

117TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 1727

To amend title 18, United States Code, to specify lynching as a deprivation of civil rights, and for other purposes.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 10, 2021

Mr. BACON (for himself, Mr. TAYLOR, and Mr. MOULTON) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

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## A BILL

To amend title 18, United States Code, to specify lynching as a deprivation of civil rights, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Emmett Till and Will  
5 Brown Justice for Victims of Lynching Act of 2021”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds the following:

8 (1) The crime of lynching succeeded slavery as  
9 the ultimate expression of racism in the United  
10 States following Reconstruction.

1           (2) Lynching was a widely acknowledged prac-  
2           tice in the United States until the middle of the  
3           20th century.

4           (3) Lynching was a crime that occurred  
5           throughout the United States, with documented inci-  
6           dents in all but 4 States.

7           (4) At least 4,742 people, predominantly Afri-  
8           can Americans, were reported lynched in the United  
9           States between 1882 and 1968.

10          (5) Ninety-nine percent of all perpetrators of  
11          lynching escaped from punishment by State or local  
12          officials.

13          (6) Lynching prompted African Americans to  
14          form the National Association for the Advancement  
15          of Colored People (referred to in this section as the  
16          “NAACP”) and prompted members of B’nai B’rith  
17          to found the Anti-Defamation League.

18          (7) Mr. Walter White, as a member of the  
19          NAACP and later as the executive secretary of the  
20          NAACP from 1931 to 1955, meticulously inves-  
21          tigated lynchings in the United States and worked  
22          tirelessly to end segregation and racialized terror.

23          (8) Nearly 200 anti-lynching bills were intro-  
24          duced in Congress during the first half of the 20th  
25          century.

1           (9) Between 1890 and 1952, 7 Presidents peti-  
2           tioned Congress to end lynching.

3           (10) Between 1920 and 1940, the House of  
4           Representatives passed 3 strong anti-lynching meas-  
5           ures.

6           (11) Protection against lynching was the min-  
7           imum and most basic of Federal responsibilities, and  
8           the Senate considered but failed to enact anti-lynch-  
9           ing legislation despite repeated requests by civil  
10          rights groups, Presidents, and the House of Rep-  
11          resentatives to do so.

12          (12) The publication of “Without Sanctuary:  
13          Lynching Photography in America” helped bring  
14          greater awareness and proper recognition of the vic-  
15          tims of lynching.

16          (13) Only by coming to terms with history can  
17          the United States effectively champion human rights  
18          abroad.

19          (14) An apology offered in the spirit of true re-  
20          pentance moves the United States toward reconcili-  
21          ation and may become central to a new under-  
22          standing, on which improved racial relations can be  
23          forged.

24          (15) Having concluded that a reckoning with  
25          our own history is the only way the country can ef-

1       fectively champion human rights abroad, 90 Mem-  
2       bers of the United States Senate agreed to Senate  
3       Resolution 39, 109th Congress, on June 13, 2005,  
4       to apologize to the victims of lynching and the de-  
5       scendants of those victims for the failure of the Sen-  
6       ate to enact anti-lynching legislation.

7               (16) The National Memorial for Peace and Jus-  
8       tice, which opened to the public in Montgomery, Ala-  
9       bama, on April 26, 2018, is the Nation’s first memo-  
10      rial dedicated to the legacy of enslaved Black people,  
11      people terrorized by lynching, African Americans hu-  
12      miliated by racial segregation and Jim Crow, and  
13      people of color burdened with contemporary pre-  
14      sumptions of guilt and police violence.

15              (17) Notwithstanding the Senate’s apology and  
16      the heightened awareness and education about the  
17      Nation’s legacy with lynching, it is wholly necessary  
18      and appropriate for the Congress to enact legisla-  
19      tion, after 100 years of unsuccessful legislative ef-  
20      forts, finally to make lynching a Federal crime.

21              (18) Further, it is the sense of Congress that  
22      criminal action by a group increases the likelihood  
23      that the criminal object of that group will be suc-  
24      cessfully attained and decreases the probability that  
25      the individuals involved will depart from their path

1 of criminality. Therefore, it is appropriate to specify  
2 criminal penalties for the crime of lynching, or any  
3 attempt or conspiracy to commit lynching.

4 (19) The United States Senate agreed to unani-  
5 mously Senate Resolution 118, 115th Congress, on  
6 April 5, 2017, “[c]ondemning hate crime and any  
7 other form of racism, religious or ethnic bias, dis-  
8 crimination, incitement to violence, or animus tar-  
9 geting a minority in the United States” and taking  
10 notice specifically of Federal Bureau of Investigation  
11 statistics demonstrating that “among single-bias  
12 hate crime incidents in the United States, 59.2 per-  
13 cent of victims were targeted due to racial, ethnic,  
14 or ancestral bias, and among those victims, 52.2  
15 percent were victims of crimes motivated by the of-  
16 fenders’ anti-Black or anti-African American bias”.

17 (20) On September 14, 2017, President Donald  
18 J. Trump signed into law Senate Joint Resolution  
19 49 (Public Law 115–58; 131 Stat. 1149), wherein  
20 Congress “condemn[ed] the racist violence and do-  
21 mestic terrorist attack that took place between Au-  
22 gust 11 and August 12, 2017, in Charlottesville,  
23 Virginia” and “urg[ed] the President and his admin-  
24 istration to speak out against hate groups that  
25 espouse racism, extremism, xenophobia, anti-Semi-

1 tism, and White supremacy; and use all resources  
2 available to the President and the President’s Cabi-  
3 net to address the growing prevalence of those hate  
4 groups in the United States”.

5 (21) Senate Joint Resolution 49 (Public Law  
6 115–58; 131 Stat. 1149) specifically took notice of  
7 “hundreds of torch-bearing White nationalists,  
8 White supremacists, Klansmen, and neo-Nazis [who]  
9 chanted racist, anti-Semitic, and anti-immigrant slo-  
10 gans and violently engaged with counter-demonstra-  
11 tors on and around the grounds of the University of  
12 Virginia in Charlottesville” and that these groups  
13 “reportedly are organizing similar events in other  
14 cities in the United States and communities every-  
15 where are concerned about the growing and open  
16 display of hate and violence being perpetrated by  
17 those groups”.

18 (22) Lynching was a pernicious and pervasive  
19 tool that was used to interfere with multiple aspects  
20 of life—including the exercise of federally protected  
21 rights, as enumerated in section 245 of title 18,  
22 United States Code, housing rights, as enumerated  
23 in section 901 of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42  
24 U.S.C. 3631), and the free exercise of religion, as  
25 enumerated in section 247 of title 18, United States

1 Code. Interference with these rights was often effec-  
2 tuated by multiple offenders and groups, rather than  
3 isolated individuals. Therefore, prohibiting conspir-  
4 acies to violate each of these rights recognizes the  
5 history of lynching in the United States and serves  
6 to prohibit its use in the future.

7 **SEC. 3. LYNCHING.**

8 (a) OFFENSE.—Chapter 13 of title 18, United States  
9 Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

10 **“§ 250. Lynching**

11 “Whoever conspires with another person to violate  
12 section 245, 247, or 249 of this title or section 901 of  
13 the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3631) shall be  
14 punished in the same manner as a completed violation of  
15 such section, except that if the maximum term of impris-  
16 onment for such completed violation is less than 10 years,  
17 the person may be imprisoned for not more than 10  
18 years.”.

19 (b) TABLE OF SECTIONS AMENDMENT.—The table of  
20 sections for chapter 13 of title 18, United States Code,  
21 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section  
22 249 the following:

“250. Lynching.”.

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