

Women as Civil and Human Rights Leaders In St. Augustine: Past, Present, and Future:

By Gwendolyn Duncan

Good Afternoon! My name is Gwendolyn Duncan, President of the Anniversary to Commemorate the Civil Rights Demonstrations, Inc. BKA, and the 40th ACCORD: A civil rights commemorative group whose mission is Remembering, Recognizing, and Honoring those who risked their lives to attain civil rights for all and celebrating St. Augustine's pivotal role in the passage of the landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Let me give you a little background information on myself and the atmosphere during the time period in St. Augustine that I am referring to before proceeding with the theme of my speech, because when I begin to tell you about some great female Civil Rights Leaders and Heroines you will then understand why they are labeled as such.

I am a fifth generation St. Augustinian, having lived 47 of my 55 years here. My husband and I now reside in Palm Coast, FL. My Great great-grandfather, Thomas A. Findley and his family lived here in the latter 1800's. One of his thirteen children, Abbie Findley Hailman was my great-grandmother with whom I got to know because she lived to be 89 years of age. She was a founder of the Historic St. Cyprian's Episcopal Church in Lincolntonville. I attended local schools, graduated from St. Augustine High and also St. Johns River Community College.

I've held positions as a Drug Prevention Specialist coordinating an After-School Program for At-Risk kids and teens, Substitute Teacher, Teacher's Assistant, Secretary, Cashier, Seamstress, personal assistant, chauffeur, fundraiser, and held one of the most rewarding and gratifying jobs: *a Mother!* My children use to say I had 35 kids. When they wanted to get my attention while I worked at the Willie Galimore Community Center, they would say, "Mrs. Duncan!", because if they called me "Momma", while at work, they wouldn't get a response.

My husband Richard and I just celebrated 35 years of marriage and we have 5 grown children, two daughter-in laws, two granddaughters, and two cats. I am the second eldest of eight girls born to my mother who had no sons.

Let me tell you a little bit about growing up in Lincolntonville. Life was good as long as we stayed in our own neighborhood or shall I say, "...stayed in our place".

During that time, one didn't have to venture too far out of one's own neighborhood because everything we thought we needed was right there. There was the church (the center of Black life) we had our own schools, grocery stores, barber shops, hair salons, shoe repair shop, restaurants, cabs, etc. If by chance one ventured to the downtown area or had to go to the doctor's office, which by the way was only a few blocks away from our home, then and only then did we realize the barriers of the color line.

I can remember Dr. King coming to St. Augustine---I was around seven years old. My mom was sitting on the front porch combing my sisters' hair. Dr. King came over and asked her if she would be attending the rally that night. I was sitting on the steps. That's the only memory I have of seeing Dr. King.

The year was 1964, a time when the KKK boldly marched through our neighborhood

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It was the time when--- some of my friends' houses were fire bombed. They would come to school and talk about it the next day.

It was the time when---the demonstrators led by Heroes Dr. Robert B. Hayling & Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. marched through the streets protesting segregation and the unjust laws that kept Blacks from sitting at the lunch counters, eating at the local restaurants, staying in the hotels or motels, going to the schools of their own choosing, swimming in the public swimming pool, or going to the so called, "white's only beaches".

It was that time---the '60's. -- The times of segregation.

Dr. King in an interview with Playboy Magazine in 1965 stated, "...we received a plea from Dr. Robert B. Hayling, the leader of the St. Augustine movement...America's oldest city...one of the most segregated cities in the America...a stronghold of Ku Klux Klan and the John Birch Society.

Rev. Abernathy, in his National Best Selling Autobiography, "And The Walls Came Tumbling Down", states, "We were always on the lookout for localities that had particularly harsh regimes, cities that were oppressive beyond the ordinary limits of southern society".

Segregation by definition was evil, but evil in this world exists in degrees...In warfare you always take care of your seriously wounded first...So we sought out St. Augustine—or to be more precise, St. Augustine sought out us. The oldest European settlement in the nation...center of racist activity for a decade, and the Ku Klux Klan...continually reminding blacks as well as whites that violence was always a possibility in the community, 'if things went too far'...Klan leader Holstead 'Hoss' Manucy ...mean spirited, ignorant, and gratuitously cruel...I can say with certainty that we learned to be more cautious and less trusting during our confrontation with Mayor Shelley and Sheriff L.O. Davis and "Hoss Manucy", and that these lessons, applied in Selma and elsewhere, were valuable in preparing us for a more difficult and violent future...we could hardly have been surprised at the hostility and death that were waiting for us.

Pat Waters of the NEW SOUTH writes, "St. Augustine was the South's last great demonstration campaign against legally supported segregation of public accommodations, the struggle continuing right up to signing of the civil rights law, as though to illustrate daily the desperate need for the law".

Claudia Slate, professor of English at Florida Southern College, in an article in *the Florida Historical Quarterly*, published by the Florida Historical Society, in the Spring 2006 Issue, writes, To the casual observer---the tourist---St. Augustine of the 1960s seemed more like a tropical paradise than a racial battleground...unique city of 15,000...prided itself on its quaint streets, historic buildings, and pristine Atlantic Ocean beaches...depended on tourists for much of its economy...paradoxically, beneath St. Augustine's façade (fa-sade) hid "the vilest kind of racism"...a journalist described the town as "schizophrenia by the sea". Whites conditioned to view blacks as inferior, paternalistically kept them

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in their place economically and socially...Historian David Colburn noted that Jim Crow segregation denied the city's black residents (approximately 23% of the city's population) "full and equal access to the railroad station, bus depot, restrooms, drinking fountains, public schools, city hospital, and library". Segregation resulted in a complete shutout of blacks from any role in local political and economic affairs" ...whites remained unaware of emerging racial discontent.

The theme and topic I was asked to speak on today is ***Women as Civil and Human Rights Leaders in St. Augustine: Past, Present, and Future.***

When I began to write about this topic, a few great women came to mind. As a matter of fact, I began to brainstorm and write down the women who influenced the Movement in St. Augustine making three columns for those in the past, the present, and the future, who have contributed to this great moment in American History, then I realized that some of the women who were on my list from the past, were on my list for those in the present. I then made my list of those who would fall in the category of the future and some are young women whose parents made a difference presently, are taking up the torch or shall I say, baton and carrying it on. Others made all three lists. They are moving forth with such determination to make sure or ensure that generations to come will know about the struggles they and their ancestors made to attain Freedom for all and justice under the Constitution of the United States of America.

Time would fail me to mention all these women, so I picked out a few courageous folks to tell you about today. I received a call about a month ago from a lady in New Jersey who participated in a Sit-In at the Woolworths lunch counter in 1963. She was arrested and spent 2 ½ to 3 weeks in the St. Johns County Jail. She kept a daily log of the things she suffered, writing notes on a paper towel. She kept the paper towels and have them today as proof of what she suffered. The stories keep coming. So the women that I mention today, or only a drop in the bucket of what's out there. So, please allow me to mention these few drops. If time fails, one can go to our website at www.accordfreedomtrail.org or visit the ACCORD Freedom Trail Markers in and around the city and county of St. Johns, FL. Brochures w/maps can be found at the Visitors' Information Center across from the Castillo de San Marcos Fort.

In March, 1964, ***Mrs. Mary Peabody*** of Boston Massachusetts, a white 72 year old mother of the governor of Massachusetts, wife of a retired Episcopal Bishop, grandmother of seven, and her friends, all wives of Bishops of the Episcopal Church; *Mrs. Esther Burgess*; *Mrs. Hester Campbell*, and *Mrs. Florence Rowe*, came to St. Augustine at the bequest of Dr. Robert B. Hayling to assist with the Movement. She and her friends and some local ladies and teens involved with the movement set off a media blitz during a Sit-In at the Ponce de Leon Motor Lodge Restaurant when she was arrested and jailed. She appeared on the Today Show and claimed that "St. Augustine was a town festering in violence and hate". In a New York Times Newspaper article dated April 1, 1964, entitled, ***Mother of Massachusetts Governor Jailed In Florida*** her son, Governor Peabody of Massachusetts said he could only, ...express admiration for his mother's courage, sincerity, and determination." Over the past few years, I've spoken to many people who were in jail with Mrs. Peabody marched alongside her and they express the self-same sentiment. ***(See Attachment #1)***

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Mrs. Esther Burgess, one of the ladies who came down from Massachusetts with Mrs. Mary Peabody, wife of Johns Burgess, the First Black Episcopal Bishop in the United States, a fair skinned black woman was arrested during a Sit-In at the Ponce de Leon Motor Lodge. At this particular time, Mrs. Burgess, Dr. Hayling, and three whites, Rev. Bill England, Miss Judith Creedy, and the Rev. Donald Clark were also arrested. Mrs. Campbell describes in her book, ***Four For Freedom***, the arrest, "As we watched from the entrance to the motel, they separated the black from the white prisoners, putting them into separate police cars. Even on the way to jail, the races must not mingle. When Esther looked into the police car, she saw a German police dog stretched out at full length across the back seat. He retreated on the command of the deputy and sat in the far corner, thus making room for her. Now Esther, having been raised on a farm in Canada, was not afraid of dogs...But what flashed through her mind at that moment was the ignoble feeling of being classed as an animal. Being made to feel like a no body as the slaves had been made to feel throughout our history. And a horror at the kind of mentality with which Negroes had to deal. For a passionate moment she felt one with the former slaves. Dr. Hayling got in beside her and they were driven off to the St. Johns County jail. Esther remembered her jail number: 3-30-6489---described as her badge of honor".

In an article entitled, ***Witness At St. Augustine by Mrs. Esther Burgess***, in the May 1964 Issue of The Church Militant by the Diocese of Massachusetts her answer to the one of the questions, Why did I feel it important to go especially to St. Augustine? She answered, "I felt it important to go because St. Augustine is the oldest city in America and the birthplace of Christianity in the United States. I further felt it important to go because it is seeking \$350,000 in Federal Funds (my taxes) to help celebrate the quadricentennial in 1965. Since it wants the taxes of all Americans, we want to be sure it celebrates the American way of life. *It's almost fifty years later: Lord have mercy!!!*

I received a letter from her daughter Margaret Harrison who said it was only later in the lives of her and her sister that they realized how much danger their mother was in and how her trip to St. Augustine changed her life forever. She said her mom often spoke of "bearing witness" in St. Augustine. It was through the eyes of their mom that they learned the true meaning of love your enemies, sisterhood, and social change

We, the 40th ACCORD posthumously honored Mrs. Esther Burgess last July 2, 2011 during our 5th Annual ACCORD Freedom Trail Luncheon. Her daughter, Margaret Harrison and a friend flew in from Connecticut to accept this honor on behalf of her mother. Margaret sent us her mother's artifacts and also a check for \$500 to help ACCORD with continuing our mission. **(Please See Attachment #2)**

Mrs. Barbara Jean Barnes Allen **(please read Attachment #3)** Barbara is truly a Civil Rights Heroine from the past, who presently is on the firing line making a difference in any way that she can. She just recently manned the 40th ACCORD table at the Flight to Freedom event last Saturday. She also helped with the Foot Soldiers Monument that is in the downtown Plaza de la Constitution. She's a member of ACCORD, the NAACP, and the Foot Soldiers Memory Project.

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Mrs. Katherine Twine, time would fail me today to tell all about Mrs. “Kat” Twine: my adopted Godmother. But, one can’t talk about “Kat” without talking about “HL” as she called her husband. The Twines were both born in Tallahassee, and came to St. Augustine at an early age. Mr. Henry L. Twine grew up in North City, near the Fountain of Youth, where his grandfather, Henry Proctor, owned a row of houses on Gault Street. Mrs. Twine grew up in West Augustine, near St. Luke AME Church. They both attended Excelsior High School in Lincolnville. Mr. Twine served in World War II, worked for the St. Augustine RECORD, and became a career postman (*by the way: I remember Mr. Twine delivering mail to my house*). Mrs. Twine was a nurse at Flagler Hospital. They began their married life in a small house at 169 Gaul Street, and then in the 1950s built a home at what is now 163 Twine St.

David Nolan writes, The Twines’ hearts beat with the freedom movement of the 1960s. Hosea Williams of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference stayed at their home in 1964, after Mr. Twine had worked to persuade Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. to take an interest in St. Augustine. David refers to them both as his great teachers. Mrs. Twine had the memory of an elephant and could rattle off facts verbatim. She had a lot of Knick Knacks at her home and remembered every person who gave her the gift. I thought that was absolutely amazing. She had a photographic memory! David Nolan said that they both were like walking encyclopedias.

Mrs. Twine used to keep a bag packed by the door for when the police came to arrest her. She had this broad-brimmed famous “FREEDOM HAT” with the inscription, “FREEDOM NOW” that she wore when she took part in the demonstrations. She told me that she had her own shade. When she would get arrested and placed in the pen behind the jail in the hot Florida sun, that hat gave her a little comfort. She told me one time that the police came to arrest her on the Saturday before Mother’s Day, but she hid out at her mother’s house because she was not going to be in jail on Mother’s Day. Mrs. Twine was going to spend Mother’s Day with her mother.

She turned herself in that Monday! Mrs. Twine as arrested five times on civil disobedience charges. She was still picketing in her 70s. She inspired me so much until I went downtown to picket at the Monson because they were getting ready to tear it down and build the Hilton. A group of us went together, one day, but I felt honored to be there by myself, following in her footsteps. People would drive by and bomp their horns. It felt great! I didn’t get arrested though.

Deric Gilliard in his book, ***UNSUNG: Living in the Shadows of a Legend: Heroes and Sherones who Marched with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.*** described Mrs. Twine as “Fire” and her husband as “Ice”. Mrs. Twine was a fiery character. She didn’t take any stuff. Deric writes, “Protesting in the blazing Florida sun that routinely rubbed shoulders with 100 degrees, Twine was frequently accompanied by her sister, Betty Jean White, who would constantly fall out during the torrid protests. Another regular protestor Georgia Mae Reed, suffered from polio...they all were protesting together when White fell out..Rushing to her sister’s aid, Twine looked up to find the barrel of a shotgun stuck, “right here in my chest”...”If you go any further, I’m going to shoot”, said the officer, ...I said, ‘well you’re just going to have to shoot, because that’s my sister...strode right pass the officer...”.

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At the age of 75, Mrs. Twine was still making a difference in the community. She volunteered to build a Habitat for Humanity House built by all women. I ask that you Google her name in the future and read more about this extraordinary Heroine of the St. Augustine Movement who fought for freedom right up until her death in 2002.

Mrs. Georgie Mae Reed, walked with two crutches. She had polio, but that didn't deter her activism. On March 31, 1964, she was among five black ladies who accompanied Mary Peabody to the Ponce de Leon Motor Lodge for a Sit-In. Mrs. Reed and the Peabody Party were arrested. The next day it was front page news all over the country. According to David Nolan, local historian, from that time until the signing of the Landmark Civil Rights Act on July 2, 1964, St. Augustine got more media coverage than it had in the previous 399 years of its existence. The sacrifices they made led Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. to hail them among the "Heroes of St. Augustine". Of those five black women, only Mrs. Lillian Twine Roberson is alive today: a sister of the late City Commissioner/Vice Mayor Mr. Henry Twine. Mrs. Georgia Mae Reed survived long enough to talk to Pulitzer Prize winning author, Taylor Branch when he visited St. Augustine in 1991, researching his monumental book, "*Pillar of Fire*"—the second in his trilogy on the Civil Rights Movement. Mrs. Reed passed away before the book was published in 1998. There is an ACCORD Freedom Trail Marker at the site of Mrs. Reed's former home to tell all who pass by that there lived a most outstanding woman who overcame hardships, made history, and then helped to write it. One of the provisions that grew out of the demonstrations in St. Augustine outlawed job discrimination---not just against blacks but also against women. Every woman who now has a job that in previous generations was reserved for men "only", owes a vote of thanks to Mrs. Georgia Mae Reed and other Heroes of St. Augustine. (Please see Attachment #4)

Mrs. Lillian Twine-Roberson, Mrs. Roberson's house was fire-bombed and burned to the ground leaving only the steps for sending their three sons to be enrolled in an all-white school. An ACCORD Freedom Trail Marker can be seen at the Gault Street site telling of the story of Mrs. Roberson's courageous acts that was displayed by this family. Mrs. Roberson went to Tallahassee with us last year for a Black History Program at the Capitol. Upon leaving Tallahassee she spoke to students at Orange Park Middle School about the St. Augustine Movement. Mrs. Roberson was one of the guest speakers during an ACCORD Train the Trainer Workshop for the teachers of the St. Johns County School District. Now in her 80's Mrs. Roberson still presently makes a difference by encouraging the youth as well as adults that Love can change the world. She believes in the non-violent approach to social change.

Dr. Dorothy Cotton, from 1960 to 1968, Dr. Dorothy Cotton was the Educational Director for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). In that capacity, she worked closely with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and other civil rights leaders, directing the Citizenship Education Program (CEP). The now famous CEP was designed to train and empower disenfranchised citizens while developing local leadership in the Deep South and promoting nonviolent social change. Later, Dr. Cotton served as the Vice President for Field Operations for the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change in Atlanta, Georgia where she was a leader and senior trainer for the Center in areas nonviolence and empowerment for leadership.

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In 1964, Dr. Cotton came to St. Augustine with SCLC. While here, she participated in the rallies, marches, and wade-ins. During a wade-in at St. Augustine Beach, she was beaten along with several young ladies trying to integrate the "all white beach". One of the young ladies with her received a broken nose by segregationists. I put Dr. Cotton in touch with this young women and I'll tell you more about her in a few minutes. About St. Augustine, Dr. Cotton wrote:

This was about the roughest city we've had – forty-five straight nights of beatings and Intimidation. In church every night we'd see people sitting there with bandages on. Some would sit with shotguns between their legs. We marched regularly at night. We Kept being ordered not to march especially at night because it was so dangerous. We Sang every night before we went out, to get up our courage. The Klan was always waiting for us – these folk with the chains and bricks and things – Hoss Manucy and his gang. After we were attacked we'd come back to the church, and somehow always we'd come. Back bleeding, singing, "I love everybody...It was hard."

Dr. Cotton under the Carter Administration, served as the Southeastern Regional Director of ACTION, the Federal Government's agency for volunteer programs from 1978 to 1981. From 1982 to May 1991, Dr. Cotton was the Director of Student Activities at Cornell University.

Dr. Cotton continues to work and is a consultant to many organizations, schools and businesses, providing inspiration and guidance on a range of topics, including multiculturalism and diversity, human relations, race relations, nonviolent change, women's issues and the paths to personal and spiritual growth. "Nonviolence as a System for Social Change" and "Challenging Emerging Leaders" are special topic areas for Dr. Cotton. While at Cornell, Dr. Cotton co-wrote a white paper entitled "The New Citizenship" which presented the thesis that "government" cannot be reinvented without first refocusing and reinventing the concept of "citizenship". This special paper received broad acclaim and resulted in two White House meetings to explore strategies for Government/Citizen partnership in the ongoing quest to reinvent government.

Dr. Cotton is a powerful motivational speaker, teacher and workshop facilitator, she often uses the *"Songs of the Movement"* to help her tell the story of America's struggle for civil rights. She accompanied Dr. King when he received the Nobel Prize for Peace in Norway. Since that time she has traveled extensively throughout the world, including visits to the former Soviet Union, The People's Republic of China, Switzerland, Africa, Vietnam, and Europe while participating in international workshops and discussions on a broad range of current social and humanitarian issues.

Among the many honors received for her public work, Dr. Cotton has been awarded an Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree at the University of New England in 1982 at which time she gave the commencement address. On May 16th, 1999 Dr. Cotton received the Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters from Spellman College in Atlanta, GA and in 1999 received the Honorary Doctorate Degree from the University of New Rochelle while also delivering the commencement address.

Dr. Cotton is currently a freelance motivational speaker and trainer and is writing her first book on

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focusing on the major lessons of the Citizenship Education Training Program of the 1960s and applying those lessons to guide thought and action in today's world.

Dr. Cotton now lives in Ithaca, NY. She was the keynote speaker for the *ACCORD 5th Annual Freedom Trail Luncheon* held on July, 2nd 2011. I spoke to her about four weeks ago on the telephone and she's planning on coming back to St. Augustine to do a Book Signing. Dr. Cotton is a lady of distinction. She was one of the women from the past, but continues today in the present making a difference, and with her book coming out soon, she will still affect and effect change in America in the future.

Dr. Cynthia Mitchell-Clarke, Cynthia Mitchell was a teenager in 1964 and also a student at Richard J. Murray High School. She went to St. Augustine Beach along with Dr. Dorothy Cotton and a few other young ladies. During the melee Cynthia's nose was broken trying to integrate the "Whites Only" beach. Dr. Cotton remembered her and asked if I knew her. I put Dr. Clarke in touch with Dr. Cotton. Her story is included in Dr. Cotton's upcoming book. I spoke to Dr. Clarke's mother a few months back and she told me how that she and her daughter and a few other ladies were driving by one of the area churches. The police stopped them and arrested all of them because they thought they were going to try to enter a local white church.

Fred Martin, a civil rights activist who worked for Dr. King and kept day to day logs from the different Movements around the United States, sent me a box from Canada filled with memorabilia, pictures, documents, etc. from the St. Augustine Movement. Included in the box were medical bills. (Please see [Attachement # 5](#)) A couple bills were that of Cynthia Mitchell for medical treatment after her nose was broken. What a thrill it was indeed to have documents to substantiate the story that was already verified by witnesses. Let me tell you a little bit about Dr. Cynthia Mitchell Clarke. She is presently owner and President and Principal Consultant at Clarke Consulting Group, LLC based in Miami/Fort Lauderdale Area. She along with associates, possess extensive experience developing programs, training on implementation and quality program evaluation.

Dr. Clarke was Assistant Superintendent of Leadership Development at Miami-Dade County Public Schools. She served as Adjunct professor, Barry University, Florida Memorial University and Miami-Dade Community College. Dr. Clarke was an elementary principal, Region Director for Business/Personnel and Curriculum. As Assistant Superintendent, Leadership Development.

Clarke Consulting Group, LLC develops comprehensive training, utilizing various medias, ensuring professional development experiences are interactive, informative, and provide follow-up activities.

Explores how even with generational differences in the workplace, there is the possibility of peaceful and productive coexistence among staff. Dr. Clarke: a woman and Civil & Human Rights Leader from the past, making a difference and effecting change presently and for future generations.

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Audrey Nell Edwards & JoeAnn Anderson-Ulmer

Four teenagers, known as The St. Augustine Four, were arrested and jailed for one month in the St. Johns County Jail then were sent to reform school for an additional five months for ordering a hamburger and a coke at the local Woolworth's Department Store. These brave teenagers refused to stop demonstrating until age 21 so the judge said to get those communist N-word, out of my court, lock them up, and throw away the key. The 40th ACCORD honored these heroes on May 30, 2004: Mr. Samuel White, Mrs. Audrey Nell Edwards-Hamilton, Mrs. Joe Ann Anderson-Ulmer, and the Late Mr. Willie Carl Singleton. Jackie Robinson, famous baseball star spoke at a rally at the St. Paul A.M.E. Church in St. Augustine. He and his wife gave the two teenage girls, of the St. Augustine Four, an all-expense paid two-week trip to New York to give them some rest and relaxation for their courageous acts displayed during the Civil Rights Movement of St. Augustine. [\(Please see Attachment #6\)](#)

Janie Young Price, Nurse Janie Young Price was housemother to many white college student as well as Dr. King and Rev. Abernathy and that her car was overturned with all four wheels up in the air because of her involvement in the movement.

Because Nurse Janie Young Jones complained to the supervising nurse, that RN's outrank a LPN in training and responsibilities and that she should be making more money than the white LPN, the supervisor told her "...if you don't like it let the doorknob hit you on your way out". Nurse Janie quit her job at Flagler Hospital. She applied for private duty and when none came, she found out that the requests went through the previous supervisor. Nurse Janie was a member of the National Nurse's association and threatened to file a complaint of discrimination if she was not given a job in two days. Nurse Janie got more work than she could handle and also more money. Her story is featured in the Spring, 2006 issue of FLAVOUR Magazine.

I don't have time to talk about the stories of Mrs. Rena Ayers still going strong at age 107 that lives at 120 Dehaven St. (a marker is in her yard); Mrs. Hattie White, whose entire family was involved; Miss Dora McDonald; Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s personal secretary; Dr. Kathryn Fentress, arrested on the steps of the Monson Motor Lodge with Dr. King; Mrs. Loucille Plummer; Mrs. B.; Miss Cuter Eubanks; Altha Louse Green, a white teacher of children's literature at a local black college, marched with the civil rights activists and refused aid when struck by a brick; Mrs. Cora Tyson, "housemother to the CRM"; and all other great women: Sheroes of the St. Augustine Movement.

Many freedom fighters, white black, Jews, Gentiles, young, old, woman and men who participated in the non-violent demonstrations in St. Augustine were spat upon, jailed, cow prodded, bones broken, beaten and battered by deputies who were also Klansmen to make the world a better place in which to live. To them we say, thank you. Some we will never identify by name, but we applaud their courage, celebrate, and share their memories.

I want to say a special thank you to Dr. Priscilla Duncan, Mrs. Lorraine McLaughlin, Miss Elizabeth Duncan our webmaster, Ms. Gale Burnick, Mrs. Kathy Price, and Miss Dalonja Duncan, who presently

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have taken up the baton to work to bring to fruition a Civil Rights Museum to the Nation's Oldest City, ensuring that future generations will never forget the sacrifices made by those who came before them. Women leaders making a difference.

The stories are endless. Time would fail me to mention any more, but there are hundreds of stories yet to be told. My daughter and I were watching Oprah after hours a few years ago, and Oprah said something that caught our attention and I think will be beneficial to mention. She said, *"...Because of Dr. King and the Civil Rights Movement, I can sit on this stage—It's amazing, it's the most amazing thing...we as African Americans have failed our young people—we did not pass on to them the importance of understanding our past...If you don't honor your past, you won't know where to go for your future."*

We must keep on working and pressing onward and upward--- there's so much to be done. ACCORD's mission is, Remembering, Recognizing, and Honoring those who risked their lives to attain civil rights for all and celebrating St. Augustine's pivotal role in the Civil Rights Act of 1964". Your help is needed: critical dollars are needed to continue: not for salaries, for we all are volunteers, no paid employees. As Dr. Robert B. Hayling oftentimes tells me, *"Together we Stand---Divided we fall!"*

In closing, I would like to read this poem entitled:

For the Master's Use

The Master was searching for a vessel to use;

Before Him were many, which one would He choose?

"Take me," cried the Gold one, "I am shiny and bright;

I am of great value and do things just right.

My beauty and luster will outshine the rest,

For someone like you, Master, gold would be best."

The Master passed on, with no word at all,

And looked at the Silver urn, narrow and tall.

"I will serve, dear Master, I'll pour out your wine;

I will be on your table whenever you dine.

My lines are so graceful, my carving so true,

I am sure I am fine enough, even for you."

Unheeding He passed to the vessel of Brass,

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Wide-mouthed and shallow and polished like glass.

"Here," cried the vessel, "I know I will do.

Place me on your table for men to view."

"Look at me," called the goblet of Crystal so clear;

"Though fragile I am, I will serve you with fear."

The Master came next to the vessel of Wood,

Polished and carved, it solidly stood.

"You may use me, dear Master," the wooden bowl said,

"But I'd rather you used me for fruit, not for bread."

Then the Master looked down on a vessel of Clay,

Empty and broken it helplessly lay;

With little hope that the Master might choose

To clean and make whole, to fill and to use.

"Oh, this is the vessel I've been hoping to find;

I'll mend it and use it and make it all mine.

I need not the vessel with pride of itself,

Nor one that is narrow to sit on a shelf;

Nor one that is big-mouthed and shallow and loud

Nor one that displays its contents so proud."

Then gently He lifted the vessel of Clay

Mended and cleaned it and filled it that day.

He spoke to it kindly, "There is work you must do;

Just pour out to others as I pour into you."

~Author Unknown

GOD Bless and keep you in JESUS Christ Name. AMEN!

Mother of Massachusetts Governor Jailed in Florida



Associated Press Wirephoto

Mrs. Malcolm Peabody, the mother of Gov. Endicott Peabody of Massachusetts, after she was arrested for participating in racial demonstration at a St. Augustine, Fla., motel.

By United Press International

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 31—The 72-year-old mother of the Governor of Massachusetts was jailed today for leading racial demonstrations here that attracted hundreds of singing Negro

youths and resulted in 117 arrests. Mrs. Malcolm Peabody, mother of Gov. Endicott Peabody, was arrested as she was preparing to sit down with a biracial group in the segregated dining room of the Ponce de Leon Motor Lodge.

She said she telephoned her son this morning and told him she had decided she would be arrested. "He told me to do anything I thought was right," she said. "It's very

Continued on Page 27, Column 2

Gov. Peabody's Mother Jailed in Sit-In

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

pleasant here," Mrs. Peabody said of the St. Johns County jail. "There are seven of us in one cell, all white women, and we have running water and a shower."

She said she planned to spend the night in jail because "it wouldn't be right to just come in and go out again."

She was charged with trespassing after a warning and jailed under \$100 bond.

Altogether, nearly 200 persons have been arrested since demonstrations started in the nation's oldest city last weekend.

The arrest of Mrs. Peabody came after hours of frantic activity by the St. Augustine police.

At one point authorities had tear gas and electric cattle prods ready, but in the end they were not used. Police dogs were used to help control the crowds, but were kept on leashes.

Mrs. Peabody, who has seven grandchildren, arrived here Sunday night and declared she was going to campaign for a "better deal" for Negroes.

Upon her arrival here she said that, while many people had come from the North to participate in the integration drive, most of them "have been young people."

"We need some old people in this thing," Mrs. Peabody said. "We are just what they say we are, do-gooders."

She started out the day by trying to enter an Episcopal Church. Church officials, explaining that "we don't want any demonstration of any kind," promptly canceled the morning communion service.

"We were fearful of life and property. If she had come to worship there would be no objection, but not for violence," said Rev. Charles Seymour, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church.

300 Youths in March

Today, Hosea Williams, an integration leader sent here by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., organized about 300 youths in the Negro district and started them on a march to the spot in the 400-year-old city where slaves were once sold at auction.

"We collected all their knives and anything else that might cause trouble, even their pencils," Mr. Williams said.

The youths tramped quietly through the streets until they reached the slave market, where they joined in singing several freedom songs.

A group of elderly white men basking in the sun continued their daily card game, barely taking notice of the demonstrators nearby.

From the slave market, about 150 of the youths continued on to the Ponce de Leon Hotel, entered the dining room and took seats at the tables, which were set with linen, silver and glassware.

The police, backed by five police dogs and carrying electric cattle prods, moved in quickly and marched the youths back outside. When they learned they were to be arrested, several of the youths started yelling, "No, no, we ain't going."

About half of the 150 strolled

away from the hotel while the police were waiting to take them to jail. Officers made no attempt to stop them and told others they could leave if they would do so immediately.

It was following the hotel demonstration that Mrs. Peabody and other members of a biracial group were arrested at the motel, which is on the outskirts of town.

Mrs. Peabody was dressed in a muted pink suit at the time of her arrest. She was taken to the county jail on the outskirts of town and sat under a shade tree in a chair furnished by officers until officials got around to booking her.

Taken into custody with Mrs. Peabody were Mrs. Donald J. Campbell, wife of the dean of the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Cambridge, Mass., and Prof. J. Lawrence Burholder, a Harvard Divinity School professor, both white, and five St. Augustine Negroes.

The Negroes were identified as Mrs. Nellie Mitchell, Mrs. Lillian Robinson, Mrs. Georgia Ann Reed, Miss Kuter Ubanks and Mrs. Rosalee Phelps.

A Boston newsman, George T. Mascott, of radio station WGBH, reportedly was taken into custody while tape-recording interviews outside the hotel when the 150 Negro youths sought service.

The police said Mr. Mascott was charged with inciting to riot and disorderly conduct. Bond was set at \$2,000 on the first charge and \$750 on the second.

An Outspoken Person

During an interview in the county jail, Mrs. Peabody declared:

"I want the experience of staying in jail. As far as accomplishing things, I think what we have done has brought the community's attention to the situation here. I respect some of the people I have met here. They say they are making progress and that we are only interrupting them."

An outspoken person, Mrs. Peabody said she thought it was "silly" of some of the jailed demonstrators to fast. She said the trespassing law that she violated "is not a proper law according to my view."

"It's not a U.S. law. It's not a civil rights law," she said.

Mrs. Peabody acknowledged that she had come to St. Augustine with the idea of avoiding arrest. But she went on:

"After I arrived, I began to see things differently. A lot of people urged me strongly that this was the thing to do [to be arrested]. I never expected that at my age I would be asked to participate in this kind of thing, but I am delighted to do so."

Asked if she were tired, she said: "Oh, gracious no. I feel fine."

Mrs. Peabody, the wife of a retired Episcopal bishop, the Right Rev. Malcolm B. Peabody, has long been active in ladies' groups of the Episcopal Church. At one time she aided in the settling of refugees and helped in a program for exchange students through the American Field Service.

Her trip to Florida is her first

venture into active civil rights demonstrations.

Mayor Joseph Shelly had warned in advance that the fact that Mrs. Peabody was the mother of the Massachusetts Governor would not spare her from arrest.

Halls Mother's Courage

BOSTON, March 31 (UPI)—Governor Peabody said today he could only express admiration for his mother's "courage, sincerity and determination."

He told a hastily called news conference: "Naturally, I was concerned about hearing that my mother and several others were arrested this noon in St. Augustine, Fla."

"I have been on the telephone to Florida, as well as to my father and other members of my family, and I am happy to report that she is well and safe."



MADRID — APRIL

REMEMBER—500,000 Spaniards in France 25 years ago, facing Franco's army marched into Ma these, 100,000 refugees remain—in camps, in the French resistance, and displacement. **10,000** still in old age, war wounds and chronic proud people forgotten by the free

SPANISH REFUGEE AID, and Salvador de Madariaga, li cians for 11 years. Your contril clothes, coal and blankets for a In memory of those who died,

SPANISH REFUGEE AID
80 East 11 St., Dept. 4, N. Y., 1000

Here is my contribution of \$ _____

Name _____ Address _____

City _____ Zip _____

Contributions are to

Gov. Peabody's Mother Jailed in Sit-In

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

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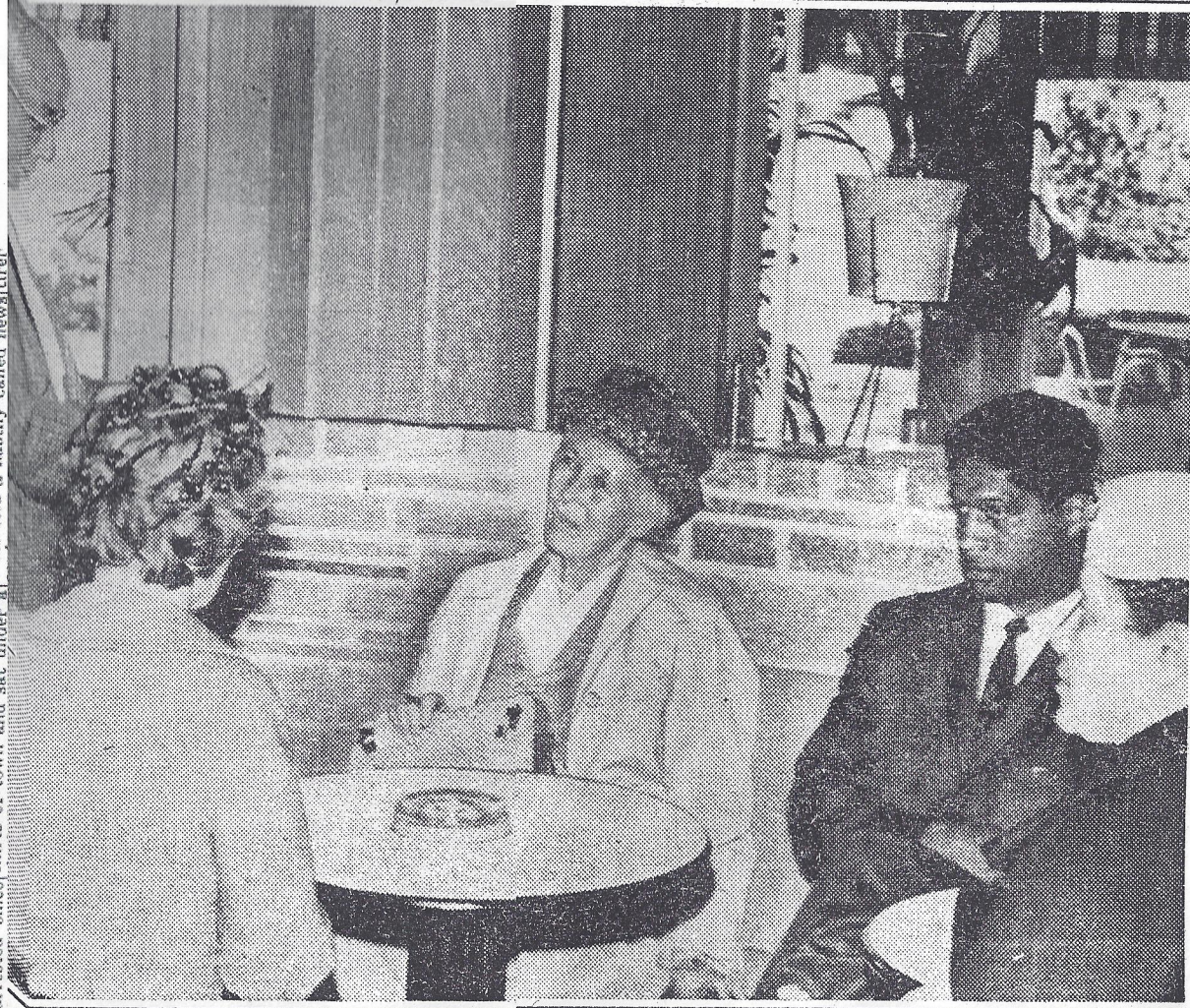
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Florida Holds Bishops' Wife

Cleric Concerned But Not Worried

NEWTON, Mass. (UPI)—Rev. John M. Burgess, suffragan bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts, says he is "very proud" of his wife who was arrested Monday during a civil rights demonstration in St. Augustine, Fla.

"I admire her courage very much... We know things are going to work out all right," he said.

Mrs. Burgess, 52, was one of five persons arrested when they refused to leave a segregated hotel in the old Spanish city.

Three other Massachusetts women who went to St. Augustine with Mrs. Burgess, a Negro, left the motel just before the arrests were made. One of these was Mrs. Malcolm Peabody, mother of Massachusetts Gov. Endicott Peabody.

The bishop said he and his two daughters, ages 17 and 15, were "concerned but not worried."

However, Bishop Burgess said he was dismayed that St. Augustine officials had taken his wife and the other demonstrators to jail in a car containing a police dog.

"They certainly weren't dangerous. I can't quite see why they had to be put in a car with the police dog," he said.

Bishop Burgess said his wife went to St. Augustine with his blessing. However, he said he personally did not plan to participate in civil rights demonstrations in southern cities.

Mrs. Burgess and her three companions, all white, had planned to return to Massachusetts Wednesday night. But the bishop said he did not know how Monday's events would affect the plans.

SINGLE COPY 20¢



MAY 1964

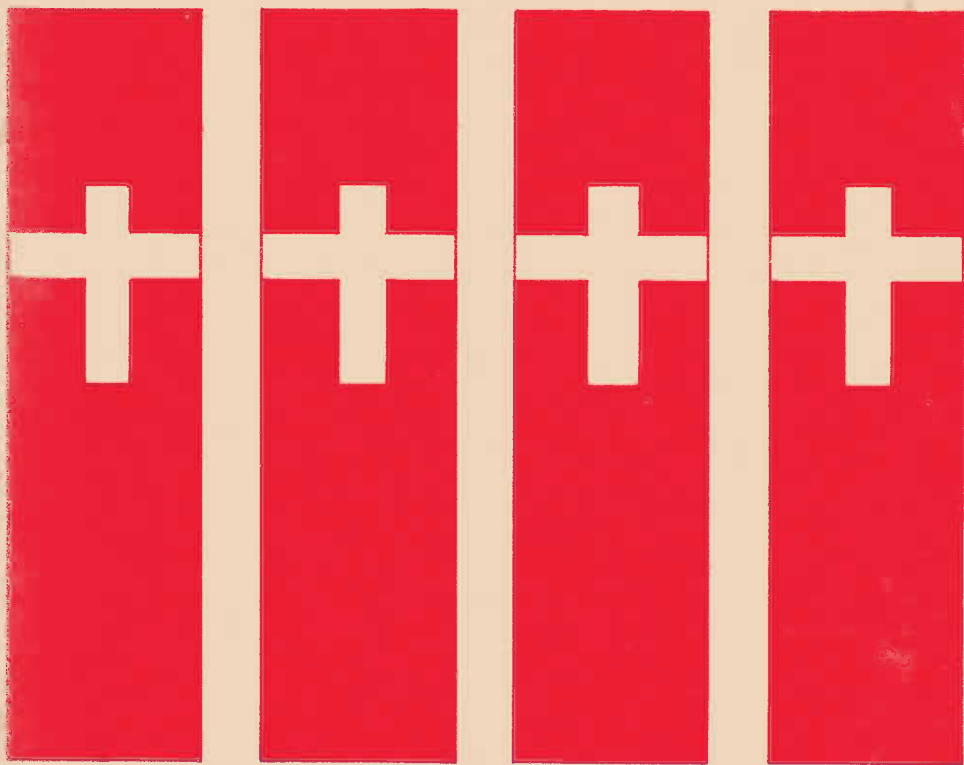
The Church Militant

Diocese of Massachusetts





FOUR FOR FREEDOM



HESTER H. CAMPBELL



WITNESS AT ST. AUGUSTINE FLORIDA

by Mrs. Esther J. Burgess

Q. *Why did I go to St. Augustine, Florida?*

A. I went because I was invited by the Massachusetts Unit of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to help Negroes in the struggle for human rights and dignity.

Q. *Why did I leave the troubled racial situation in Boston to go to a similar situation in Florida?*

A. I went for the same reason that St. Paul went, and Christians for the past two thousand years have gone — to give witness to the Gospel to wherever there is an expressed need. (Acts 16: 9-10). I have been active in the civil rights revolution in the local area. I simply extended my interest to a wider area.

Q. *Why did I feel it important to go especially to St. Augustine?*

A. I felt it important to go because St. Augustine is the oldest city in America and the birthplace of Christianity in the United States. I further felt it important to go because it is seeking \$350,000 in Federal Funds (my taxes) to help celebrate the quadricentennial in 1965. Since it wants the taxes of all Americans, we want to be sure it celebrates the American way of life.

Q. *Was I insulted there?*

A. Yes. I was told I could eat in the kitchen of the restaurant. I was placed in jail on charges of being an undesirable person, for trespassing, and for conspiracy. I was accompanied to jail by a police dog. I was put in a cell with twenty-three other prisoners for which only sixteen bunks were provided. I lived in a community where homes had been set afire, and one burned down, by the Klu Klux Klan, and where our meeting-place was watched by police with dogs.

Q. *Did the Episcopal Bishop and clergy of Florida show an interest and concern.*

A. No.

Q. *Was the Negro community solidly behind you?*

A. No. The younger people affiliated with the local NAACP and led by Dr. Robert B. Hayling a young Negro dentist, and students are very active, but Dr. Hayling does not have the full support of Negro clergy, or others in positions of leadership. Dependency upon the white community for economic reasons, almost complete segregation, and activity of terrorists combine to prevent united action.

Q. *What do the Negroes want?*

A. Their wants are modest and reasonable — only token integration exists.

- (1) Total desegregation of all public facilities.
- (2) Genuine integration of all public schools.
- (3) Fair hiring practices by both the town and local industries.
- (4) Civil service status for Negro city employees.
- (5) A more equitable policy in dealing with pickets and demonstrators.
- (6) Desegregation of the hospital.

Q. *Did the white community help?*

A. Of the thousands who are there, only three persons came forward and assisted.



Q. *Did I see people being mistreated by police?*

A. I saw the dogs and the electric cattle prods.

Q. *What is the atmosphere of the city?*

A. The atmosphere is one of tension and fear. Whites resent the fact that Negroes are no longer "good" and willing to be second-class citizens. Negroes live in fear of reprisals, but are determined to continue the fight for freedom.

Q. *Does violence exist?*

A. Yes. Demonstrations bring it out where it can be seen and dealt with.

Q. *What good did we accomplish?*

A. I feel that we have given renewed hope and courage to the local Negroes of St. Augustine. Our witness reminded the white people that this was not merely a sectional problem but an American problem. It put "flesh and blood" on the pious resolutions we pass at our General and Diocesan Conventions. It helped us understand more clearly our problem in Massachusetts.

Q. *What can we do to help the Florida situation?*

A. We can give personal witness. We can send money to the Massachusetts Unit of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, 41 Winthrop Street, Roxbury, Mass., to assist in the movement. We can work for better government nationally and support Federal rights legislation.

Q. *What can we do to help the situation in Massachusetts?*

A. We can see that our present laws against segregation in housing, education and employment are carried out. We can engage in one little action on some aspect of the problem, each in his own way, in his own place, remembering that the time to do right is always NOW.

EDITOR'S NOTE

We thank Mrs. Burgess for her fine article on her recent experience at St. Augustine, and congratulate her, Mrs. Malcolm Peabody, Mrs. Donald J. Campbell and Mrs. Payson Rowe on their courageous stand.

Diocesan Advance Fund

AS the Church Militant went to press, the Diocesan Advance Fund moved into its intensive phase, with all the canvassers ready to go.

William A. Coolidge, general chairman, and the Very Rev. Charles H. Buck, Jr., Diocesan Clerical Chairman, in a special bulletin jointly stated: "Your sustained loyalty and devotion to this great Diocesan movement is a great inspiration to us. Your continuing cooperation, as we approach the closing Campaign days, will bring a blessing and a victory as together we exert every effort toward complete success.

Everything, of necessity, moved at an accelerated

pace, with four report dates scheduled, April 27, April 29, May 1 and May 4.

At press date, 185 parishes have campaign chairmen over 150 D.A.F. parish dinners have been held and there are thousands of committeemen, team captains and workers enlisted.

Three churches have already pledged their quotas. One of these expects to double its quota and may triple it.

One of the parishes sent a message saying not only would it make its quota but would pledge an additional \$3,000 for three years.

Barbara Jean Barnes-Allen



Barbara Jean Barnes-Allen, (left) was born in St. Augustine, Florida at Flagler Hospital, to her proud parents, James Albert and Edith Papino Barnes. Edith passed when Barbara was less than a year old. Her grandparents, George and Lula Papino raised her until she moved to New York City with her father James, her mother Evelyn Findley Barnes, sister Shirley Elizabeth, and brother James. Her younger brother was born in New York City.

Barbara graduated from Washington Irving High School in New York City. She attended Florida A & M University, Tallahassee, Florida for two years. She returned to St. Augustine, married, then eventually went back to New York. There she worked as a postal clerk. She attended and graduated from Helene Field School of Registered Nursing. Barbara retired from Isabella Geriatric Center in New York City after 28 years of service on May 19, 2000.

Barbara's daughter **Sherri** lives in Miami, FL with her husband, Kyrone Perry. Her granddaughter, **Djuana Merryce Earline Harvell** graduated from the University of Nebraska Medical Center with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Pathology and Microbiology. Dr. Harvell has been conducting post-doctoral research for the past ^{few} two years at the University of Colorado-Denver, on the team of Dr. Judith Horowitz--one of the world's leading breast cancer researchers. Dr. Harvell is a Delta Sigma Theta soror of her Grand Aunt and sister of Barbara, **Shirley E Barnes**, former U.S. Ambassador (RET) to the Republic of Madagascar under Former President Bill Clinton's Administration. Shirley was also born in St. Augustine. Barbara is a mentor for teens, organizations that supports, encourages, and guides our children in the preparation for responsible citizenship.

Barbara was christened as a child at St. Paul AME Church, here in St. Augustine. Her Christian upbringing was continued in New York at St. Luke AME Church on 153rd St. on Amsterdam Ave in NYC. She presently attends Christian Cultural Center with the Dr. A. R. Bernard, Pastor. Barbara recognizes and knows she is a child of GOD, as we all are. GOD is her anchor when the water is rough and storm seems to never end. GOD is the root holds her together through many trials and tribulations, as well as many successes in this wonderful, beautiful, but brief Journey called Life.

Barbara is quoted as saying that she **"...talked 'Kat' Twine into joining the Civil Rights movement"**. After being asked by Dr. Robert B. Hayling to come down to St. Augustine and help out with the movement, Barbara was arrested in a Sit-In at St. George Street Pharmacy.

The following is a copy of a newspaper article in the St. Augustine RECORD dated March 29, 1964



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Twenty-Six Arrested For Sit-Ins Saturday

Twenty-six Negroes and white New England college students, led by a Yale United Churches of Christ chaplain, were jailed after demonstrations about 2:00 p.m. yesterday. The groups were charged with "trespassing after warning" and bond was set at \$100 each.

Heading the demonstrators at three local business establishments was Rev. David Robinson.

The 26 demonstrators were broken down into four groups who staged "sit ins" at the Monson Motor Lodge, McCartney's, and two demonstrations at the St. George Pharmacy.

Arrested at St. George Pharmacy in the first group were: Bruce R. Cribble, 21, white, New Haven, Conn.; Peter Raneroff, 20, white, Waterville, Maine; Jimmie Dee Wells, 23, Negro, St. Augustine; James S. Jackson, 19, Negro, St. Augustine; Boris Baczynski, 18, white, New Haven, Conn.; and Yana-Erskine, 20, white, Gorham, Maine.

Arrested in the second group at St. George Pharmacy were: Barbara Allen, 25, Negro, formerly of St. Augustine who gave a New York City address; Nelson Bearden, 18, white, Little Rock, Arkansas; Gene W. Overton, 21, white, Richmond, Va.; Jay M. Stoner, 23, white, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mitchell Arthur, 37, Negro, St. Augustine; and, Willie Mitchell, 40, Negro, of St. Augustine, along with Victor Paul Eby, 23, white, Kansas City, Mo.

Included among those arrested at the Monson Motor Lodge were: New Haven, Conn.; William S. Jacoby, 18, white, New York City; Leo Lawrence, 30, Negro, New Haven, Conn.; Lester J. Tate, 23, Negro, Clewiston, Fla.; Jean Lewis, 18, white, Somerville, N. J.; Maude Burroughs, 22, Negro, St. Augustine; and Elizabeth F. Brown, 44, white of Wapping, Conn.

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sent brick walls tumbling on top of automobiles, twisted railroad tracks like spaghetti, opened two-foot-wide cracks in streets and sent frightened citizens screaming out of buildings.

Patrolman Clemens said a 15-to-20-block area of the business section was almost leveled. But only three deaths were confirmed immediately in the 100,000-population city, Alaska's biggest.

Joseph Rothstein, a governor's assistant, gave the casualty figures for Kodiak and Valdez.

Governor Egan was reported "fearful we're going to have in the neighborhood of 500 to 600 dead." The report came from the office of Sen. E. L. Bartlett, D-Alaska.

Here is a community-by-community rundown of damage to Alaska's Gulf of Alaska "underbelly":

KODIAK ISLAND — "There are communities along the perimeter of Kodiak Island that according to reports have disappeared," said Rothstein. Storage tanks were reported afire. There was no power in the town of Kodiak, and Mayor Pete de Veau requested housing, clothing and shelter for women and children.

ANCHORAGE — The control tower at Anchorage International Airport collapsed. Many homes in the expensive Turnagain suburb were reported to have slid with a falling bluff into Cook Inlet. The multi-million-dollar Anchorage High School was "completely lost."

VALDEZ — Two persons were reported killed and 27 were missing. Fire, caused by the earthquake, and a tidal wave destroyed the main pier in this community 126 miles east of Anchorage. Flames spread from docks to the business district, and the Coast Guard said there was no water to fight it.

SEWARD — Three dead and 20 missing. Fire that broke out at a dock and oil storage tanks spread to this port 75 miles south of Anchorage and to a Standard Oil tanker, the Alaska Standard. The tanker was reported beached and burning.

SITKA — The Coast Guard reported that a dock collapsed at Sitka on Baranof Island, the only community in the southeast Alaska "Panhandle" reporting damage.

CORDOVA — Reported badly damaged and burning.

Tidal waves caused by the quake struck thousands of miles away in Hawaii, Japan and the Gulf of Mexico. No casualties or heavy damage were reported in these areas.

Jean Chance of Anchorage Radio Station KENI told of watching two walls of the J. C. Penney department store collapse.

CRESCENT CITY STREET AFTER TIDAL WAVE HIT

Debris littered street in Crescent City, California attests to fury of tidal wave which rolled into wide section of the town following the Alaskan earthquake, drowning 11 persons and causing heavy property damage.

—(UPI Telephoto)

Nine Dead, Heavy Damage In Crescent City

California Town Devastated By Tidal Wave From Quake

CRESCENT CITY, Calif. (UPD) — A tidal wave started by the Alaska earthquake raced down the West Coast and swept over a 56-block area of this city Saturday, killing eleven persons.

The five-foot high wall of water had traveled nearly 1,400 miles by the time it reached this northern California town of 3,000. Yet it packed enough sledgehammer force to knock buildings off their foundations, destroy power

facilities and ruin numerous businesses by fire and brute force.

Del Norte County Sheriff Oswald Hovgaard said the water hit along a 14-block front, surging four blocks into town before receding.

Every one of the city's 150 downtown shops suffered damage, Hovgaard said. He estimated damage at more than \$20 million.

Debris Smashes Stores

The wave brought with it float-

ing debris which smashed into store fronts. One four-foot-thick log swept through and destroyed a small cleaning plant. Broken power lines apparently ignited a fire at the Hussey Texaco fuel storage plant. Five 10-foot-wide tanks went up in flames.

For a time flames threatened Union 76, another fuel storage facility, but they were brought under control before reaching the Union tanks.

The wave struck Crescent City at 12:00 a.m. PST., (3:00 a.m. EST) five hours after a tremendous earthquake devastated much of Anchorage, Alaska, and several smaller towns along the rugged Alaskan coast.

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CITY ENJOYS HEAVY INFLUX OF VISITORS

St. Augustine enjoyed its biggest influx of visitors during the past week than during any period of the waning winter season.

visitors on Saturday and shopping hit its highest peak since Christmas as shoppers prepared for Easter.

Despite inclement weather, the vacationists came in a steady stream. Most motels and hotels have been filled, and restaurant owners said business hit a season peak during the week.

Many college students have been stopping here on their way to and from Daytona Beach and Fort Lauderdale. They came to go sightseeing and enjoy the city's many historical attractions.

The Easter Week Festival starting today is expected to lure more visitors.



once de Le
Motor
Lodge

334 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone 524-1378

S
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Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Martin Luther King Jr., *President*

Ralph Abernathy, *Treasurer*

Wyatt Tee Walker, *Executive Assistant*

Dear Fred.

These are the hospital bills that are due. Lingo has a bill for twenty five dollars that he lost so please include that one also.

Saville Plummer

What are they going to do about our news letter?

hospital bills for
treatment of injured
demonstrators

M. D. C. L. C.
64 Washington St. St. Augustine
Fla.
MILTON SEGAL, M. D.

MILTON SEGAL, M. D.
RADIOLOGY
OFFICE: FLAGLER HOSPITAL
PHONE 829-5401
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES:

RE: Cynthia Mitchell
298 W. King St.

Masal Bones

~~\$~~ 15.00

20
June
1964

4/23
PHONE EV 4-6481 ST
SS
S.C. PC.
64 Washington
ST Augustine
T

C. R. SMATHERS, M. D.
Ear, Nose and Throat
1842 KING STREET
JACKSONVILLE 4, FLORIDA

7184

Queen B. Mitchell
298 West King St
St. Augustine, Fla

REF ID: A62602

Cynthia

Brewster. Lieutenant.

DATE	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES			CHARGE	PAID	BALANCE
	A	B	C			
6/22/64	HC	nasal reduction		25.00		25 ⁰⁰

Please give this account your immediate attention. It is long past due and settlement must be made without further delay.

[illegible]

A-OC-OFFICE CALL
HC-HOSPITAL CALL
CO-CONSULTATION
AG-AUDIOGRAM
VT-VESTIBULAR TESTS

EXPLANATION OF CHARGES

B—AI—ANTRAL IRRIGATION
 PD—PROETZ DISPLACEMENT
 CA—CAUTERY
 AT—ALLERGY TESTS
 AI—INHALANTS

C-OS-SURGERY
OS-OFFICE
HS-HOSPITAL
IN-INJECTION
MC-MC-CASE

↑
PLEASE PAY
LAST AMOUNT
IN THIS
CASH

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