by the Convention,1 and the proposal became Article XII, Section 244, of the Mississippi Constitution of 1890.

Each of the persons named in the preceding list was a member of the Franchise Committee who voted in favor of adopting Section 244 of the Mississippi Constitution.

The vote cast by each of these persons in favor of adoption of Section 244 was the particular means by which the design of restricting the negro franchise and establishing and perpetuating white political supremacy and racial segregation in Mississippi was accomplished.

[fol. 857] **Answer to Interrogatory Number 7 as to the Factual Basis for the Assertion and Allegations Made in Paragraph 21 of the Complaint That During the Period from 1899 to Approximately 1952, White Political Supremacy in Mississippi Was Maintained and Promoted by Three Methods Among Others: Negroes Were Not Allowed to Register; to Vote; Literate Negroes Were Required to Interpret Sections of the Mississippi Constitution; Negroes Were Excluded from Democratic Primary Elections.**

The factual basis for the assertion and allegations made in Paragraph 21 of the Complaint that during the period from 1899 to approximately 1952, white political supremacy in Mississippi was maintained and promoted by three methods among others is as follows:

I. Statements By Negroes Who Were Not Allowed to Register to Vote

Appendix A includes record of the experiences of Negroes who were refused registration in Mississippi counties during the period from 1890 through 1955.

[fol. 858] II. Statistics for the Period 1890 Through 1952

In 1899 there were approximately 140,000 registered voters in Mississippi. Of this total approximately 18,000 or

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1 P 90-58, *Journal of the Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Mississippi.* (Jackson, Miss. E. L. Martin, 1890), P. 269-270.