visit there. As he was in the government hospital at Washington, his case was not considered. Immediately after the Board had returned to Washington from Leavenworth, Mr. Hudson was returned to Leavenworth to complete his life sentence. When apprised of this fact, the National Office wrote the War Department and shortly thereafter was notified that Hudson's sentence, too, was reduced from life imprisonment to twenty years. This makes a total of fifty-five reductions secured by the campaign—in brief, of every member of the Twenty-fourth Infantry.

At the close of the year 1924 twenty of these men had been released as a result of the Association's petition. The list, together with dates of parole, is as follows:

Isaac A. Deyo	June 5
Ben McDaniel	Aug. 16
Reuben W. Baxter	Sept. 17
Douglas T. Bolden	Sept. 17
Gerald Dixon	Sept. 17
Roy Tyler	Sept. 17
Jos. Williams, Jr.	Sept. 17
Albert T. Hunter	Nov. 10
John Ranier	Nov. 10
Jas. E. Woodruff	Nov. 10
J. H. Hudson, Jr.	Nov. 13
John Geter	Nov. 26
John H. Gould	Nov. 26
Jas. H. Mitchell	Nov. 26
Edward Porter, Jr.	Nov. 26
Grant Anderson	Dec. 3
William Burnett	Dec. 14
Chas. J. Hatton	Dec. 14
Robert Tillman	Dec. 14
Hezekiah J. Turner	Dec. 14

The Association has kept constantly in touch with the War Department, the Parole Board, the office of the United States Attorney General, and with Warden Biddle of Leavenworth Penitentiary during the campaign in behalf of the men, and the campaign will be continued in an endeavor to shorten further the terms of the men still in prison.

A brief summary of the Association's work on these cases from their beginning follows:

1. A trained investigator was sent to the scene as soon as news of the riot was received in New York, her report being published in *The Crisis* of November, 1917.

2. On October 27, 1917, the N. A. A. C. P. engaged by telegram an attorney of La Porte, Texas, a son of the famous Col. Sam Houston, to act as counsel for the men who were to be tried.

3. The N. A. A. C. P. on February 19, 1918, presented a petition signed with 12,000 names to President Wilson protesting against further executions, after 13 men had been hanged, as a consequence of which ten death sentences were commuted.

4. In 1919, in cooperation with Mr. Emmett J. Scott, an effort was made to have the War Department reconsider the cases.

5. In 1921, the N. A. A. C. P. gathered 50,000 names to a petition which was presented to President Harding, asking pardon for the men.

6. In 1923, at the Fourteenth Annual Conference of the N. A. A. C. P. in Kansas City, a pilgrimage of more than 500 members and friends was made to Leavenworth Penitentiary and the men were assured that unremitting efforts would be continued for their liberation. In cooperation with churches, fraternal bodies, welfare organizations and the Negro press, the N. A. A. C. P. gathered 125,000 signatures to a petition which was presented to President Coolidge in February of this year.

This great victory is the most striking evidence of what united effort on the part of colored people and their friends can accomplish. In this campaign, churches, fraternal orders, women's and other clubs, branches of the N. A. A. C. P., and particularly the colored press, worked whole-heartedly and unselfishly. The task could never have been accomplished had there not been such cooperation, and the results stand as a lasting monument to those who worked so faithfully. While immediate pardon to all the soldiers was not granted, nevertheless, every man of the fifty-five will be free in little more than three years, most of them within a much shorter period.

The N. A. A. C. P. here wishes to express its most cordial appreciation for this splendid cooperation and to acknowledge the unfailing interest and courtesy of Warden W. I. Biddle, of Leavenworth Penitentiary, as well as of Secretary of War John W. Weeks and members of the Parole Board.