. Augustine. We then asked him if he was refusing us service because we were Negroes and he replied yes. He stated further that perhaps he could serve us sometime in the future but right now it was too dangerous to serve us. While we were talking he advised us that a truck load of klansmen were observing us and not to turn around. I did turn around and I observed a grey panel type truck similar to the trucks used by the United States Government in the armed services. I believe the truck was an International model, and had windows in the body, similar to a

On 7/18/64 at St. Augustine, Florida File # Jacksonville 173-19

by SA [REDACTED] and b7C
 SA [REDACTED] -abd Date dictated 7/18/64

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JK 173-19

carry-all station wagon. I observed three white men in the truck, two of whom were riding in the front and one in the back. I recognized the man riding in the front right hand seat as a man who has appeared at most of our demonstrations and I also have seen him in the Klan parade in St. Augustine. As the truck went by us very slowly this man leaned out of the truck and pointed in the direction of us and Mr. Brock. As a result of this Mr. Brock became very nervous. Mr. Brock told us he would appreciate it very much if we would leave and we thanked him for his courtesy and left.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this page and two other pages and it is a true statement.

"/s/ [REDACTED]

"Witnessed:

/s/ [REDACTED], Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation
at St. Augustine, Florida, July 18, 1964

/s/ [REDACTED], Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation
at St. Augustine, Florida, July 18, 1964"

The following description of [REDACTED] was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	[REDACTED]
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Nationality	American
Address	[REDACTED] Florida
Date of birth	[REDACTED] Florida
Military service	U. S. Army [REDACTED]
Height	6'
Weight	160
Hair	black
Eyes	Brown
Employment	Unemployed at present time
Civil rights group	Southern Christian Leadership Conference at St. Augustine, Florida

b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date July 20, 1964

JAMES E. BROCK was interviewed at St. Augustine, Florida, at which time he was advised by Special Agent [redacted] that he did not have to make a statement and that the information he furnished could be used against him in a court of law. He was also advised of his right to consult with an attorney prior to making a statement. b7C

Mr. BROCK advised he is the owner-manager of the Monson Motor Lodge and Restaurant located at 32 Bay Street, St. Augustine, Florida. The motor lodge is owned by a corporation, Sea Wall Motor Lodge, Inc. The President and General Manager of this corporation is JAMES E. BROCK. Vice President is W. W. FAW and MARY E. BROCK (BROCK's wife) is Secretary-Treasurer. The Monson Motor Lodge is comprised of forty-five units and a modern large restaurant. BROCK employs twenty-five persons in connection with the operation of the motel and restaurant.

Prior to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the members of the restaurant and motel owners' associations at St. Augustine held a joint meeting. They decided they would comply with the Federal Law soon to be passed.

On June 30, 1964, BROCK and EDWARD MUSSALLEN, another motel owner, made an announcement which was broadcast on national television that the businessmen of St. Augustine, although not in favor of the Civil Rights Act, were law abiding citizens and would abide by its provisions.

On July 8, 1964, following the passage of the Civil Rights Act, BROCK accepted five Negroes as guests in his motel. These guests were served breakfast in BROCK's restaurant the following morning.

On July 9, 1964, a Negro couple with two small children were served lunch at the Monson Restaurant.

As of 5:00 P.M., July 9, 1964, BROCK observed ~~BUBBA MAUCY and JIM CRAIG picketing the Monson Motor~~

On 7/18/64 at St. Augustine, Florida File # Jacksonville 173-19

by SA [redacted] and [redacted] :rnc Date dictated 7/18/64 b7C

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Lodge carrying placards and Confederate flags. The placards stated, "Niggers slept here. Would you?", "Civil Rights unconstitutional", "Delicious food - Niggers ate here. Would you?"

BROCK recognized MANUCY and CRAIG as being connected with a segregationist group at St. Augustine led by HALSTEAD MANUCY. As soon as he saw the picketers, he went outside and observed J. B. STONER on the scene. There were a number of automobiles parked along the street in front of the motel flying Confederate flags. Also present were Chief VIRGIL STEWART, St. Augustine, Florida, Police Department; HOWARD HANSON, a photographer who is also a Special Deputy of the Sheriff's Office, and Lieutenant (first name unknown) HICKS of the Florida Highway Patrol.

BROCK asked STONER why he was being picketed when he was merely obeying Federal Law. STONER replied, "We're just trying to help you get some nigger business."

Lieutenant HICKS asked who was in charge of the picketing. STONER stated, "I guess you can say I am." HICKS then instructed STONER that the picketing would have to cease as of 8:30 P.M. in accordance with the Governor's ruling as to nighttime demonstrations. STONER replied that there would be no picketing after 8:25 P.M. He said, "We plan to picket all places serving niggers."

BROCK stated on the night of July 9, 1964, only two cars stopped at his motel. He was again picketed during the evening of July 10, 1964, at which time no guests registered at his motel. Picketing was resumed early in the morning of July 11, 1964.

Also picketed during the period July 9 through July 11, 1964, were the Caravan Motel, Monterey Court and Victor's Restaurant.

On July 11, 1964, BROCK visited EDWARD G. MUSSALLEM at the Caravan Motel of which MUSSALLEM is the Manager. MUSSALLEM told BROCK he had been in touch with HALSTEAD MANUCY who agreed to remove the pickets from the Caravan Motel. To do this, MUSSALLEM had to agree not to admit Negroes into the motel.

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While BROCK was at the Caravan Motel, he observed a man in an automobile whom he knew to be connected with HALSTEAD MANUCY's group. The man told him MANUCY had been trying to get in touch with BROCK. BROCK arranged to meet MANUCY at the Caravan Motel. This meeting took place about 2:00 P.M., July 11, 1964. MANUCY was accompanied by three white men recognized by BROCK as active in recent racial disturbances at St. Augustine and St. Augustine Beach. BROCK demanded to know their names if they were to be present during the conversation. They then identified themselves as [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. BROCK told MANUCY that his business was being ruined by the picketers. MANUCY replied that his only desire was to help BROCK and the rest of the restaurants and motels. MANUCY said, "The boys just don't like for you to be serving niggers." BROCK then told MANUCY that he did not see how he could tell MANUCY that he would never serve or admit a Negro to his motel, but that he was asking MANUCY to remove his pickets and not to put them at the motel again without first consulting with BROCK. This seemed to appease MANUCY who told one of the men to call off the pickets at the Monson Motor Lodge. A few minutes later, a car drove up containing picketers with their signs. They asked MANUCY what they should do and MANUCY said, "Go up to Victor's Restaurant." b7c

BROCK stated he has received no threats or other forms of intimidation from white segregationists in connection with recent developments. He pointed out the only threats he has received during racial disturbances was in June, 1964, when a call was made to his motel by an unidentified man who announced he was a Negro Muslim and that the motel would be bombed if it was not integrated. BROCK recalled this as a crank call and did not take it seriously.

While there have been no direct threats received by BROCK, he explained that the act of picketing by tough looking, poorly dressed individual carrying signs topped with Confederate flags is sufficient to almost completely discourage tourist trade. A few days of picketing could do serious, if not disastrous, financial damage to a motel

JK 173-19

or restaurant proprietor. Also, an awareness of the violent nature and background of the followers of MANUCY and other rabid segregationists in this area creates a fear on the part of many businessmen although they might not have received threats or overtures of intimidation.

BROCK stated he wants to comply with the Federal Law. He also wants to stay in the business with which he has been associated for nineteen years. Under the present circumstances, he cannot comply with the Federal Law and stay in business. He, therefore, plans to continue refusing Negroes until he can be assured of protection from white pickets and from possible reprisals in the form of violence.

Owing to the decline of business as a result of racial disturbances during the past year in St. Augustine, BROCK is four months behind in many of his financial obligations. He estimated that this is the situation among many businessmen in St. Augustine and stated he fears should the current situation persist, 50% of the individuals engaged in establishments dependent upon tourism will go bankrupt.

BROCK stated he refused to serve a group of Negroes at his restaurant on July 13, 1964, and again on July 16, 1964.

BROCK stated he preferred not to furnish a signed statement.

The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	JAMES E. BROCK
Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	[REDACTED]
Place of Birth	[REDACTED]
Height	5'6"
Weight	158 pounds
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Blond
Complexion	Fair
Residence	[REDACTED]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 7/22/64

1

On July 21, 1964, FRED MARTIN, Field Secretary, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), St. Augustine, Florida, advised that since passage of the Civil Rights Act, this organization has been sending Negroes to restaurants and motels in St. Augustine to determine if they are complying with the Act. He said on occasions white persons accompany Negroes to these places. He said these persons are interviewed upon returning from their assignments and that the following are comments which have been made by the persons conducting the tests:

Establishment	Monson Motor Lodge
Date of Test	July 7, 1964
Time of Test	10:00 PM
Persons Making Test	[REDACTED]

b7C

Comments

"This group arrived at Monson and were greeted by one of the Manucy's who attempted to block the door. Brock ordered the man to leave and there were no further incidents. The group had breakfast and were served courteously but the swimming pool had an out of order sign on it, so they went to the Floridian Motel and swim with the other group."

On 7/21/64 at St. Augustine, Florida File # Jacksonville 173-19

by SA [REDACTED] b7C inbk Date dictated 7/21/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 7/24/64

On July 21, 1964, DAVID HALPERIN, Attorney, advised he is a volunteer worker for Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) at St. Augustine, Florida. He stated that since the passage of the Civil Rights Act that this organization has been sending Negroes to restaurants and motels in St. Augustine to determine if they are complying with the Act. He said on occasions that they are accompanied by white persons who are associated with SCLC. He said these persons are interviewed upon returning from their assignments and the following are statements and comments made by persons conducting the test:

"Refusal - Monson's Restaurant July 16, 1964

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED]

"The group drove to Monson's to eat about 11:45 A.M. on July 16, 1964. Mr. Brock met them outside at the door. The following conversation ensued:

"Brock: 'Do you wish to be served?'

[REDACTED] 'Yes.'

"Brock: 'I'm sorry but at the present time I can't serve you.'

[REDACTED] 'Is it because we're Negroes?'

"Brock: 'Yes, its because you're Negroes and I'm white.'

[REDACTED] 'Have you been threatened?'

On 7/21/64 at St. Augustine, Florida File # Jacksonville 173-19

by SA [REDACTED] ^{b7C} -chd Date dictated 7/21/64

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JK 173-19

"Brock: 'Yes.'

██████████ 'Is that the main reason you won't
serve us?' b7c

"Brock: 'Yes, and because at this time I don't
have enough protection either for you
or myself. Don't look back. There
are four Klansmen in a truck passing now.'

"Brock then wanted to know where each of the
group was from, and they told him. Brock went to say that
he admired the group's courage, but that if he were a Negro
he wouldn't go to any of the white places in St. Augustine
because it wasn't safe. He continued by saying:

"'If I let you in, my place would be torn up
and I would be hurt and you would be hurt. I wouldn't
want it to happen at my place and that's why I have
to refuse you.'

"The group said: 'Thank you' and then left.
They were unanimous in emphasizing that Brock had been
very nice to them."

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 24 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI JACKSVLE

6-46 AM EST URGENT 7/24/64 ES

TO DIRECTOR

FROM JACKSONVILLE (173-19) 1P

UNSUBS; ARSON, MONSON MOTOR LODGE, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA,
7-24-64
JULY TWENTY FOUR LAST

AT THREE THIRTY FIVE AM, JULY TWENTY FOUR LAST, TWO MOLOTOV

COCKTAILS WERE THROWN THROUGH WINDOW MONSON MOTOR LODGE DINING
ROOM ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA. FIRE DEPARTMENT EXTINGUISHED FIRE.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS. PHYSICAL EVIDENCE
BEING FORWARDED TO LAB. INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED AS POSSIBLE

INTERFERENCE VIOLATION UNDER *Civil Rights Act-64* CRA SINCE PREVIOUS DAY JAMES E.

BROCK, MONSON MANAGER HAD AGREED WITH OTHER ST. AUGUSTINE

RESTAURANT OWNERS TO REINTEGRATE

END

WA MSL

FBI WASH DC

TU

MCT-19

REC-40

JUL 27 1964

EX-103

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DATE 2-8-79 BY 2333 GAT/ML