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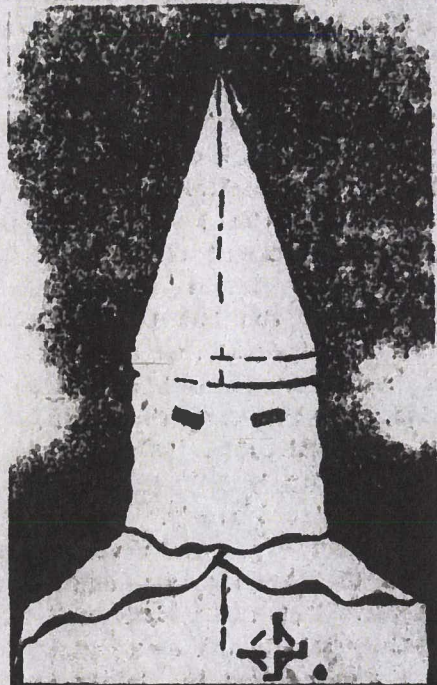
NATIVE OF LYNCHBURG

Marcus B. Toney, Confederate Veteran, Visits Old Home.

Marcus B. Toney, from Nashville, Tenn., was in Lynchburg yesterday renewing old friendships. He and Mr. T. N. Davis, as far as known, are the only surviving members of the class of 1856-1857 at the old Lynchburg College. Mr. Toney, who was born in 1840, is very active, and is on his way to Washington. He is a member of Co. B, Confederate Veterans' National Guard, at Nashville. For more than four years in the Confederate army, Mr. Toney was a member of the famous Ku Klux Klan which had its origin in Pulaski, Tennessee. He has been in the service of the New York Central railway for 50 years. He founded the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' home of Tennessee, and organized the company of Confederate Veterans to which he belongs in 1895, the uniforms being the same as those of 1861. Mr. Toney was born eight miles from Lynchburg.

CREDIT MEN AND GUESTS

KNIGHTS of the *Ku Klux Klan* Incorporated.



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KU KLUX KLAN

The Prime Purpose of This

Order Is to

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Practice Clannishness,

To Protect the Home and

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Maintenance of

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A Pure Patriotism Towards Our Glorious Country

For Information Address:

P. O. Box 775, Lynchburg, Va.

Declares Mob Deported Him

New Yorker Compelled To Leave State Of South Carolina

Philadelphia, Oct. 20.—A man giving the name of Peter McMahon, of Yonkers, N. Y., with his wrists scarred by a rope and his back bearing the marks of a whip, left a north-bound Pennsylvania railroad train here early today and sought the police for medical attention. He says he was seized and whipped Monday night a few miles outside of Trenton, S. C., after he attempted to assist Miss Florence Powell, of Aiken, S. C., in a settlement which involved a division of her father's estate.

His underclothing was stiff with blood and besides lash marks his body and neck bore the marks of ropes with which he said his tormentors had attempted to hang him. Police here are investigating his story of attempted lynching and mistreatment.

McMahon, who is 55 years old, said he believed his assailants were adopting methods of the Ku Klux Klan. He said he was seized when he left the train at Trenton, S. C., and was driven into the country in an automobile. At the point where his mistreatment occurred, he said, eight men wearing white hoods gathered around and beat him.

Tried to Hang Him.

"They threw a rope around my neck, then tried to put the other end over a tree, but it would not reach," McMahon said at the Hahnemann hospital today. After a severe beating, the men told me they had decided to let me go."

"They blindfolded me," McMahon said, "putting a hood over my head exactly like the ones they wore; then led me to an automobile and we drove to a house where I was fed.

They called a physician to examine my wounds.

"Then they drove me to Denmark, S. C. They gave me money to buy my ticket to New York after making me promise I would not return. All the way from Denmark to Washington some one came into the car occasionally, and, after looking at me, retired into another coach. This man acted as guard to see that I did not leave the train."

McMahon said he was too weak to leave the train at Washington. He told the police he was a friend and adviser of Miss Powell. He said her father lives at Aiken and is president of a bank.

Recently, according to McMahon, the father made a division of his property among his children. Florence Powell's share was \$50,000. "I did not believe that sufficient," he said, "and she and I went to Aiken last week to see if we could not get a better share for her."

McMahon described his movements in South Carolina and the feeling engendered by the interest he took in the case which resulted in the alleged mistreatment.

McMahon also said that when the men who beat him asked if he would sign a paper saying Miss Howell was incompetent to handle her own or her father's affairs, he refused, and was beaten with clubs. A rope was tied around his neck, he said, and he was dragged for a long time.

Wife in New York

Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 20. — Peter McMahon, who reported to the Philadelphia police today that he narrowly escaped death at the hands of a band of masked men near Trenton, S. C., has been absent from his home here for several months.

Yonkers police officials, acting at the request of Philadelphia authorities interviewed Mrs. McMahon and her three children who live here. Mrs. McMahon said she had not heard from her husband since he left Yonkers early in the year.

McMahon was formerly employed here as a hostler.

An Iowa farmer has a hen house than accommodates 1000 hens.

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TONIGHT

Ku Klux Klan

Public Address

By Hon. J. Q. Nolan

City Auditorium

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KU KLUX
KLAN**

Business Meeting

and

Naturalization

Ceremony

TONIGHT

Very Important



May Soon Pass On Stephenson

Supreme Court Of Indiana To
Give Decision In Case
Of Klan Leader

Victim's Dying Words
Name Him As Slayer

Given Life Term In Former
Trial; Promises Corruption
Expose From Prison

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 21 (AP)—On the action of the Indiana supreme court, which has announced it soon will give a decision in D. C. Stephenson's appeal from a murder verdict, rests the fate of the former Ku Klux Klan leader and notorious figure in the Indiana political upheaval of the last three years.

The former grand dragon of the klan in Indiana is serving a life sentence for the murder of Miss Madge Oberholzer.

Virtually unknown in 1923, Stephenson became interested in the klan and within two years he had risen to the top of that organization in Indiana, had amassed a fortune of \$1,000,000 and was an admitted political power in the state. He was reputed to have the power to make or break those aspiring to political office and he was said to have played the role of dictator over the Indiana legislature of 1925. Then came his sudden fall.

Shortly after a disagreement with Hiram W. Evans, imperial wizard of the klan, and attempts to form a separate organization to further Stephenson's political power, the Indianan was arrested, April 2, 1925, on a murder charge in connection with the death of Miss Oberholzer.

In a dying statement, the girl declared Stephenson had induced her to go to his mansion at Irvington, a suburb, and later forced her to accompany him on a train to Hammond. She asserted she was attacked while on the train.

The following day (March 17, 1925) Miss Oberholzer obtained poison and swallowed it. According to her statement, she was taken back to Indianapolis in an automobile and secreted in Stephenson's garage for two days, and afterward removed to her home.

Earl Gentry, who was alleged to have accompanied Stephenson and the girl to Hammond, and Earl Klinck, who was alleged to have removed her from the garage, were arrested and charged with murder. They were acquitted.

Stephenson was indicted by the Marion county grand jury and after a lengthy trial, was sentenced to serve a life sentence in the state prison.

The prosecution based its case on the contention that an infection in lacerations on the body of Miss Oberholzer, alleged to have been inflicted by Stephenson, contributed to her death.

For a few months after his conviction little was heard of Stephenson. Then, suddenly, the front pages of newspapers throughout the country carried stories of letters, written by Stephenson and smuggled from the prison, in which he said he could expose a "mass of corruption" in Indiana politics.

Finally the Marion county grand jury took cognizance of the charges and in time indictments were returned against John L. Duvall, mayor of Indianapolis and other officials.

During all this time, Stephenson through his attorneys, was making use of every legal device to obtain freedom writs and petitions were filed every few weeks. The main prop of his legal structure, however, was an appeal from the conviction for murder.

Stephenson Paroled

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., (AP) — D. C. Stephenson, the grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan in Indiana in the 1920s who has spent most of three decades in prison for second degree murder, has been granted his second and "last-time" parole.

Stephenson, who is 60, and who has made more than 50 legal maneuvers in a long fight for freedom received word of his parole from the Indiana state prison parole board yesterday. His actual release, hinging upon his obtaining a job and a sponsor, might be weeks away.

A prison official said he was informed that Lawrence E. Carlson, a Huntington, Ind., lawyer, had indicated he might sponsor Stephenson.

Stephenson, who studied law in prison and prepared some of his own bids for release, first was paroled in March, 1950, after serving more than 24 years of his life sentence. He was returned to the prison as a parole violator several months later.

The condition of his first parole was that he go to Tulsa, Okla., to live with a daughter. This was amended to let him work in Illinois. He disappeared from Illinois and was found later working as a printer under an assumed name in

a suburb of Minneapolis. Ten years was added to his sentence for parole violation.

He originally was sentenced in the death of Miss Madge Oberholtzer, an employe in the statehouse at Indianapolis.

Stephenson, who as head of the Klan had boasted "I am the law in Indiana," was accused of forcing Miss Oberholtzer to accompany him on a train trip to Hammond, Ind., and mistreating her, then refusing her medical attention after she took poison. He took her back to Indianapolis, where she died.

The parole board yesterday gave Stephenson another chance by a 3-2 vote and warned that any violation of this parole would mean a return to prison for life.

The votes for the parole were cast by Allen Morgan of Kokomo, Milo Murray of Gary and Ed Makowski of East Chicago. Arthur Campbell, who represented the state corrections board on the parole board, and Leo Mulva of Whiting voted against the parole.

Murray, a Negro, said, "surely I am one that would have no love for the Ku Klux Klan. I believe he should be let out before he is too old or feeble to do something for himself."

Makowski said he did not believe

The News & DAILY ADVANCE

Lynchburg, Virginia Sunday, Sept. 5, 1982

Sunday

Editorials
Business
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Parents and children joining Ku Klux Klan in disturbing numbers

N.Y. Times News Service

ATLANTA — Little Mary Murray taps on her mother's arm for permission to speak. The way 5-year-olds will do when adult conversation has ignored them too long.

"I tell my friends," she interjects, once all eyes are focused on her, "about you-know-what."

"You know," she rattles headhilly, "about going to the Klan rallies." Her parents beam, the way parents beam when a small child has said something honest and relevant.

For the Murray family, the Ku Klux Klan is most relevant.

To civil rights groups, educators and law enforcement officials, what the Murray family represents is more disturbing and dangerous: the passing from one generation to another of racial and religious hatred.

And the nation's largest teachers' association is trying to counter Klan recruiting among school-aged children with an education campaign about the violent tradition of the secret, white-robed, hate-filled group.

Don Murray is the prototype: Mary's 18-year-old father uses when he stands on the flat truck beds in the fields beneath the towering wooden crosses and speaks to people of the mild to grand knighthood of the New Order Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

Despite his role as a key organizer in Georgia's main Klan faction, he keeps his real name private to protect his family, he says, and to avoid conflicts with blacks where he works as a plant engineer.

Soon after Murray joined the Klan three years ago, his wife, Martha, a clerical worker, became a member, then his 18-year-old son, Tommy, a student at a public high school in a suburban county south of Atlanta. Little Mary and Murray's 16-year-old daughter, Kathy, attend most of the functions but are not official members.

They are among a growing number of Klan clans, husbands and wives who join the white supremacist organization together, often involving their children.

Alabama Klan leader Robert Shelton was the first to include women with a "ladies auxiliary" several years ago. But David Duke, a Louisiana who rose to national prominence as the polished, debonair spokesman of the Klan, originated the idea of involving women and children as full-fledged members.

Duke left the Klan not long ago to form the National Association for the Advancement of White People, but his responsibilities in the Klan, especially among his former followers in Georgia, many of whom now belong to the New Order Klan headed by Edward B. Fields of Marietta.

"When the wife joins, and the children participate, you know that family is going to stay with the Klan," says Fields, the 68-year-old publisher of the racist "Thunderbolt" newspaper.

Georgia Bureau of Investigation agent Tony Galey, whose intelligence squad keeps tabs on the Klan and other extremist groups, contends the much publicized efforts to recruit school-age members has not been that successful in Georgia at least.

But he said, "There's a potential there for a serious problem. The segments of the population the Klan doesn't like are no longer willing to let the Klan intimidate them."

To Martha Murray, the Klan is a kind of social order. In June, there was a picnic with softball and horseshoe games, and the chapter is planning a flea market sale

"It is good to get together with people who feel the same way you do," she says. "The thing thing could be said by a dedicated juggler, socialist, or member of the Flat Earth Society. But the language in Klan literature aimed at the true believer or potential sympathizer is not so innocuous."

A rewriting handbook for the Klan Youth Corps of Bill Wilkinson's Invisible Empire Knights of the KKK refers to "black savages who roam (school) corridors at will."

A more recent inflammatory question aims to exacerbate racial animosity among white students in integrated schools: "Do you feel about school... or just about Negroes?"

"Are you really uptight because white girls have to submit to being molested by crowds of grinning black thugs?"

Tommy Murray likes the secrecy and the "mystery" of the Klan. "It does bring out some of the adventure in a man — the element of danger," Murray says. "Sometimes, when you put on that robe, you can feel differently. There is a certain amount of civility and courage involved. We are the white warriors of the Ku Klux Klan."

Murray adds, "I don't believe any sane man wants bloodshed and warfare. But, given the political climate, I suppose the people do have weapons and food stockpiled. It will be survival of the fittest."

The National Education Association, attempting to counter Klan recruiting among youngsters, is preparing classroom materials about the uncouthness, not so courageous side of the Klan's history, and its current activities.

The NEA points to some examples from recent headlines around the nation: an Oklahoma City high school student who claimed membership in Klan youth groups with baseball bats attached to the ends of their belts; a student wearing Klan T-shirts burned a school bus during an anti-busing rally in Decatur, Ala.

At paramilitary camps run by Klan groups in Alabama and Texas, adults and teenagers received training in use of firearms and hand-to-hand combat to prepare for the racial civil war they contend is coming.

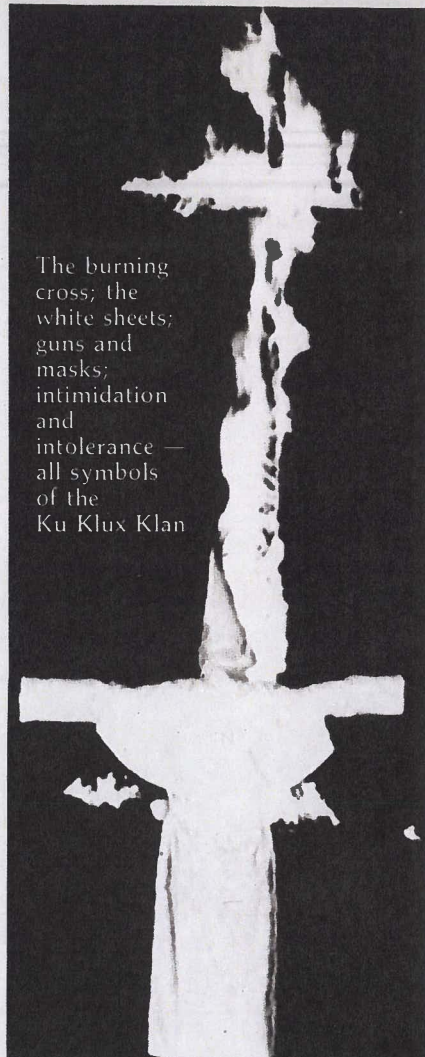
State Rep. Tyrone Brooks points to incidents closer to home. The shotgun blast fired into the home of an interracial bisexual couple last summer near the South Georgia town of Willacoochee, the picketing by robed Klan members last year in Floyd and Polk Counties against a 15-year-old black student who engaged in social activity with a white female student on a school bus.

"The picketed school he attended, dressed in their robes and sheets," said Brooks. "They went to the boy's house, burned a cross in the yard, and said they'd burn the house if he didn't get out of town."

The outspoken black legislator has been the target of a symbolic "public lynching" himself. During a rally by Fields' New Order Knights of the KKK in Monroe County, Brooks had demanded an investigation into the hanging death of a black auditor local officials ruled was a suicide.

A news story at the time recounted what happened: As robed Klan members alternated chants of "Hang Tyrone!" and "White power!" a moon-boned effigy of Brooks was dangled before the cheering crowd, then dumped at the base of a burning cross.

Please see Klan, Page D-4



The burning cross; the white sheets; guns and masks; intimidation and intolerance — all symbols of the Ku Klux Klan

Klan keeps low profile in city area

By DANNY LDNEBERRY
Staff Writer

Since a very brief flirtation with publicity in months ago, say Ku Klux Klan members in the Lynchburg area have gone underground.

A new proclaimed Klan leader who applied for a permit to hold a rally in Lynchburg's Riverside Park last year has reportedly left town.

The Klan member, who identified himself as a grand dragon of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, sought the permit in late February, 1981. The permit was granted, but the rally was canceled a few days later. The Klan leader had been fired from his job at a gasoline station, placed under police surveillance and had received threatening telephone calls and letters.

He later returned to the station, the manager said last week, but left again several months ago. He apparently had given up any Klan activities when he resumed work.

"He told me he had dropped out," said the manager, who asked that he not be identified.

The manager received a letter a few weeks ago from a hospital in Vermont, where his former employer apparently applied for a job.

Lynchburg Police Chief Calvin E. Robertson said the department has heard nothing about Klan activity in the area since last year.

Norman Oshinsky, regional director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, said the Klan is keeping a lower profile across the state.

"The Klan has been extremely ineffective and the largest Klan group in Virginia has maintained, over the past year, a very low profile," Oshinsky said Friday in a telephone interview from his Richmond office.

Oshinsky estimated Klan strength in Virginia at 250 members, about the same number as in recent years, and they're scattered all around."

Nationally, the number of Klan members has stabilized at 10,000 to 11,000, he said, up from around 6,000 in 1975.

The Anti-Defamation League, a Jewish civil rights organization, has followed the Klan for years, and Oshinsky said Klan activity is cyclical. It is on the down side of the cycle now.

The same appears true in the Lynchburg area.

Klansladies tell why they've joined the Invisible Empire

GREEN BRICK, Tenn. (AP) — In a muddy cow pasture here, a small woman in a long brocade robe and white hood is trying hard to keep from crying as she watches a flaming cross light the night sky.

In the 2½ years since her first cross-burning ceremony, the spectacle has never failed to move her. To others, it's a symbol of intimidating intolerance; to Joyce Richardson — a woman of the Ku Klux Klan — it's a welcome constant in a life of isolation.

Klansladies like Joyce Richardson now make up 30 to 40 percent of the Invisible Empire, according to Wizard Bill Wilkinson. They account for 30 percent of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, according to Don Black.

Says Edward Richards, West Virginia grand dragon of the National Knights: "Without the women, we wouldn't have a Klan."

That would suit many other Americans just fine. To them, the Klan means terror and violence. They point to its long history of intimidation and coercion, its trainings of guns and masks.

In conversation with a visitor, Klansladies with various backgrounds struck a similar theme: they wouldn't have much of a life without the Klan. They also say many blacks aren't really human and Judaism is not a religion. They want to exclude immigrants and favor sterilizing welfare mothers. They believe in segregation, no matter what the law of the land says.

When their high schools were forced to admit blacks, they dropped out. When their neighborhoods became racially mixed, they moved on. When their churches began preaching integration, they stayed home.

The women give reasons for joining. "A sense of accomplishment," says Nancy Richards, 31, a divorced divorcee who works as a retail secretary in Metal-lic, La. "Positive feedback," says Donna Smalley, 24, a divorced mother of two living outside New Orleans.

In return for that positive feedback, women sometimes pay more than their \$15 application and \$30 membership fees. Becoming a Klanslady cost Mrs. Richardson her neighbors' respect and her sister's friendship, she says.

"About two weeks after I joined, I got this white jacket with the Klan emblem on it, and I had it on over at the market," Mrs. Richardson recalls. "And there was this woman at the market who knew me — she and I used to be dressmaker together, we went to the same church and we taught Sunday school."

"I went home and I got this phone call. The person said 'Get out of the neighborhood.'"

"When I joined, my daddy said 'I don't want you to get hurt' one of my sisters. Though she was dead set against it. We were real close. Now I don't go to her house, and she don't come to mine."

And strangers, she says, have persecuted her. "I've been spit on and I've been hit with a flyswatter," she says. "But I'll never give it up. The Klan needs me and I need the Klan."

For women who call themselves Klansladies, the simplest pleasures are so easily ruled: like the restaurant that serves good, affordable food there hire black waitresses to serve it; like the little houses they scrimp and agonize for, houses that turn into islands adrift in neighborhoods turning black.

For Mrs. Richardson, the Klan is a religion: "The only church I go to now is the Klan."

In the Klan, she adds, "you feel like you're doing right, you feel close to God. You believe some day we can take this place and make it like it used to be — a good place to live."

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Even modest dreams succumb to realities: to be an operating room technician, one must be ready to help the sick, black or white, and so Joyce Richardson will never become one.

"I couldn't touch a colored person. I never have in my life," she says.

The list of the unacceptable, by the Klan's light, is long. Rarely three couples walking the street. Blacks

who don't say "yes, sir." "The notion of social equality for all."

It was David Duke who opened the Klan to women. Duke, a clear-cut college graduate, became Grand Wizard of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in 1974.

It was Duke who picked up the phone the day Donna Smalley called to see about joining the Klan. "I just looked it up in the White Paper," she explains, "under K."

Once, in the name of civility, woman like Donna Smalley were relegated to Klan auxiliaries made up of wives and girlfriends who remained safely behind the scenes. Duke looked at the auxiliaries and saw resources going to waste. So he bestowed the ceremonial title of Grand Dragon on his wife, Chloé, and started ushering women over the front lines at Klan rallies and roadblocks.

"We had a lot of women who wanted to take a more active role. We had young people who wanted to become involved, people from colleges, high schools, that type of thing," recalls Duke, who has since left the Klan to form another white supremacy organization.

"Many of the men and women wanted to meet together, so it seemed like it really worked very well. Because a lot of women were housewives, they had a lot of time. They could go to school board meetings and things like that. It was a more effective effort."

Part of that effort included combing the stacks of public libraries for books with ideas congenial to the Klan and applying them with colored cards, which are

Photo by Lawrence, Page D-6