tional political issue and a bait for colored votes without any definite assurance of action by the Senate on the re-assembling of Congress.

Congress adjourned for the summer without any action being taken on the Bill. On December 7, following the re-convening of Congress for the short session, the following letter was received from Congressman Theodore E. Burton, who was one of the staunchest supporters of the measure when it passed the House of Representatives as House Bill No. 13:

"Dear Mr. Johnson:

"I am a good deal troubled about the Anti-Lynching Bill. As is usual in the short session, there is a very strong pressure for prompt disposition of business with the idea of taking up but a few measures and giving preference to appropriation bills.

"The Democrats, both in House and Senate, make the threat that, if the Anti-Lynching Bill is brought up, they will filibuster and prevent the adoption of any legislation. Nevertheless, I am willing to insist that something be done.

"Are you coming here at an early date? Of course the prospects in the next Congress would presumably be considerably better than in this.

"Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) THEODORE E. BURTON."

The Secretary wrote Congressman Burton and also Congressman Dyer that he would come to Washington shortly to have a conference with them and other leaders regarding the prospects of the Bill and what steps might best be taken.

B

VI. ANTI-LYNCHING CAMPAIGN IN ENGLAND

During the meeting of the American Bar Association in London in the month of July, through the assistance of Mr. Percy E. Hurst, member of the Council of the Law Reform Association of London, the N. A. A. C. P. was enabled to bring to the attention of Americans in England the Anti-Lynching fight being waged in America.

The campaign was conducted by means of placards which sandwich men displayed in the streets and in public places. The placards were inscribed with such captions as "American Lawyers—How About Burning Alive of Human Beings in Your Country?"—

"Fight for Law Enforcement."—"Write for Information to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York."

Mr. Hurst wrote the National Office that so marked was the effect of the posters that an "unseen hand" had the sandwichmen relegated to side streets.

As a consequence of this campaign the N. A. A. C. P. received numerous communications from all parts of the British Empire asking for literature and details of the Association's anti-lynching campaign.

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VII. LYNCHING

The following is a comparative statement of lynchings in the United States during the past five years:

1920	. 65
1921	. 64
1922	. 61
1923	. 28
1924	16

For the thirty years prior to 1919 the average number of lynchings per year was 107. It is obvious that there must be specific causes for this sudden and almost precipitous decline in the number of lynchings that has taken place in the past few years. There are several, but the chief cause, of which others are sub-causes, is the campaign of agitation, education and publicity against lynching which has been carried on by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This campaign was greatly intensified from the time the Association initiated a definite movement for the passage of an anti-lynching bill by Congress, that is, within the past five years.

The effectiveness of the Association's campaign is attested in the report of the House Committee on the Judiciary regarding the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, made January 19, 1924, which said:

Lynchings, according to the reports reaching the public, have been decreasing in the last four or five years. Some would have us believe