

Early in the fall of 1946 the executive committee of the Congress of Racial Equality and the racial-industrial committee of the Fellowship of Reconciliation decided that they should jointly sponsor a "Journey of Reconciliation" through the ~~southern South~~ in order to determine to how great an extent bus and train companies were recognizing the Morgan decision. It was also a primary purpose of the journey to discover the reaction of bus drivers, passengers, and police to those who non-violently and persistently challenge Jim Crow in interstate travel.

The Journey of Reconciliation has just been completed. During the two-week period, from April 9 to 23, an interracial group of men, traveling as a deputation team, visited 16 cities in the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky. More than 36 speaking engagements were held before church, NAACP, and college groups in the cities contacted. In these meetings the Morgan decision was explained and reports were made on what was happening on the buses and trains in the light of this decision. The response in the meetings was most enthusiastic.

Accounts of four of the twenty-one trips described in the report are given:

L. WASHINGTON, D. C. TO RICHMOND, VA., APRIL 9th

No difficulties on this leg of the trip. On both the Trailways and the Greyhound the Negroes in our group were seated up front, and the whites in back. Very little notice was paid to this by the passengers, and the bus drivers said nothing. Other passengers tended to cross the color line, too. A white couple sat on the back seat of the Greyhound with two Negroes. A Negro woman sat beside a young white