

Let me illustrate:

In 1952, several Negro citizens of a certain county in Mississippi submitted affidavits to us alleging that because of their race the Registrar of Voters refused to register them. Although the Mississippi statutes at that time required only that an applicant be able to read and write the Constitution, these affidavits alleged that the Registrar demanded that the Negro citizens answer such questions as "What is due process of law?" "How many bubbles in a bar of soap?", etc. Those submitting affidavits included college graduates, teachers and businessmen yet none of them, according to the Registrar, could meet the voting requirements. If the Attorney General had the power to invoke the injunctive process, the Registrar could have been ordered to stop these discriminatory practices and qualify these citizens according to Mississippi law.

Another illustration:

The United States Supreme Court recently reversed the conviction of a Negro sentenced to death by a state court because of a showing that Negroes had been systematically excluded from the panels of the grand and petit juries that had indicted and tried him. In so doing the Supreme Court stated that according to the undisputed evidence in the record before it systematic discrimination against Negroes in the selection of jury panels had persisted for many years past in the county where the case had been tried. In its opinion the Court mentioned parenthetically but pointedly that such discrimination

