year's annual report, with its chronicle of legal battles and triumphs for the Negro's cause, is offered herewith. It is offered with the reminder that the work here recorded can and will go on and be broadened to the degree and extent to which its continuance and extension are made financially possible.

During the year 1926 there was expended by the National Office for legal defense alone a total of \$22,577.46. This figure does not include sums raised, administered and disbursed by branches of the N. A. A. C. P. locally as was the case in Indianapolis, New Orleans, Newark, New Brunswick, Houston, Louisville and other cities.

The amount spent by the National Office was used in paying the entire cost of the second Sweet trial, in the "White Primary" Case, the Kentucky editors' libel case, the residential segregation case from the District of Columbia in the Supreme Court and in other important cases where injustice was done on account of race prejudice in New Jersey, South Carolina, New York and Indiana.

The expenditure of these sums for purposes so vitally important to the status of Negro citizenship was made possible only by the generous response to the Association's appeal and campaign for a Legal Defense Fund. This Legal Defense Fund, it should be borne in mind, is a Trust Fund which can be used for no other purpose whatsoever.

I. LEGAL DEFENSE

THE SWEET CASE

The outstanding legal victory of the year was the acquittal by a Detroit jury of Henry Sweet. The Annual Report for 1925, it will be recalled, contains an account of the trial of Dr. Ossian H. Sweet and his ten co-defendants, resulting in a jury disagreement; the case arising out of a mob attempt to drive this young colored physician from his home. Dr. Sweet, having moved into a new home at Garland and Charlevoix Avenues, in a neighborhood inhabited mainly by white mechanics, artisans and small merchants, was subjected to mob attack on his home the night of September 9, 1925, one member of the mob being shot and killed and one wounded. Dr. Sweet, his wife and two brothers, of whom one is a dentist, and seven other occupants of the house, were arrested, given a preliminary hearing and held without bail on a charge of first degree murder.

Because of the importance of the issue involved, namely, the right of self-defense, the N. A. A. C. P. through the National Office and the Detroit Branch, assumed responsibility for the case, retaining Clarence Darrow as chief counsel. Associated with Mr. Darrow were Mr. Arthur Garfield Hays of New York, Mr. Walter Nelson, a white attorney and Messrs. Julian W. Perry, Cecil O. Rowlette and Charles Mahoney, colored attorneys, all of Detroit.

After the jury disagreement in the first trial, Mr. Darrow demanded separate trials for the defendants. The State chose for the first trial Henry Sweet, a student at Wilberforce University and younger brother to Dr. Sweet, believing that the case against him was strongest. Mr. Darrow, assisted by Mr. Thomas Chawke, one of the most brilliant criminal lawyers of the State of Michigan, replacing Mr. Hays, again led the defense. Mr. Perry was the third defense attorney in this trial.

After several weeks of testimony, Mr. Chawke made a magnificent summation to the jury. When Mr. Darrow began his plea, every available part of the courtroom was crowded, many hundreds of people, white and colored, being unable to gain admission. Mr. Darrow spoke for seven hours.