

## The Tribune Is Now Operating In New Home

### Congratulations Pour In From Business Firms And Well Wishers

WATCH FOR SPECIAL ISSUE NEXT WEEK

Will Have Open House Saturday, December 20

The first step in a long and hard struggle to establish a creditable newspaper and printing plant in Southwest Virginia was realized over the weekend when The Tribune was moved from its place of birth, 5 Gilmer Avenue, N. W., to its new home, 312 First Street, N. W.

This arduous task of moving began Friday morning after Thanksgiving and continued through the following Monday. Heavy duty trucks and cranes blocked streets while skilled workmen maneuvered the loading of heavy printing presses and linotype machines. The work was done without the slightest incident.

As Rev. F. E. Alexander, editor and publisher of The Tribune, and his faith workers labored to organize their new place of business, great crowds of well wishers and spectators stood around astounded.

Though the process of moving took three times as long as had been anticipated the publisher was determined that no break in the regular publication of The Tribune should occur. Therefore you have your Tribune today.

Next week, there will be a special opening and introductory edition which will be placed in every home in the city of Roanoke, whether subscriber or not.

According to the usual custom, the special Christmas offer of \$2.50 a year is now effective and will be through the month of December. A more practical and economic Christmas present could not be given than a year's subscription to a friend or relative.

The Tribune will have an open house for inspection and observation Saturday, December 20, from 2:00 to 5:00 p. m.

### National Negro Labor Council Reaching For Top Jobs In The American Airlines

CLEVELAND, NOV. 24.—1500 enthusiastic delegates from every state in the Nation have attended the Second Annual Convention of the National Negro Labor Council.

Time and again the delegates rose, cheering from their seats to applaud speeches by Council President William Hood, Singer Paul Robeson, actor William Marshall, Coleman Young, NNLC Executive Secretary and others.

A mass picket line of all the delegates took downtown Cleveland by storm as 1500 strong they marched from the Public Auditorium to the offices of the American Airlines to protest the firm's discriminatory hiring policy.

The campaign to win employment for Negro pilots, mechanics, stewardesses and office personnel in American Airlines is a part of an extensive program projected by the Convention to break thru Jim Crow in major industries and department store chains.

Citing victories over discriminatory hiring in Sears Roebuck stores in Cleveland, San Francisco and Newark, the Council passed a resolution urging the stepping up of the campaign in other cities to break Jim Crow in all Sears stores by Christmas.

In a stirring keynote address on Saturday morning, Mr. Hood, Recording Secretary of the world's largest local union, Local 600 of the United Auto Workers, CIO in Detroit, declared:

To the million Negro people we say: The National Negro Labor Council has pooled the great strength of your black working sons and daughters. We represent the Negro people's greatest striking power."

Referring to the Council program to win 200,000 new jobs for Negroes, Hood added: "Let us keep in mind that if in the struggle to win security, job equality, for ownership of the land, we workers and farmers fail—the doctor, the storekeeper, the lawyer and the church all of whom depend on us will be in bad shape."

Paul Robeson, speaking Friday night at the Convention opening session related the Negro Labor Council to the struggles of black workers in Africa. The dynamic, and controversial Robeson referred to his

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### Notes on The News

By T. J. Sellers



### Negro Nurses At The University Hospital

Back in September, 1951, the University of Virginia Hospital quietly hired two Negro registered professional nurses for the first time in the history of the hospital. Since that time four other nurses have been added to the staff and now four professional registered nurses are employed, one nurse who took her State Board examination this Fall but had not heard from it and therefore was not registered when this report was filed, and another nurse who has not as yet taken the State Board examination.

In addition to these six, two other Negro nurses are employed jointly by the Jackson P. Burley High School and the University of Virginia Hospital as instructors for the Practical Nurse Program.

We wanted to know just how the new setup was moving along and contacted Dr. Richard J. Ackart, who is director of the Hospital, for a behind-the-scenes account of the occupational privileges and duties of the Negro nurses.

The Negro nurses at the University of Virginia Hospital receive the same salary and other privileges that the white nurses receive. The salary scales and vacation, holiday and sick leave schedules are identical for both Negro and white nurses.

The six Negro nurses are currently assigned to the Negro Obstetrics Ward, the Negro Female Medical Ward, the Prenatal Nursery which accommodates both Negro and white infants, the white children's ward and a white private patient ward.

However, the Negro graduate nurses have not been invited to use the dining room which is used jointly by other graduate nurses and by the white administrative people.

It is interesting and encouraging to note that the decision to use Negro nurses at the University Hospital was not part of a social experiment. The general shortage of nurses made the first nurse who applied for work welcome and other qualified Negro nurses will be considered whenever they are available.

We had wanted to use a group picture of the nurses but their individual assignments made it near impossible to get all of them together at the same hour or place. The names and academic backgrounds of the nurses are as follows: Mrs. Weda

Wynne Gilmore, graduate of Freedmens Hospital School of Nursing, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Honor Breene Mobley, graduate of Good Samaritan Waverly Hospital, Columbia, S. C.; Mrs. Annie Mildred White, graduate of Lincoln Hospital School of Nursing, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. Grace Opheelia White, graduate of St. Phillips Hospital School of Nursing, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

Also Miss Fanny Solomon Randolpi, graduate of Lincoln Hospital School of Nursing, Durham, N. C.; and Miss Belle Henry, graduate of Dixie Hospital School of Nursing, Hampton, Va. The two nurses on the faculty of the Practical Nurse School are; Mrs. Lucy Ardella Johnson, graduate of Lincoln School of Nursing, Durham, N. C. and Mrs. Emma Bryson, graduate of Dixie Hospital School of Nursing, Hampton, Va.

### Segregated School Cases Slated For Airing Dec. 8-9

(By RANDOLPH L. WHITE)

We glean from the daily press that the United Nation's General Assembly's Political Committee has adopted an 18-Power resolution to set up a three-member commission to study the African racial situation.

Thirty-five to two nations voted last week for this action with 22 nations abstaining, including the United States. The African government affected and Peru were the two nations voting against the resolution.

Several colonial powers, the United States and four Scandinavian countries were among the twenty-two countries who played hands off.

Professor Ahmen Shah Bokard of Pakistan, advised the committee that a revolution is already underway in Africa, but said it could be controlled with a minimum of bloodshed through prompt U. N. action. He charged that Britain's practice of imperialism in Africa has relegated the natives, East Indian settlers and other non-whites to the lowest level of civilization and suggested that unless this practice is quickly curbed, the people would have the right to revolt.

The Professor pointed out that because of the segregation laws now being enforced by the Malan government, Indian settlers and the natives are forbidden to live in certain areas, to earn wages above a certain level and are kept in order to afford a cheap labor market to the glorification of their British exploiters.

In closing his remarks, Prof. Bokard said, "There is no such thing as an international problem that is not related to national problems because the word 'international' itself means that there are nations involved."

### Facts and Figures Of A Good Will

By A WHITE SOUTHERNER

The action of the theological faculty at Sewanee, which resigned in protest against segregation (see The TRIBUNE for Nov. 22) is getting results. Thirteen southern bishops have now swung into line behind them.

The South is divided into 22 dioceses, and Sewanee University is jointly owned by them all. Bishops representing 13 of these dioceses met at Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 13 and unanimously condemned segregation. They stated:

Discrimination between men on the ground of race alone is inconsistent with the principles of Christian religion. . . It is our Christian duty and privilege to work together as brethren in the service of Christ and His Church."

They agreed to request a special meeting of the trustees of Sewanee University to hear their views of the 15 and to reconsider their own decision concerning the admission of Negroes to that school. They were Bishop Edwin Penick, president of the Province of the whole South, and the bishops of Tennessee, South Carolina, Florida, South Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, Western North Carolina, East Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana and Kentucky.

We do not, of course, know how many of those absent would have voted with those who attended, but when the bishops of Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina and Georgia join hands and demand action against segregation, it is childish to deny that segregation is on the way out at least among the church people of the South.

It won't be long now, brothers. All over the nation white snow balls are approaching the brow of the hill. We are coming together sooner than you think. The only question which remains is, "Will We Come Together In Mutual Love?"

It is easy for the oppressor to extend his hand in friendship, as he has nothing to forgive. For his victim, love comes less easy. Sometimes I feel a tight, bleak fear that it will not, because it cannot come at all. The future of our nation is in the hands of our Negro southerners, for a nation without internal love has no internal power.

Can you forgive us enough to respond to the welcome which we so belatedly offer? If you can't no one can blame you, but the loss will be a tragedy for us all.

SARAH PATTON BOYLE  
Box 1183 Univ. Station  
Charlottesville, Va.

## Facts Concerning Charlottesville Negro Housing Problem

(By RANDOLPH L. WHITE)

Recent surveys of the Negro housing situation in Charlottesville show that there are 77 slum blocks in the city. In these blocks are 1,303 dwellings, 770 of which are in a deplorable condition—577 actually being beyond repair.

In most instances, these slum dwellings are without running water inside the house, but are served by hydrants in the yard. Outside toilets are the rule, many of which are shared by more than one family. Open sewage frequently run into "branches." In fact, a number of these dwellings are located on either banks of a small stream that winds its way through the city—Schencks Branch. At no place is this stream covered as it courses through the Negro area. But, as it enters the white area at Lane High School, it is completely encased in jumbo size sewer pipe and continues underground until it passes the school grounds and the heavily populated white area when it again reappears and winds its way to the Rivanna River.

Some years ago the writer, while serving on a certain committee appointed to investigate the possibilities of having Schencks Branch covered where it passed through the Negro area, asked a certain city official to take action towards having this blight erased. The official, who, incidentally, has long since left the city, was most sympathetic, but observed that he believed the odors emanating from the branch afforded great disinfecting powers and thus actually enhanced the health of the dwellers affected, rather than jeopardizing it. At that time the City's Gas Plant, through which the branch passed, was contaminating it through its gas processing activities. But, since the city no longer manufactures gas, Schencks Branch has doubtless lost its long-standing "disinfecting power." At least it has lost the vile odor that emanated from it during the many years Charlottesville made its own heating gas.

But, let's get back to today's housing problem. It has been truly said that Char-

lottesville's Negro population is "hemmed into an area that is gradually growing smaller because of the encroachment of business and industry. Charlottesville's Negro population also finds itself "shut out." Negro residences along Preston and Grady Avenues which fork off near 10th Street, both of which traverse the Rugby Road swank residential area, are fast becoming main business thorough-fares, and Negroes have been pushed off these streets in large numbers over the past 20 years. It was only 4 or 5 years ago that a determined effort on the part of city council was made to rezone for business an area bounded by Schencks Branch, a line drawn between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, and Tent Street all the way out to Preston Avenue. However, this move was defeated mainly through the alert action of a committee composed of the Negro citizens affected.

Even when a Negro is financially able to purchase a first-class home, it is next to impossible for him to find one in a de-

sirable area of the city.

Thus, it would seem that the main problem facing present Negro housing in Charlottesville is finding for them decent residential areas which they can call their own. Once this is done, a number of present slum-dwellers will avail themselves of the opportunity to purchase lots and build decent homes. At the same time, our slum areas will become less crowded and will thereby permit a program of razing old shacks and building substantial new housing units in their places to be carried out without undue hardship on anyone concerned.

Ere this piece appears in print, our City Fathers may have—or have not—taken action on Charlottesville's Housing Problem which was scheduled for December 1. However, despite its plans, council will be doing the intelligent thing to carefully weigh the matter of providing decent "living room" for Charlottesville's Negro citizens. LIVING ROOM itself is the prime requisite in the solution of this vexing problem.

**Vic Vet says**

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