III. LYNCHING.

The Association's record shows that during the year 1922 there were sixty-one lynchings. Five of the victims were white men and one was a Mexican. Press reports mention a number of lynchings of Mexicans which did not receive publicity at the time they occurred. The only one of these which came to the attention of the Association was the lynching of Elias Villareal Zarate at Weslaco, Texas, on November 11. The New York *Times* of November 16 reports a protest to the American Government by the Mexican Embassy against the alleged indiscriminate killing of Mexican citizens in the United States, especially in Texas and along the international border. The protest asserted that information on file at the Embassy indicated the violent deaths of between fifty and sixty Mexican citizens in the United States during the past twelve months; and a list of twenty-two alleged to have been killed, eleven in Texas and eleven in other states, was given out by the Embassy. This list was secured from the Mexican Charge d'Affaires by the N. A. A. C. P., and the facts given wide publicity.

The burning to death of three Negroes at Kirvin, Texas, on May 6, was so horrible an affair that the Association at once sent an investigator to the scene. The men were burned at the same stake by a mob of 500 men for their alleged implication in an assault and murder of a 17-year-old white girl. Our investigator, Mr. Dan Kelly, a native white Texan, found that the girl had probably been murdered in the course of a long standing feud between her family and another white family.

In a few instances the authorities have shown inclination to apprehend and punish the guilty parties.

Jake Brooks, a Negro packing house employee, was kidnaped on January 14 by a band of white men at Oklahoma City, Okla., and hanged. Brooks was a strike-breaker. An investigation of the strike situation was instituted by the state and county authorities by order of Governor Robertson. Members of the lynching party were prosecuted and seven were given life sentences.

On February 14, Will Jones, suspected of having shot two white farmers, was lynched in Georgia. Several members of the mob were identified and brought to trial. Eight were indicted and three were convicted and sentenced to serve prison terms of from one to four years each.

Five prominent white men of Macon, Ga., were indicted in connection with the lynching of John Glover at Holton, Ga., on August 1. The men were tried and found not guilty.

The lynching of James Harvey and Joe Jordan in Liberty County, Georgia, was investigated and indictments were returned against five citizens of Wayne County charging them with murder. The men lynched were being carried from Jesup, Wayne County, to Savannah for safekeeping. The Governor had granted a thirty-days stay, when they were taken from the officers and hanged.

Upon the insistence of citizens of Oconee County, Ga., the lynching of Aaron Birdsong, Roy Grove and Wes Hale at Snow Hill on December 4, 1921, was investigated. Several indictments were returned, but there have been no convictions.

When a white man was burned to death near Bollinger, Choctaw County, Ala., on January 28, Governor Kilby offered a reward of $400 for the arrest and conviction of "each and every person" implicated in the lynching. No arrests or convictions have been reported.

Lynching Prevented

Successful attempts by officers of the law to prevent lynchings have been made as follows:

Alabama	1
District of Columbia	1
Georgia	3
Michigan	1
North Carolina	4
Oklahoma	2
Pennsylvania	3
Texas	3
Total	18

Taken From Peace Officers and Jails

Of the total number of persons lynched victims have been taken from peace officers and jails as follows:

Arkansas	3
Florida	1
Georgia	8
Louisiana	2
Mississippi	2
Tennessee	2
Texas	8
Total	26