## AMENDMENT TO THE AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H.R. 55 OFFERED BY M\_.

Page 1, strike line 4 and all that follows through line 16, and insert the following:

## 1 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

2 Congress finds the following:

3 (1) In the 20th century lynching occurred most-4 ly in southern States by White southerners against 5 Black southerners.

6 (2) In 1892, the Tuskegee Institute began to 7 record statistics of lynchings and reported that 8 4,742 reported lynchings had taken place by 1968, 9 of which 3,445 of the victims were Black.

10 (3) Most of the lynchings that occurred in the 11 South were mass mobile lynchings.

12 (4) Mass moblike lynchings were barbaric by 13 nature characterized by members of the mob, mostly 14 White southerners, shooting, burning, and muti-15 lating the victim's body, alive.

(5) In "Anatomy of a Lynching: The Killing of 16 17 Claude Neal", community papers readily advertised 18 mob lynchings, as evidenced by a Florida local paper headline: "Florida to Burn Negro at Stake: Sex
 Criminal Seized from Brewton Jail, Will be Muti lated, Set Afire in Extra-Legal Vengeance for
 Deed."

5 (6) Civil rights groups documented and pre6 sented Congress evidence of vigilante moblike
7 lynchings.

8 (7) Evidence by NAACP investigator Howard 9 Kester documented the extreme brutality of these 10 lynchings. An excerpt from "Anatomy of a Lynch-11 ing" further illustrates this point: "After taking the 12 nigger to the woods about four miles from Green-13 wood, they cut off his penis. He was made to eat it. 14 Then they cut off his testicles and made him eat 15 them and say he liked it."

16 (8) Many civil rights groups, notably the Anti17 Lynching Crusaders, also known as the ALC, oper18 ating under the umbrella of the NAACP, made nu19 merous requests to Congress to make lynching a
20 Federal crime.

(9) Congressman George Henry White, an African American, introduced the first Federal antilynching bill and subsequently nearly 200 anti-lynching bills were introduced in the Congress during the
first half of the 20th century.

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(10) Between 1890 and 1952, seven Presidents
 petitioned Congress to end lynching.

3 (11) Between 1920 and 1940, the House of
4 Representatives passed three strong anti-lynching
5 measures, of which Congress came closest to enact6 ing anti-lynching legislation sponsored by Congress7 man Leonidas C. Dyer in 1922.

8 (12) On all three occasions, opponents of anti-9 lynching legislation, argued States' rights and used 10 the filibuster, or the threat of it, to block the Senate 11 from voting on the measures.

(13) The enactment of the Civil Rights Act of
13 1968 was the closest Congress ever came in the
post-Reconstruction era to enacting anti-lynching
legislation.

(14) In 2005, the Senate passed a resolution,
sponsored by Senators Mary Landrieu and George
Allen, apologizing for the Senate's failure to enact
anti-lynching legislation as a Federal crime, with
Senator Landrieu saying, "There may be no other
injustice in American history for which the Senate
so uniquely bears responsibility."

(15) To heal past and present racial injustice,
Congress must make lynching a Federal crime so
our Nation can begin reconciliation.

## 1 SEC. 3. SPECIFYING LYNCHING AS A HATE CRIME ACT.

2 Section 249(a) of title 18, United States Code, is
3 amended—

4 (1) by redesignating paragraph (4) as para-5 graph (5); and

6 (2) by inserting after paragraph (3) the fol-7 lowing:

8 "(4) OFFENSES INVOLVING LYNCHING.—Whoever, whether or not acting under color of law, will-9 10 fully, acting as part of any collection of people, as-11 sembled for the purpose and with the intention of 12 committing an act of violence upon any person, 13 causes death to any person, shall be imprisoned for any term of years or for life, fined under this title, 14 15 or both.".

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