

and was not granted the right to vote, that he would receive a fair trial before the superior court of Bibb County, Ga., and a fair trial before the Court of Appeals of Georgia, and the supreme court, if he didn't get one in the local court.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Well, we are very glad to hear that statement, and, of course, have a very high regard for the courts of Georgia.

My last question in this particular connection, Mr. Chairman, is this:

Do you believe that there are economic sanctions against the Negro in the State of Georgia which deters him from exercising his right to register and vote?

Mr. BLOCH. I have heard of them, Mr. McCulloch, I have heard of them, but I know of no actual fact. I have heard of them just like you have. And it has been reported in the Civil Rights Commission report. But I know of no such instance.

In other words, I know of no instance where Negroes seeking to vote have been told "If you keep that up, you will lose your job," or something of that sort—that is what you mean by economic sanction? I know of no such in my county.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Do you know whether or not, even in the absence of statements to that effect, there is concerted action on the part of Georgia citizens to impose economic sanctions upon Negroes if they seek to exercise their rights which are guaranteed by the Federal Constitution and by the Georgia constitution?

Mr. BLOCH. No, sir, I know of no such. And I would say that there was not any such.

Mr. McCULLOCH. If there were such activities, as indicated by any one of my three questions, in the State of Georgia, would you be of the opinion that there should be some kind of remedy given to those people who might be denied or who have been denied their constitutional rights by such action?

Mr. BLOCH. I would say, Mr. McCulloch, that even if those sort of practices existed, or exist, which I specifically deny, that even if they did it wouldn't justify such legislation as this.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Well, maybe this legislation can be so improved so that it will be justifiable, if such conditions exist—not necessarily in Georgia, but if they exist in Piqua, Ohio, or any other city and State in the Union.

Mr. BLOCH. If such conditions exist, and if there is no remedy for them under the State law, or if the procedure followed by the State law is tested out, and not found to cure the situation, then and then only do I think that Congress should act. But how can the Congress say, or the Civil Rights Commission say, or anybody else say that a Negro—that it is a custom to deprive Negroes, or the pattern or practice is used to deprive Negroes of the right to vote, when we cannot be cited to one single case where a Negro has ever pursued his remedy through the State court. Now, I am not making that statement as a statement of fact. I say that I know of none. And I ask that it be pointed out to me if there was.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Judge, let's get this into the record. I am reading now from the report of the Civil Rights Commission, page 56. "In Baker County, with some 1,800 Negroes of voting age, none was registered. In Lincoln County"—

Mr. BLOCH. What was the last county?