

The CHAIRMAN. This is Georgia. Lincoln County, only 3 out of more than 1,500 registered.

In Wilkes County, 6 out of more than 1,300. In Terrell, 48 out of 5,000.

Now, would you say that from those figures, and these facts, that the Negro has been given the right to vote?

Mr. BLOCH. No, sir, I wouldn't say that. I would say that those Negroes who applied were either not qualified to vote under the standards of the Georgia law, or they really didn't want to vote. But out of those figures that you read me, now, why not ask the Civil Rights Commission how many of those allegedly deprived unconstitutionally applied to a superior court to review the denial of their applications?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, let's see how they apply the law in Terrell County. I am reading again from the Civil Rights Commission report.

In Terrell County, the chairman of the county board of registrars gave us grounds for denying registration to four Negro schoolteachers that in their reading test, they pronounced "equity" as "eequity," and all had trouble with the word "original."

Now, you think that is a fair interpretation of the statutes, and would you say that they are properly enforced with that kind of enforcement?

Mr. BLOCH. You are asking me a question which calls on me to admit the truth of the statement that you read. I don't admit the truth of that statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we have to take these statements as true, because—

Mr. BLOCH. I don't admit the truth of that statement. It so happens, Mr. Chairman, that Terrell—

The CHAIRMAN. Well, let's take another angle.

Mr. DOWDY. Let him answer the question. I would like to hear what he has to say.

Mr. BLOCH. I was going to say this. That Terrell County—Dawson, Ga., is the county seat of it—that set of circumstances, alleged circumstances, which you read there, are the basis of the case of *United States v. Raines, Oxford, et al.*, in which Judge Davis held the Civil Rights Act unconstitutional, and which is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States. Now, all those statements made by the Civil Rights Commission, if perchance that case should be reversed, and sent back down there for trial, then we go find out—we are going to find out whether those statements are true or not.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I have read you—I could read you most statistics, but time will not permit. But we have, for example, the following:

Three members of that Commission were southerners. And they made this statement:

Legislation presently on the books is inadequate to assure that all our qualified citizens shall enjoy the right to vote.

Against the prejudice of registrars and jurors—
said the Commission's report—

The U.S. Government appears under present laws to be helpless to make good the guarantees of the U.S. Constitution.