

(Continued from Page 3)

... I will be necessary to list participants by race.

The Negro participants included Ward Austin, on the staff of the Township of Reconciliation and time worker with the American Friends Service Committee; Walter Nelson, fire-insurance lecturer; Fred Lynn, New York attorney; Fred Johnson, Cincinnati editor; Detroit Bureau, Chicago Tribune; William Worley, with the New York Council for a Permanent FEPC; Justice Starkey, on faculty of A. and T. College; teachers, R.D. Nathan Wright, and other people from Cincinnati.

The white participants included George Houser, on the staff of the Township of Reconciliation and executive secretary of the Office of Racial Equality; Ernest Wiley, Methodist minister from North Carolina; James Post, editor of the Workers Defense League Bulletin; Igal Roodenka, New York horticulturist; Worth Bendall, plant biologist; Joseph Palmer, of the Southern Workers Defense League; Homer Jack, executive secretary of the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination; Lewis Adams, Methodist minister from North Carolina.

During the past weeks of the ... tests of company policies were made and there were 11 ar-

**Court Decision Cited**

On June 2, 1946, the Supreme Court of the United States announced its decision in the case of *Morgan versus the Commonwealth of Virginia*. By this decision it was decreed that state laws demanding segregation of interstate passengers on motor vehicles was unconstitutional. It was held in the decision that segregation of passengers crossing state lines was an "undue burden on interstate commerce." Thus it was decided that state Jim Crow laws do not affect interstate travelers. In a later decision in the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, the Morgan decision was interpreted to apply to interstate train travel as well as bus travel.

Louisville Defender  
5.3.1947 Interracial  
Group Reports (2 of 7)

Page 39

cont'd on Page 40