

... His growth from ...
Biography— Thomas, Arthur E.

may 26, 1973

The Art Thomas act up close

BIOGRAPHY— THOMAS, ARTHUR E

"I think my activities did some good in Dayton in the 1960's, but times have changed. Dramatic militancy was necessary then. What is necessary today is serious, dedicated work with young black people ..."

—Dr. Arthur E. Thomas, May 22, 1973

Art Thomas has a brand new bag.

The day after the OEO money runs out at the Student Rights Center, he will switch directorships to head the Bolinga Black Cultural Resources Center at Wright State. That happens July 1.

Not long ago Art Thomas was perhaps the most loved and the most hated black man in Dayton. The mention of his name could spark clenched-teeth arguments all over town.

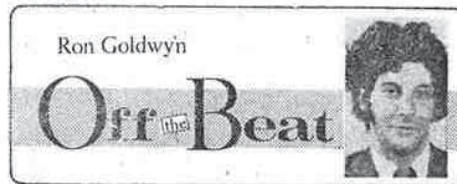
When he put together the early Model Cities education component, he was hailed as an innovator and suspected of empire building. When he led blacks out of racially troubled Stivers High School in September of 1969 — an act that ultimately cost his job with the school system — he was reviled as a meddling rabble-rouser and revered as a fearless protector of black children.

THOMAS COULD RAGE and he could cajole. He could go downtown and castigate The Man for genocidal racism. Then he could inspire a room full of black students with Apple Pie (study hard, get a good job, beat The Man at his own game, be somebody) carefully cloaked in street language.

The tag was militant, and Art Thomas didn't mind at all.

The last few years have offered a quieter, less visible Art Thomas. The message is much the same, but the tactics are different. The whole notion of student rights implies working within the system: give students due process, treat them like citizens, make them responsible for their own actions.

The new image hasn't always succeeded. Many whites alienated by past confrontations have been



distrustful of the low key. Thomas, frequently out of town for speeches, workshops and congressional testimony, sees less of the youngsters who once formed his constituency. His frequent opposition to liberal Supt. Wayne Carle, who fired him, has cost Thomas support among the black middle-class parents who admire Carle's integration policies.

It is now possible to discuss the education of black children in Dayton, Ohio, without thinking of Art Thomas. When I arrived in Dayton four years ago, that was not the case.

THOMAS SEEMED TO BE in the midst of every movement on the West Side. His reaction was sought to every development, and if he proved unavailable or uncommunicative to the white press, that simply made his counsel more sought after.

I had to wait two months on the city hall beat to come in contact with this mercurial and legendary figure. That first meeting really showed the facets of Thomas's style, and it was a stunner. When I say "come in contact," I mean that quite literally.

Late one wintry Friday in February 1969, a score of West Dayton leaders showed up at city hall demanding a meeting with then City Manager Graham W. Watt. The issue was a federal audit of the Model Cities Planning Council, with subsequent charges of irregularities. The Model Cities group wanted to clear the air. Watt agreed to meet.

Thomas, as leadoff man, was resplendent in a three-piece gray check suit, a black turtleneck, and a

beaded necklace supporting a black wood carving of a warrior's face. "To put the evil spirit on white folks," he said, with no trace of a smile.

Pacing around the room, Thomas asked a series of rhetorical questions about the sound shape of the planning council's finances, with Watt murmuring agreement.

After each question Thomas whirled, pointed at me and sneered, "You got that, white boy?"

I felt all eyes upon me, but made no acknowledgement.

One last question. Was it not true, Thomas asked, that the audit showed no money misappropriated? Watt agreed.

Thomas glanced at me, and didn't see my pencil moving.

"**MAKE HIM WRITE** that down," he instructed some stern looking gentlemen nearby. Still no movement.

Thomas strode across the room, grabbed my notebook and wrote, "No money was misappropriated." He flung the book back into my lap and finished his remarks to strong applause.

Now Watt had the floor, responding to other members of the group. His back was to me.

Thomas eased over to my seat, leaned over blocking my view, and finally bent down to dangle the warrior's face in my notebook.

Wordless, he opened his eyes wide and sat on the

(Continued on Page 32)

CLARIFICATION — The mention in Thursday's column about "the son of a school board member" who had signed a petition in support of two controversial Tippencanoe High School teachers actually refers to the stepson of a board member. The youth subsequently removed his name from the petition.

Off the Beat

JARR HER. MAY 26 1973

(Continued from Page 24)

arm of my chair. Then he slid into my lap, onto my right leg, to be precise.

I come from a classical journalistic training. The cardinal rule is: Don't get involved. Reporters have to endure hardships, but they shouldn't take it personally.

I shifted my notebook to my left leg.

Watt kept talking and I kept writing. Finally it got too difficult, so I got up and stood by the window. Thomas followed, gave me another scare-stare, then went back to his (my) seat. Mercifully, the meeting ended.

I had been embarrassed and angry, but had said nothing. There was also a part of me that marveled over the man's style, his fine sense of the dramatic, his effective use of the scapegoat.

After people drifted out, I hung back. Not so coincidentally, Thomas and I found ourselves along in an empty hallway.

"I like your style," I said. "It was great theater."

Then I explained how he had put me in an impossible position. If I did exactly what he ordered, I would be his lackey. If not, I was the racist press.

Incredibly, he agreed.

He had nothing against me personally, he said. "You can't help it because you're white any more than I can help it that I'm black."

It's just necessary, he added, "for me to maintain a bad rapport with the press."

We shook hands, and I've been enjoying the theater ever since.

HOW it is

DAYTON DAILY NEWS

MAY 11, 1973

By - Thomas, Arthur
Schooling, faith the answers,

CSU vice president insists

By VALERIE GALLOWAY

Daily News Special Writer

Dr. Arthur Thomas long has been a familiar figure in Jefferson Twp., where he has lived for 11 years, but these days, he is becoming increasingly prominent throughout Dayton and Southwest Ohio.

Thomas, 39, is vice president for academic affairs and professor of education at Central State University in Wilberforce. He often speaks at conferences and at high schools and addresses different church congregations almost every Sunday.

As an educator and administrator, Thomas says he sees the church as the foundation of the community, the foundation of all institutions.

"The church is the strongest, most viable vehicle we have in the community. Schools can't afford not to pay attention to the church," says Thomas, 5309 Eastport Ave.

Thomas says he sees education as his link to the community. "We administrators, must be in tune with the feelings of young people and the feelings of the community. We would not be administrators or anything else without the community," he says.

THOMAS ALSO HAS become familiar in Dayton through his weekly television program, "Like It Is." It airs at 7:30 p.m. Mondays on Channel 14-16.

"Like It Is' shows success symbols to the total community of young people and adults," Thomas explained.

One of the goals of the program, as he sees it, is to show the contributions made by women on the local and national levels. "It is an area that needs and deserves attention."

Thomas says he is pleased with the community support of the program. "The program is showing in the ratings; it's growing rapidly," he said.

Always having been interested in the media as educational tools, Thomas says he believes that if you can educate the masses, tyranny and oppression will disappear.

AT ONE TIME in his career, Thomas was the only non-lawyer running a legal services program. From 1970-73, he was director of the Center for the



Educator Arthur Thomas

Study of Student Citizenship, Rights and Responsibilities.

He also served as creative and technical consultant to the Twentieth Century Fox film "Together Brothers."

But Thomas' first concern continues to be education, which he sees as the "root to financial success, social success and survival.

"Education, as far as minority and poor people are concerned, is the key to the future," he said. "I see no other route to bettering one's financial, social, personal status in life."

Newly named VP for academic affairs at CSU

Education needs spiritual revival, Thomas says

BY KARLA GARRETT HARRIS

Daily News Special Writer

What education needs now is a "spiritual revival," according to Dr. Arthur E. Thomas, newly appointed Vice President of Academic Affairs at Central State University.

"What's happened in education today is that everyone is in a state of apathy, desperation and-or disgust," Thomas said. "We are blaming everyone else. But we have to approach all educational issues, whether it's reading, discipline or achievement in an enthusiastic manner and stop saying what we can't do.

"If we keep saying that the kids are dumb and the administrators don't care, everybody will begin to believe it," Thomas continued. "We need a real spiritual revival in education. Just like we went to the moon and found a cure for polio we can work together for better education. We've got to develop a spirited outlook to get ahead."

THOMAS, 39, TOOK his post at his alma mater Friday. It was the latest turn in the sometimes controversial career of Thomas, who is best known for his civil rights and student rights activities in the Dayton schools in the late 1960s.

After receiving a B.S. degree in education from Central State in 1962, Thomas taught at Irving Elementary



Thomas

school, then at Roth High School before becoming an assistant principal at MacFarlane Elementary School in 1967.

Later that year he headed the Dayton Opportunities Industrializaion Center and in 1968 became director of the Model Cities Education Program, through an agreement between the Model Cities Council and Dayton Board of Education. He then developed the Center for Students' Rights and Responsibilities.

Thomas became a controversial figure after being suspended from the Model Cities post in 1969. He was accused of causing a disturbance at predominantly-white Stivers High School. Thomas said he was protecting black students at the school during a racial disturbance there.

DURING THE FOLLOWING years, though much of his time was devoted to a running feud with city officials, Thomas managed to complete requirements for a doctorate degree in education from the University of Massachusetts in 1971.

Finally, in 1973 Thomas was asked to serve as director of the Wright State University Bolinga Center, a black cultural resource center where he remained until his new appointment.

In 1974 he received a two-year Rockefeller Fellowship for studies in college administration and telecommunications.

Thomas continues to serve on the Rockefeller Foundation Advisory Board and helped develop programs at Morris Brown University in Atlanta and at Bethune

Cookman College in Daytona Beach, Fla., through the fellowship.

"When people ask what I'm doing and why I'm not advocating civil rights I say everything must change," said Thomas. "I'm saying the same things now as always — we need equality for all people and I'm still stressing the needs of blacks. I'm not making apologies for what I'm doing now. After all, I can't do everything and be everything to everybody. But I'm still doing more for the cause than 99 percent of the people who ask me. I'm just doing what I do best and that's developing educational programs and inspiring black students."

THOMAS REFUSED TO DISCUSS future plans at Central State other than to say he wanted to assist other administrators in making Central State a good educational facility for blacks and others who come there.

In the shadow of a dispute over funding for predominately black Central State, Thomas said, "there is still a great need for black colleges."

He said the numbers of blacks attending four-year white schools has been declining since 1973. He cited statistics by the National Center for Higher Education which indicated that 50 percent of the blacks who receive baccalaureate degrees today graduate from black colleges.

"If you tell youngsters today they're black and beautiful and give them no skills they think you're playing games with them," Thomas said. "We've got to develop short and long-range goals to reach specific objectives. Education is the only road for blacks and poor people to take to a better life."



Thomas

Arthur Thomas picked for CSU position

Arthur E. "Art" Thomas, Dayton civil rights activist and head of Wright State University's Bolinga Black Cultural Resources Center, has been appointed vice president in charge of academic affairs for Central State University.

Thomas' selection, announced yesterday by CSU President Lionel Newsom, must be approved by university trustees at a June 16 meeting.

Newsom also named Dr. Herbert N. Watkins dean of the College of Business Administration. His appointment took effect Wednesday.

Thomas has headed the Bolinga Center since 1973 and was made assistant professor of postgraduate medical and continuing education for the WSU school of medicine in 1975.

Carolyn E. Wright, associate director, will serve as acting director of the Bolinga Center.

Thomas joined the Dayton public schools in 1962 and taught at Irving Elementary and Roth High schools. He was also assistant principal at McFarland Elementary School.

Thomas later became coordinator of the Model Cities Education Program and director of the Center for the Study of Student Citizenship, Rights and Responsibilities.

A fiery critic of the education process — and Dayton schools — Thomas earned a reputation in the late 1960s as a militant.

By Thomas, Arthur

Art Thomas appointed

CSU's academic chief

DAYTON DAILY NEWS JUN 2 1977

Arthur E. Thomas, formerly a teacher and administrator in the Dayton school system, was appointed as vice president in charge of

academic affairs for Central State University today by CSU President Lionel Newson.

Dr. Thomas' appointment was announced at a 10 a. m. press conference by Central State's president.

The selection is pending approval by the board of trustees at the June 16 meeting.

THOMAS HAS BEEN director of the Bowlinga Black Culture Center at



Thomas

Wright State University and assistant professor of post-graduate medicine and continuing education for the WSU School of Medicine.

CSU officials said they expect Thomas to join the staff in July.

Thomas is a 1962 graduate of Central State. He has a master's degree from Miami University. He received his doctor's degree in educational administration in 1971 from the University of Massachusetts.

Thomas taught at Irving Elementary School from 1962 to 1965 and at Roth High School from 1965 to 1967. He was assistant principal at McFarland Elementary School in 1967. In 1968-69, Thomas was coordinator of the Model Cities educational program for Dayton.

In another top-level appointment at Central State, Herbert N. Watkins was named dean of the College of Business Administration. Watkins' appointment took effect June 1.

— Thomas, Art

By

CSU sees

University of Colorado
Central State
no snag in

DANTON DAILY NEWS JUL 19 1977
quota order

BY KARLA GARRETT HARRIS

Daily News Staff Writer

Central State University does not expect to change significantly its recruitment of white students to meet a federal order that traditionally black public colleges establish quotas for increasing their white enrollment.

"I don't foresee any difficulty arising from that mandate for Central State," said Dr. Arthur E. Thomas, Central State's vice president of academic affairs. "We have been actively recruiting both blacks and whites for some time now."

BLACK COLLEGES have never tried to prevent whites from coming to the schools. White students simply have not selected the black schools in large numbers," he said. Thomas predicted that "traditionally black colleges will continue to be predominantly black."

Last year, 268 of the 2,380 students enrolled for the fall term at Central State were white, according to Registrar Francis Hawkins. She said 135 were full-time and 133 were part-time.

Mrs. Hawkins speculated that the white enrollment increased with the addition of graduate programs at the school in the early 1970s.

Thomas said the college has a recruiter who specifically seeks white candidates.

The mandate by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare specifies that black colleges are not exempt from the requirement of the 1964 Civil Rights Act that forbids federal aid to schools that discriminate on the basis of race or national origin.

THE RULING will take effect September 1979 and its requirements must be met completely no later than the 1981-82 school year.

Dr. Charles Taylor, president of predominately-black Willberforce University, said the order would not affect his college because it is a private school.

"We don't exclude any white students, but we have a basic mission to provide higher education to youngsters who have been disenfranchised throughout the country," Taylor said. "Since some are white we want them here too."

"But since so many are black we've got our hands full with them and we don't get enough money to deal with all that we should."

"We don't see our posture as a discriminatory action at all because nearly half our faculty is white and all our students spend at least one trimester in a predominately white work experience," Taylor said.



President Dr. Arthur Thomas during special convocation ceremonies Sunday. (Gazette photo by Jim Mann)

Donald Anthony, chairman of the CSU board of trustees, left, helps confer an Honorary Doctor of Laws degree to Mousa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali, with the assistance of CSU

Republic of Mali president honored with CSU law degree

BY JAMES HENRY MANN

DALL V GAZETTE news editor

His Excellency Mousa Traore, president, the Republic of Mali, Sunday became the latest of a growing number of national and international leaders to be honored by Central State University.

Dr. Traore, was graduated from and presented an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws, by CSU President Arthur E. Thomas during a special convocation.

Others similarly honored by CSU include the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., Leon Sullivan, Louis Stokes, Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal, and Vice President George Bush.

Traore's visit to CSU was part of a tour of Ohio which ended with an international ball hosted by Gov. Richard Celeste Sunday night.

In his address, delivered to the assembled students and dignitaries in French, Traore addressed the issue of human rights.

"For Africa," he said, "human rights has always been the basis for emancipation and equality."

"Today human rights constitutes a springboard for a new contract of

solidarity. This is why Africa actively supports the freedom fighters around the world and demand from all people an international order of justice and equity."

"This, he said "is also where the justification lies for the daily battle conducted by African nations against apartheid in South Africa which constitutes the highest illustration that one can find of the denial of human rights."

Traore was to have accepted Doctor of Law degrees in absentia for Nelson and Winnie Mandela, but the presentation of those degrees was postponed. Dr. Thomas explained that the postponement was because of the hope held out for the couple.

Traore's visit was described by Donald K. Anthony, chairperson of the CSU board of trustees, as another example of the growing relationship between CSU and the nations of West Africa. Saturday, CSU hosted a conference on water management which was attended by representatives from West African nations and other specialists in the field.

"Saye kafass malo ye" — better death than shame! — Traore said was the ethic of the Malian men of

old times. He explained that Mali had a long tradition of representative leadership, based upon tribal culture, while many western nations were dominated by kings and queens.

The Malian population was strongly opposed for 30 years to colonial domination, and it was only by force of arms that the history of the country was changed.

Today, he said, "I am happy to report that the people of Mali have transcended the tribal and ethnic differences to create a 'indivisible, democratic, secular, and social' republic.

Traore is one of Africa's most senior heads of state having been first elected president in 1979. He was among leaders of a bloodless coup in 1968 and ruled for 11 years as president of the Military Committee for National Liberation prior to returning to the country to civilian rule.

Traore is also president of the Organization Unity.

"On the international plain," he said, "the ideal of human rights was consecrated by the universal declaration of human rights completed by two international pacts relative to civil and political rights and to the economic rights as well as by more than 50 international conventions.

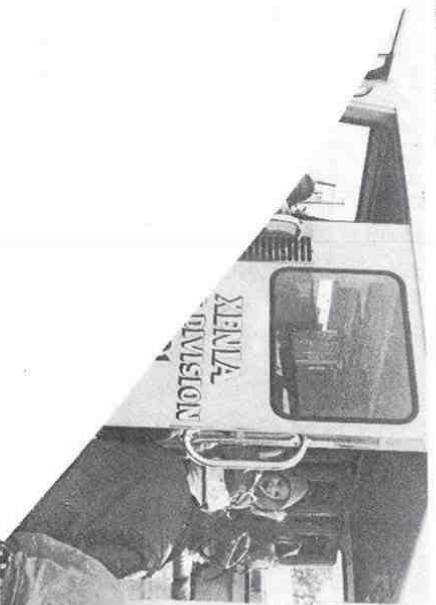
"Africa, through the charter of human rights brings its angular stone to the universal edifice to consolidate the defense of justice and equity to the right in general."

Dr. Samuel Meyers, president, National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education, called Sunday's program part of two miracles.

The first he said, was the dynamic growth and revitalization of CSU under the leadership of Dr. Thomas.

The second, a recognition of a 'crisis' of being cloistered, and a recognition of the need that our nation needs to reach out to other parts of the world.

Meyers commended Thomas for his efforts, and pointed to both the number of international students on campus and the school's water resources program.



Kenia
Daily
Gazette
October 10, 1988

Special investigator probing CSU charges

3-16-89 XDDG

By TOM VONDRUSKA

DAILY GAZETTE staff writer

Steve Hale, a private investigator hired by the Greene County Prosecutor's Office to investigate allegations of financial improprieties at Central State University, has a goal.

"When we are done we want to make sure that there are no more questions about operations at Central State University," Hale said.

And the allegations are going much farther than the accusation made one year ago that four university professors had padded class rosters, Hale said. He said he has interviewed people claiming that students are being improperly registered at the school and that money donated to the school has disappeared.

This morning CSU President Arthur E. Thomas was preparing for a Broad of Trustees meeting and could not be reached for comment about Hale's statements.

"The things that we are hearing, in most situations, would be considered grandiose or farfetched," Hale said of his work this far. He said that he has heard enough similar stories from different persons, he believes the investigation is fully warranted. "Where's smoke, there's usually fire," Hale said.

In a February interview, Greene County Prosecutor William F. Schenck said that a grand jury may begin reviewing evidence later this month.

But Hale cautioned that his investigation is in its most early stage. He said that he has a list of more than 30 people he needs to interview and that the list of contacts grows with every interview.

Hale said that while he has been dealing with critics of CSU president Arthur E. Thomas and his administration, he said the information he has collected thus far appears credible but

not conclusive. He said he hopes to talk to those representing another viewpoint as part of his investigation.

One point Hale emphasized strongly is that he is conducting an investigation under criminal procedures.

"It seems that there have been an appearance of impropriety at the university on a number of different occasions and, to my knowledge, none of the incidents seem to have been adjudicated," Hale said.

Hale said he is being realistic about his charge. He said that before his work is done, he fully expects to be accused of being a racist and to hear charges that the investigation of Central State, an institution which historically has served African-American students, is racially motivated.

"They tell me that no matter what happens, it will be said that all this is racially motivated. It is not," Hale said. "I will not let that impede me. My investigation will focus on alleged criminal activities and the alleged perpetrators of those activities. What others, who are less informed of matters than I am, have to say will not impede me in any way.

Hale, 36, is best known for his work as a forensic artist. Last fall, his facial reconstruction of a skull found in Delaware County helped identify the remains as that of 9-year-old Nydra Ross of Dayton. Ross had disappeared from relative's home in Columbus.

A former Greene County sheriff's deputy and coroner's investigator turned private investigator and forensic art consultant, Hale is working on his second case for Schenck. Hale's investigation of allegations of improprieties in the Bellbrook public service department resulted in the indictment of the city's public service supervisor on numerous counts of theft in office or bribery.



Black colleges honored

Leonard Spearman, deputy associate director of presidential personnel, left, meets with Samuel Myers, president of the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education, Dr. Arthur E. Thomas, president of Central State

University, and Joseph Hawkins, right, associate director of public liason for the White House, Friday after a White House ceremony for historically black colleges. (Gazette Washington Bureau photo)

MONDAY: Tips on making your garden

Xenia Daily Gazette

April 29, 1989

Bis - Thomas, Art

Ministers criticize stories on educator

OCT 12 1984 JOUR. HER.



Thomas

By Ray Marciano
Staff Writer

The Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance at a Thursday press conference criticized Dayton Newspapers Inc. for recent stories and editorials about Dr. Arthur E. Thomas, a university vice president.

A press release issued by the alliance charged the *Dayton Daily News* and *The Journal Herald* with printing "unproved and unfounded allegations against a dedicated and truly outstanding educator."

The newspapers reported earlier this month that six faculty members at the university wrote a lengthy letter Aug. 30 to the school's board of trustees

urging Thomas not be considered for university president. There are six candidates left for the position, but board members will not say if Thomas is one of the six.

The alliance referred to the six faculty members, two of whom are deans, as a "small group of dissidents."

The Rev. Charles Brown of the Bethel Baptist Church, who presided over the press conference, said no member of the alliance has read the entire letter that criticized Thomas, but he said the alliance decided to re-release a statement because "silence implies everyone agrees."

at universities witness changing of the guard

Thomas assumes leadership at Central State



Dr. Arthur E. Thomas

As Dr. Arthur E. Thomas strides across the entranceway of the Central State University Administration Building, a lanky male student leaning on a counter quickly straightens up and whips off his baseball cap before extending a hand to greet the university president.

"A sign of the new formality?" the curious reporter asks.

"No. He did it because the president of the university asked him to," Thomas replies, smiling. "I've asked that all male students remove their hats when they are inside campus buildings. It's part of our program to get the students to respect the university and themselves."

It is also a sign that a new hand is on the helm of the 2,500-student state university in Wilberforce. Student discipline is but one of the problems Thomas has been forced to face since

assuming the reins from retiring Dr. Lionel Newsom, Jan. 28.

In June 1984, the state controlling board authorized Central State to borrow \$1 million from its 1985 fiscal year budget to pay \$1.7 million in outstanding bills accrued during the previous fiscal year.

On June 25, Central State reduced its workforce by attrition or layoffs because of a lack of \$700,000 in its operating funds.

On July 10, the state controlling board approved a \$650,000 contract with Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. for management services to help solve the university's fiscal problems.

In October, six faculty members and two deans wrote a 21-page letter to the Central State board of trustees critical of Thomas' management style and requesting he not be named

to replace Newsom as president.

On Nov. 23, State Auditor Thomas E. Ferguson released an audit of Central State projecting the university could possibly face up to a \$5.2 million cash deficit at the end of the 1985 fiscal year next month.

Thomas agrees solving all of the institutions problems is a tall order. "I'm going to try. I'd like to solve them in the next 24 months. I think I'm not moving fast enough. Some people say I'm moving too fast. Some compromise will probably be in order."

The financial situation did not develop overnight. Thomas lays the blame for it at the feet of "poor management" in the past and not enough money coming in.

In the state audit report, the main reason stated for the university's financial

problems was "the lack of sufficient funds to operate efficiently and fulfill the mission."

Among the findings of the audit report was that CSU's fees were 41 percent less than any other state-supported institution and that with its large number of out-of-state students the university charged, on an average \$1,992 less than its costs for each full-time equivalent student.

"If I do nothing else, I will put this university on a credible financial standing," Thomas said. "That is done by putting a strong person in place. Evaluating on a constant basis and making sure the job is getting done."

"I will hold people accountable to do their jobs," he said. "Ninety-five percent of them are serious in what they do, a small number do not. I will deal fairly and firmly with them."

As evidenced by the letter from the two deans and six faculty members, Thomas' straight-forward style is not always popular.

On May 16, Thomas announced Dr. Andrew P. Spiegel would replace Dr. Louise-Taylor-Hudgeons as dean of Business Administration and Dr. Melvin Johnson would replace Dr. David W. Hazel as dean of Academic Arts and Sciences. Taylor-Hudgeons and Hazel were the deans who signed the letter critical of Thomas.

Like Thomas, Spiegel demonstrated an assertive administrative style which put him at odds with faculty members while executive vice president and provost at Wright State University. Spiegel resigned the post in 1978 after receiving a no-confidence vote from a majority of the Wright State faculty. It was at Wright State where Thomas first met Spiegel while Thomas was director of the university's Bolings Center.

"We'll be working together," Thomas said about his hiring of his former boss. "There are few people I trust more implicitly than Andrew P. Spiegel."

Another person who Thomas said he will be relying heavily on is Richard Norman, the former fiscal officer for the Ohio Board of Regents who is now the university's financial vice president.

As an indication that support is now coming to assist CSU Thomas points to

the recommendation of the council of Ohio's state university presidents that Central State receive an additional \$2 million in funding.

But will this help CSU out of the financial woods? "It will help. Our financial man, Richard Norman is working on that right now," Thomas replies.

Finances are only one of the problems facing the university. Already the smallest state-supported university, CSU's student body has been getting smaller. Increasing admissions from the 1984 level of 2,500 to 2,750 next September. This is but a short-term goal. Thomas said that at least he would like to see the Wilberforce campus reach its capacity of 3,500 students.

By increasing enrollment, we make things more positive. Increasing enrollment will improve the morale of the faculty. By increasing enrollment we will make it known this is a thriving, moving institution."

Among the incentives Central State is offering prospective students is an Honors program. Twenty scholarships have been set aside for the program, 10 for white students, 10 for minority students, all mainly from the immediate area. These receiving the scholarships will live in an honors dormitory and take part in special programming.

Also being developed is a language arts program

designed at combating illiteracy in the Xenia and Dayton-Springfield area, a water resources study program and a four-year manufacturing degree.

As part of the increased emphasis on the school's intellectual atmosphere, Thomas said he wants to provide students with greater preparation for admissions tests which would open the doors to post-graduate programs.

One of the problems which Thomas faces is that of student discipline. On May 17 two students filed suit in Dayton's U.S. District Court seeking \$300,000 in damages after they were expelled for fighting.

While Thomas would not speak directly about the suit he said such actions are to be expected during "a climate of change: There will be lawsuits. I am not intimidated by lawsuits. That is the way we settle disputes in this country."

Thomas said that at the end of his tenure he hopes to be president of "a fiscally sound, academically sound, credible institution" possibly with as many as 7,000 students.

While doubts have been voiced about the future of Central State's survival, Thomas has none. The university will survive because, "We know what we're doing. We know what we want done and we will work harder than anyone else."

DJ 11 12/26/84

Five trustees remained loyal

Rarely do a university's trustees have the chance to mandate major changes in its tone, its quality, indeed its very future.

Their greatest opportunity comes when they're called upon to select a new president — particularly at a time when the institution has come upon hard times and there is overwhelming evidence that radical change is essential if it is to survive and thrive.

For the last few months, as Central State University's trustees narrowed their choice between Vice President Arthur Thomas and an outside applicant, it was increasingly obvious that they faced a crossroads.

It didn't help as intense political pressures entered the selection process. How intense they were, only the trustees can say.

Now, after some curious gyrations, the decision is made. For better or worse, the trustees have decided, by a narrow margin, that Central State's best chance lies with Arthur Thomas as president.

No doubt we will hear from many Thomas supporters and opponents about the wisdom of their choice.

That comes with the territory when you end a long search with a 5-3 decision, with yet a fourth trustee voting to abstain. Had one affirmative vote changed, Thomas would still be an also-ran.

But five trustees stayed loyal to Thomas — Jesse L. Wood, board chairman and an administrator in the Columbus Department of Human Services; Donald K. Anthony, a General Electric contract administrator in Cincinnati; Theodore W. Johnson, an educator from Columbus; Marguerite Neal, executive director of the



Laurence S. Newman Jr.

Associate editor
of the editorial page

Columbus Civil Service Commission; and Dwight Washington of Dayton, a labor lawyer with NCR and the board's newest appointee.

These five stuck with a man they have known and grown to trust — the man who has served CSU since 1977 as vice president for academic affairs.

These five rejected many pleas on and off campus to go with an outside candidate, someone who could assume the job with a fresh outlook, with no ties on campus.

The explanations from two of the five are worth repeating.

This was a time, said board chairman Wood, to turn to Thomas because his years on campus had "prepared him to understand the plight of Central State."

"This is not the time," Anthony added, "to break a new individual in."

The same case, I suppose, could have been made for Gertrude Donahey's second-in-command after it became clear, with Elizabeth Borger's light touch, that there were a few problems in the Ohio treasurer's office.

One might argue that a candidate for the CSU presidency, one with a reputation for academic and administrative ability at a more competitive and a more successful

institution, might have had stronger credentials, but no matter.

The choice is made, and it's time now to appeal for an end to factionalism and bitterness.

Thomas himself could and should take a leading role in the healing process, with appeals to those who vigorously opposed his selection. Much depends on his desire and ability to conciliate with those with talent and build a staff that will work in the university's best interests.

Much also depends on his willingness to institute changes recommended by the financial analysts who cited a dismaying number of personnel problems and conflicts of interest that have cost the university dearly.

If Thomas shows he is not beholden to old allies and favorites, that he is eager to attract professors and administrators to CSU because they can help improve the university, regardless of race or heritage, that would say a great deal.

The five trustees who supported Thomas would do well to monitor what happens in the months ahead. They stand responsible for Thomas, remember, and the direction he gives Central State. They chose this man in spite of the protests that change was merited.

If the new president succeeds in setting new standards and a new tone on campus, they can share the credit.

If, however, Thomas drives out his detractors, engages in more confrontation and continues to polarize the board, we may well see Central State and all the students who have come there to get an education as the real losers no matter how many additional millions are allocated.

Dr. Arthur E. Thomas, Class of '62 Selected As Sixth President



Dr. Arthur E. Thomas, a 1962 Central State graduate, is the first alumnus to serve Central State as president, and at 46 is among the youngest college presidents in the nation. He was selected by the CSU Board of Trustees to become the University's sixth president on January 28, 1985.

A native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Dr. Thomas majored in History at Central State and earned the Bachelor of Science in Education degree in 1962. He earned the Master of Education degree in educational administration at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and the Doctor of Education degree at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst, also in educational administration.

Dr. Thomas was a classroom teacher at Irving Elementary School in Dayton from 1962 to 1965 and taught at Dayton's Roth High School from 1965 to 1967. In 1967 he was assistant principal at MacFarlane Elementary School in the Dayton system.

From 1968 to 1970, Dr. Thomas was with the Dayton Model Cities Education Program, first as coordinator and then as project director. From 1970 to 1973, he was director of the Center for the Study of Student Citizenship, Rights and Responsibilities in Dayton.

Dr. Thomas joined the staff of Wright State University in 1973 as director of the Bowling Black Cultural Resources Center. He also held additional appointments as assistant dean of the College of Continuing and Community Education and as assistant professor of postgraduate medicine and continuing education.

While at Wright State, Dr. Thomas was selected as a fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation Human Resources Program designed to identify and train outstanding young black educators in

administrative areas. Dr. Thomas worked closely with WSU president Dr. Robert Kegereis as an intern in fiscal affairs and management, and served on advisory boards for Morris Brown College, Atlanta University and Bethune-Cookman College while observing the fiscal and management of those and other universities. Dr. Thomas also has served on the Advisory Board of the Martin Luther King Center for Social Change in Atlanta, Georgia.

In 1984, Dr. Thomas earned the prestigious Carter G. Woodson Award from the National Education Association. He was named the 1979-80 Citizen of the Year by the Distinguished Service Council of Dayton, Ohio, and has received numerous awards and citations from national, regional and local organizations and schools for his work in civil rights and education.

As President of Central State University, Dr. Thomas serves as a member of Ohio's National Museum of Afro-American History and Culture Advisory Commission, the National Commission on Afro-American History and Culture appointed by President Ronald Reagan, and the Board of Directors of Greater Dayton Public Television which operates public broadcasting stations WPTD-TV 16 in Dayton and WPTO-TV 14.

Since Dr. Thomas joined the Central State staff as Vice President for Academic Affairs in 1977, increased academic achievement by students and improved management of the university's resources have been his primary goals.

During Dr. Thomas' years as vice president, the academic programs at the university were strengthened. In 1979 Central State completed its periodic evaluation by the North Central Association of Colleges and schools for continued accreditation and received approval for that organization's full ten-year cycle.

Programs within the university also have received excellent reviews by accrediting agencies including the College of Education's accreditation for full terms by the National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education and the Ohio Department of Education. The College of Business Administration is in the midst of a national fundraising campaign to generate approximately \$1 million to provide resources for its accreditation by the American Assem-

bly of Collegiate Schools of Business.

New academic programs have been approved by the Ohio Board of Regents in Jazz Studies for the Department of Music which also offers a new performance degree, Bachelor of Music, and continued improvements have been made in the new high-tech program areas of Computer Information Systems in the College of Business Administration and in Computer Science in the Department of Mathematics. Central State also offers a joint-degree program in Systems Engineering and has expanded its capabilities in the area of robotics in the Department of Industrial and Technical Education for a new four-year degree program in Manufacturing Engineering.

Although academic excellence is a primary goal at Central State, the university also is interested in increasing its own management potential. Dr. Thomas has been instrumental in the implementation of a Higher Education Planning System (HEPS) which has made significant progress in the understanding, concepts and tools essential for planning, management, evaluation and budgeting for the academic programs of the university.

As a supplement to the university's normal operating funds, Dr. Thomas has been instrumental in the implementation of several federal grant programs which have generated in excess of \$1 million a year in areas related to the university's academic growth and management capabilities.

A new IBM 4331 computer has been installed to give Central State "state-of-the-art" capabilities to computerize its planning and management strategies, and to serve the academic needs of the student from admission to graduation.

Dr. Thomas assumed the presidency at a critical stage in Central State's continued development, and believes that his experiences as an educator and administrator will enable him to continue directing the university toward excellence in all areas as it approaches its centennial year in 1987.

Thomas has been honored, criticized

12-2-84

By DAVE ALLBAUGH
Staff Writer

As an educator and community figure who gained prominence in Dayton more than a dozen years ago, Dr. Arthur E. Thomas regularly stirred controversy as he challenged the education system for which he worked.

Now, after a period of quiescence, Thomas, who is vice president for academic affairs, finds his presidential bid engulfed in unwanted controversy.

He has reaped criticism from six Central State faculty members, including two of CSU's three academic deans. In a 21-page letter to the CSU board of trustees in August, they asked that the board not appoint him president and accused him of being unqualified, abrasive, exceeding his authority and intimidating students and some faculty members.

YET RECOGNITION and honors have frequently come to the energetic Philadelphia native, who earned his undergraduate degree in history from Central State. In 1979, he was named Citizen of the Year by the Distinguished Service Awards Council in Dayton. In June he was honored as the outstanding educator of the year at the national PUSH for Excellence Convention in Washington D.C., sponsored by Operation PUSH.

Thomas has written several books and articles dealing with community control of schools and on student rights. He continues to host a weekly show on Dayton public television called *Let's Talk*, which focuses on needs and concerns of blacks.

Thomas was out of town and could not be reached for comments last week. However, in a brief interview in October, Thomas denied charges that he had intimidated others at Central State or in any way misused his authority.

THOMAS SPRANG into prominence during the late 1960s and early 1970s.



Thomas has often challenged educational system

It was the era of urban unrest, and Thomas became a pivotal figure in Dayton.

As assistant principal at MacFarlane Elementary School, he gained wide attention by instilling pride and responsibility in the black pupils there. Soon he was named coordinator of the Model Cities Education Component in the predominantly black West Dayton. The program was administered by the Dayton school board.

From that platform, Thomas issued a running fire of criticism and challenge. He said the schools were failing poor children, especially blacks. He frequently denounced Dr. Wayne Carle, then superintendent of Dayton public schools.

IN 1969, THOMAS was arrested in a dispute with police during a racial disturbance at the former Stivers High School in East Dayton. Charges were

dropped after jurors could not agree on whether he was at fault. But Carle fired Thomas, saying he had exceeded his authority at Stivers.

Thomas quickly emerged as director of the new, federally funded Center for Student Citizenship, Rights and Responsibilities in Dayton. He established a working relationship with the new conservative leadership of the Dayton Board of Education.

William E. Goodwin, a leader of the conservative board faction, joined Thomas in a study of school discipline.

Goodwin, a retired assistant elementary school principal, said of Thomas last week: "I always thought he was a very competent individual. He had a positive outlook on life."

OF THE STUDY, Goodwin said: "We agreed, we had no problem, we worked together."

Thomas, who lives in Jefferson Twp., earned his master's degree from Miami University and his doctorate degree in education from the University of Massachusetts.

He joined Wright State University as director of the Bolinga Center, a black cultural center, in 1973. Later he was given the additional post of assistant professor in the Department of Postgraduate Medicine and Continuing Education at Wright State.

Thomas reported to Dr. Andrew Spiegel, a history professor who was then provost at Wright State.

SPiegel SAID he felt very positive about Thomas.

"He fulfilled everything we expected of him," Spiegel said. He "was a very energetic, dynamic type of person. He was very instrumental in making Bolinga into a real part of the university."

Thomas went to Central State in his present post in 1977. He has been seeking the support of prominent Dayton-area leaders for several months in his bid to succeed Newsom.

Thomas new CSU president

By TOM VONDRUSKA
DAILY GAZETTE staff writer

Voting 5-3 with one abstention, the Central State University Board of Trustees Sunday night named CSU Vice President for Academic Affairs Arthur E. Thomas successor to retiring University President Lionel Newsom.

Thomas' first task upon officially filling the top slot at the fiscally troubled university will be to "work very closely with the board of regents and state officials" to solve the financial problems, said trustee Chairman Jesse Wood.

In late November a management analysis of Central State performed by the State Auditor's office predicted that the school faces a \$5.2 million deficit at the end of fiscal 1985 June 30. Newsom has been quoted as saying the management analysis is an overstatement.

"We recognize that it is a problem which needs a long term solution," Wood said. "There are some things which must be done immediately. I understand and I think that Dr. Thomas understands that the fiscal matter is a complicated process.

"The board has made a decision and selected Dr. Thomas to head the university," Wood said. "We will do everything in our power to help in that role."

Thomas will take office Feb. 1. The next step in the process will be for Thomas to meet with the trustees' personnel committee to establish salary and length of contract. This agreement is set for

ratification by trustees at their January meeting.

The selection process was not completely smooth. On Dec. 11 the board's first attempt at selecting a new president ended in a stalemate when trustees could not decide between Thomas and Virginia State University Vice President Curtis Bryan.

In making the decision Sunday, trustees rejected 5-4 Wood's suggestion the board discard the names of those involved in the Dec. 11 stalemate and begin the selection process anew.

A vote was then held which Trustee Max Dennis said "was really between only Curtis Bryan and Thomas."

Trustee Dwight Washington and others favoring Thomas could not be reached for comment this morning. According to news reports this morning, Trustee Donald K. Anthony of Cincinnati said that Thomas could begin working immediately on CSU problems and that now was not the time to bring in someone new.

Wood was quoted as saying that Thomas had been prepared to understand the plight of Central State University.

When an attempt was made to contact Dr. Thomas at his Dayton home, The Xenia Daily Gazette was told that the president-designate was not at home. Thomas had not returned the call by 11 a.m.

Among those on the negative side was former 10th District State Sen. Dennis of Wilmington.

"We could have made a better choice," Dennis said. "I hope I'm wrong."

Dennis said that he favored Curtis Bryan because he feels the university needs a person with a strong management background. Of those who voted against Thomas, Dennis said, "We felt the problems were inbred and that someone from the outside was needed."

This decision is crucial, he said, "the new president will either make or break the university."

"The board needs to be unified, the faculty needs to be unified and the community needs to be unified behind the university," Dennis said. "We don't need a

controversial president at this juncture. We need someone who can get support of the community."

Thomas came to CSU in 1977. After Newsom announced his retirement effective Jan. 31, Thomas' candidacy for the president's post sparked a heated exchange of letters to the editor in both Xenia and Dayton either supporting or opposing Thomas.

Voting for Dr. Thomas' appointment were Wood, Washington, Anthony, Marguerite Neal, Theodore Johnson. Voting against Thomas were Dennis, Halloway Sells and Helen Evans. Trustee Vice Chairman Gerald Dackin abstained.

CSU tradition now being weighed against reality

Continued from Page 1-A

the school to develop a poor academic image.

• Had inadequate budget controls and misplaced spending priorities that have contributed to severe financial problems.

Even state Rep. C.J. McLin, D-Dayton, a staunch supporter of the university in the Ohio General Assembly, agrees that CSU, with an enrollment of 2,113 students, needs to pull in a more diverse group of students.

"WE NEED to reach out and have curriculums that will bring in other students," McLin said. "It needs to be treated as a full-fledged school."

Engineering or medical programs could help attract a more diversified student population at CSU, said McLin, voicing a sentiment Newsom also expressed.

Despite criticism and problems, Newsom is undaunted.

"Central State can survive," he said. "Not with the efficiency I want it to have, but it can survive and it will survive," referring to the school's financial woes.

Accountants from Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., now work only steps away from the president's office sorting out the school's financial problems. The firm was hired after Central State this spring asked for an emergency \$1 million advance on its 1985 fiscal budget.

The \$1.4 million deficit it faced in fiscal 1984, which ended June 30, represented 7 percent of the university's \$19.8 million budget.

Newsom has trimmed about \$500,000 of the debt through recent staff cuts. But the university still must make up \$1 million it was advanced from this year's budget.

lem existed when the only financial statement the business office could provide was four months old, according to a source familiar with the audit. That was at about the same time the school asked for the \$1 million advance.

THE ACCOUNTING firm and a trustee finance committee are scheduled to meet behind closed doors at 4 p.m. Aug. 20 at the university to discuss the school's financial problems.

Newsom said he had been relying on information from former business manager Ralph Sheppard, and did not realize the severity of the school's financial problems until May.

"Mr. Sheppard did not reveal to me much of the data we've been talking about. He did not tell me the gravity of the problem," Newsom said in an interview last week.

Sheppard resigned last Monday, Newsom said. Sheppard could not be reached for comment.

Newsom believes the current financial problem stems from a lower-than-projected student enrollment last year. With fewer students, the school received more than \$1 million less in state subsidies and fees than it had anticipated.

Overall, Newsom believes CSU has

not received its share of state funding because it is a "black college."

"The (Ohio) Board of Regents (which oversees state schools) is trying to make its case and I'm going to make mine," he said. "The Board of Regents wants to prove that it costs less to run Central than I think. I want to prove it costs more to run Central than (the board thinks)."

However, Newsom would not release a copy of the budget to Dayton Newspapers to substantiate his view. He said he refuses to make the detailed budget of the state school public on the grounds that he believes salary information contained in it is confidential.

WHILE CRITICS agree the state contributes to Central State's financial ills, they contend the administration must share the blame.

"I think a lot of the faculty is demoralized," said Shelbert Smith, a chemistry professor and current president of Central's chapter of the American Association of University Professors. Some faculty members feel stymied in their efforts to create innovative programs and don't feel they have a voice in the university's operations, Smith said.

One high-ranking faculty member,

who asked not to be named, said the state "may not give you enough money to run (CSU) the way you want to, but (it gives) enough to run it as a viable institution."

"We have seven or eight football coaches, maybe the state doesn't give you enough to have seven or eight football coaches or (14) security (guards)."

However, Newsom said coaches' salaries come from athletic fees, not the school's instructional budget.

One faculty member said that Newsom, who earns \$62,469 a year, runs the college like a private country club and that Newsom thinks he does not have to account to the public.

"IN MANY WAYS Central is a political plum," said the faculty member who did not want to be identified. "Many blacks are employed here," the member added. "They are willing to see the institution go down, (rather) than change."

Weston and others believe that CSU spends too much money on students who are poorly prepared academically. That also gives observers the impression that Central State offers "nothing but remedial work," critics said.

Many of those students are from out of state. Last year, at least 30 percent

of Central State's were from outside Ohio. They pay a higher tuition than state residents, but the school receives no state subsidy for them. The higher tuition does not make up the difference. Those students also use up financial aid that could be used by Ohio students, according to critical school officials.

But Newsom said once a class has been set up, "It doesn't cost any more to teach seven than it does five" even if two come from out of state.

Critics blame CSU Vice President Thomas for heavily recruiting those out-of-state students.

A GROUP OF six faculty members have drafted a letter to the board of trustees opposing Thomas' candidacy to succeed Newsom when he retires in January. They claim Thomas intimidates staff and students and appoints unqualified people to university positions, as part of their argument.

Thomas attributed the criticism to disgruntled employees and said he has helped the university in several ways.

Still, there is resentment of the administration.

In May 1983, a seven-member faculty affairs committee, chaired by Weston, strongly criticized the administration in an evaluation that was re-

quested by the head of the personnel committee of the board of trustees.

The emphasis on recruitment of black students reduces the "potential" student pool to a tiny percentage of what it could be," the report said.

LAST YEAR CSU enrolled 78 white students out of its enrollment of 2,113. Critics believe the school, which has a faculty is 60 percent black, could do better.

Weston said that Ohio's population is 85 percent white and 15 percent black. He said that it "borders on the absurd to expect the taxpayers of the state to continue to support an institution that is (overwhelmingly) black at a level necessary to sustain quality programs."

Newsom said he is trying to attract more whites and Ohio students.

But, the Rev. Jesse Wood, a Columbus resident who chairs the board of trustees, said it's not easy.

"All these years, it has been traditionally a predominantly black institution. I don't think you wipe out tradition (easily) just because folks think it ought to be different," Wood said.

Newsom strongly believes that black universities have a valuable role to play for black students.

"I would hope we would have 25 or 35 percent whites," Newsom said. "(But) Central should always have at least a larger percentage of black students than white students, just like Ohio State and Wright State (universities) and the others will always have a much larger percentage of white students."

THOMAS AND Newsom defended the school's tradition of offering minorities and underprivileged students a chance.

"It's a matter of a school trying to make it and trying to come to terms

Registration set for new pupils in Dayton schools

Students in grades 7 through 12 who are new to the Dayton public school district may register for classes beginning this week at some schools.

Students should bring their immunization records and a copy of last year's report card. School administrators will be available to assist with registration and class scheduling.

The dates and times for registration at the district's eight intermediate and four high schools are:

- Fairport Intermediate: 9 a.m.-noon and 1-3 p.m., Tuesday, Aug. 28, Wednesday, Aug. 29, and Friday, Aug. 31.
- Fairview Intermediate: 8 a.m.-3 p.m., Monday, Aug. 13, through Friday, Aug. 31.
- Kiser Intermediate: 9-11 a.m. and 1-3 p.m., Wednesday, Aug. 15, through Friday, Aug. 31.
- MacFarlane Intermediate: 8-11 a.m. and 1-3 p.m., Monday, Aug. 27, through Friday, Aug. 31.
- Roth Intermediate: 8-11:30 a.m., Tuesday, Aug.

- 14, through Friday, Aug. 31.
- Wilbur Wright Intermediate: 8-11:30 a.m., Monday, Aug. 27, through Friday, Aug. 31.
- Belmont High School: 8:30-11 a.m. and 1-3 p.m., Monday, Aug. 27, through Friday, Aug. 31.
- Dunbar High School: 9-11 a.m. and 1-3 p.m., Monday, Aug. 27, through Friday, Aug. 31.
- Meadowdale High School: 8-11:30 a.m., Tuesday, Aug. 28, through Friday, Aug. 31.

CSU search *Universities & Colleges* focuses on 3 *Central State* for top job

DAYTON DAILY NEWS NOV 29 1984

By DAVID SACASH
and VINCE MCKELVEY

Staff Writers

Dr. Arthur Thomas, a vice president at Central State University and administrators from Fisk University and Virginia State University are the final candidates being considered to succeed Dr. Lionel Newsum as president of CSU.

Dr. Robert Satcher, dean and provost of Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn., confirmed he was at Central State's Greene County campus earlier this week to meet with trustees and CSU officials.

DR. CURTIS BRYAN, vice president at Virginia State University in Petersburg, confirmed that he is scheduled to be in the area Sunday and Monday.

Both Fisk and Virginia State are predominantly black universities, as is CSU.

Thomas, CSU vice president for academic affairs, is the other finalist to succeed Newsum, who retires Jan. 31, officials said.

During their visits, the candidates are interviewed by the board of trustees and meet with others from the university, such as academic deans, alumni and faculty members.

CSU board chairman Jesse Wood said black political leaders also were invited to meet the candidates. State Rep. C.J. McLin, D-Dayton, confirmed that he had a session with Satcher Monday.

HOWEVER, MCLIN declined further comment on the presidential search.

Wood said that Thomas has not been

scheduled to be interviewed by the deans and others on campus because it is believed that Thomas is well known on campus.

Thomas, a controversial figure, has been the subject of strong criticism from some quarters on campus. Six Central State faculty members, including two of CSU's three academic deans, wrote a 21-page letter to the CSU board of trustees Aug. 30 asking the board not to appoint him.

The letter writers claimed that Thomas intimidates faculty members and students, hires unqualified people and practices racism at the university.

Thomas, who could not be reached for comment, has denied the allegations. Following a news article about the letter, the *Dayton Daily News* and *The Journal Herald* received letters to the editor in support of Thomas.

Satcher said he was very impressed with CSU.

He said he arrived on campus Sunday and left Tuesday, and expects to know in about two weeks if he will be selected.

The university board of trustees has scheduled a meeting for Dec. 11, but Wood said he is not sure if the president will be named then. He said he expects CSU to name its new president sometime during that week.

SATCHER WAS interim president at Fisk University for about six months earlier this year while the school was without a president.

Prior to joining Fisk, Satcher was executive vice president at Voorhees College in South Carolina. He also was the chief planning officer at Hampton Institute in Virginia, where he taught chemistry.

Satcher said he has been in the administrative end of education since the mid-1970s.

Bryan declined comment Wednesday, saying he wanted to confer with university officials before publicly discussing his application. But he confirmed that he is scheduled to be interviewed Sunday and Monday.

Universities & College - Central State

Task force's goal is to get CSU through this fiscal year

By VINCE McKELVEY
Staff Writer

The head of a governor's task force studying the problems facing Central State University said Friday that the committee will first zero in on CSU's immediate fiscal crisis and seek funds to get it through the current fiscal year.

William Sykes, Ohio director of administrative services who is chairing the task force established this week, said, "I expect that we will be going to the controlling board at the

second meeting in January."

Sykes said he has been contacting various people involved with Central State — the administration, trustees, state legislators, and the Ohio Board of Regents — and said there is a consensus that the university's budget is inadequate.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S goal is to help put the university on a sound financial footing and make lasting improvements, focusing on

educational goals, said Joseph J. Sommer, Gov. Richard F. Celeste's chief of staff.

"We're not going to do what apparently has been done in the past (and just) throw money at it," Sommer said.

Sykes emphasized, too, that the governor's office is working with the university and not taking it over. "We are not running the school," he said.

Central State, which has had recurring financial problems, now faces a projected \$5.2

million deficit by June 30, according to a recent financial analysis.

SYKES ALSO said a temporary team will be formed to help straighten out CSU's financial records and that there is a need to increase the staff in the business-related offices.

Significant administrative changes will wait until the university names at least an interim successor to president Dr. Lionel Newsom, who retires Jan. 31, Sykes said.

The trustees meet Sunday to continue their search for a president. On Dec. 11, the board eliminated the three finalists because it had deadlocked over them.

Board Chairman Jesse Wood has since asked the board to reconsider its decision to drop the three candidates: Dr. Arthur Thomas, CSU vice president of academic affairs; Dr. Curtis Bryan, vice president of Virginia State University; and Dr. Robert Satcher, Fisk University's academic dean and provost.

DAYTON DAILY NEWS, Dec. 22, 1984

Time to 'close ranks,' CSU trustee says

DAYTON DAILY NEWS DEC 24 1984

By DOUG McINNIS
Staff Writer

Friends and employees of Central State University should "rally and close ranks and work for the best" of the institution, now that it has a new president, said a university trustee who abstained from voting on that decision.

Marysville banker Gerald E. Dackin, was the abstainer in a 5-3-1 trustee vote Sunday to name university administrator Dr. Arthur E. Thomas as the president of the financially troubled institution.

THOMAS, A FORMER civil-rights activist who currently serves as CSU's vice-president for academic affairs, was selected during a three-hour meeting one week after the board had deadlocked on choosing him or two other finalists from out of state.

Dackin, a trustee since 1981 and the board's vice chairman, said his non-vote reflected just what it looked like — that he had no preference either way.

"The best way I could put it is that I had to vote my conscience," Dackin said. "The votes



Thomas

are cast, the majority has expressed a preference and I believe in the democratic process. Five votes were cast for Art Thomas."

The board vote, with none of the candidates present, came as a surprise. The trustees were not expected to take any final action Sunday.

BOARD MEMBERS who voted against Thomas contended an outsider was needed to deal with CSU's problems. A recent financial analysis projected that CSU faces a \$5.2 million deficit for the current school term.

"I don't think his presidency will heal the wounds of this institution," said trustee Dr. Halloway C. Sells, who cast one of three no votes. "I felt we needed someone totally new."

Similarly, trustee Max H. Dennis of Wilmington said, "I thought an outsider would be more capable of dealing with the problems at Central State."

"I feel the same way," said Board Secretary Helen W. Evans who cast the third no vote. "The university is in terrible shape. It needs somebody who can (do the job). . . . Thomas just can't do it."

TWO TRUSTEES who supported Thomas said his association with the university is a plus. The school is in Wilberforce.

Thomas can immediately begin to deal with CSU's difficulties, said Trustee Donald K. Anthony of Cincinnati. "This is not the time

to break a new individual in."

Board chairman Jesse L. Wood said Thomas' tenure as academic vice-president has "prepared him to understand the plight of Central State."

Thomas also had the backing of Ohio's black state legislators, which gave a favorable recommendation to Wood.

"He's got the kind of dynamic leadership that will be best for Central State," said Rep. C.J. McLin, Jr., a Dayton Democrat, and a member of the black legislators group. ". . . I really feel he's the right person. He will have the cooperation of the General Assembly."

Thomas and the board still must agree on salary and the length of this contract before his appointment becomes official. But Thomas, who could not be reached for comment, is expected to accept the post.

He will succeed Dr. Lionel Newsom as president. Newsom, who announced last January that he would retire, will leave office Jan. 31, after serving 12½ years.

Thomas became academic vice president in 1977 and has become a controversial figure on campus, inspiring both intense loyalty and dislike.

IN AUGUST, six faculty members, including two deans, wrote a lengthy letter to the board opposing Thomas' candidacy. They claimed he manages through intimidation,

hires unqualified people and practices racism. Thomas denied the charges.

Following news stories on the letter, the *Dayton Daily News* and *The Journal Herald* received letters to the editor, both supporting and opposing Thomas.

Thomas was one of three finalists under consideration at a Dec. 11 meeting when the trustees deadlocked in their deliberations. Eight members of the nine-member board were present that night and reportedly were split 4-4 between Thomas and Dr. Curtis Bryan of Virginia State University.

The next day, board chairman Jesse Wood wrote the trustees, asking them to take another look at the decision to drop the three finalists.

The board did so Sunday night, when it voted 6-2-1, to reconsider the top three contenders. Then, after meeting in closed session, the board selected Thomas.

He will assume leadership during a critical time in the school's history.

THE SMALL, PREDOMINANTLY black university in rural Greene County has had ongoing financial problems in recent years but this year those problems became severe.

The governor has established an administrative task force to help the school and the task force is preparing to go to the state controlling board in January, seeking funds to get CSU through this fiscal year.

Universities & colleges - Central State

Central State names Thomas president

DEC 24 1984 JOUR. HER.

By Doug McInnis
Staff Writer

Dr. Arthur E. Thomas, a member of Central State University's administration, was named president of the financially troubled institution Sunday.

Thomas, a former civil-rights activist who serves as CSU's vice president for academic affairs, was selected by a 5-3 vote, with trustee vice-chairman, Gerald Dackin, abstaining.

Board members who voted against Thomas contended an outsider was needed to deal with CSU's myriad problems. A recent financial analysis projected that CSU faces a \$5.2 million deficit for the year.

"I don't think his presidency will heal the wounds of this institution," said trustee Dr. Halloway C. Sells, who cast a "no" vote. "I felt we needed someone totally new."

Similarly, trustee Max H. Dennis of Wilmington said, "I thought an outsider would be more capable of dealing with the problems at Central

State. Board Secretary Helen W. Evans cast the third "no" vote, but declined to give her reasons. Two trustees who supported Thomas said his association with the university is a plus.

Thomas immediately can begin to deal with CSU's difficulties, said trustee Donald K. Anthony of Cincinnati. "This is not the time to break a new individual in."

Board Chairman Jesse L. Wood said Thomas' tenure as academic vice president has "prepared him to understand the plight of Central State."

Thomas and the board must agree on salary and the length of this contract before his appointment becomes official. But Thomas, who could not be reached for comment Sunday night, is expected to accept the post.

He will succeed Dr. Lionel Newsom, who announced last January that he would retire. Newsom leave office Jan. 31 after serving 12½ years.

Thomas became academic vice president in 1977 and has become a controversial figure on

campus, inspiring both intense loyalty and dislike.

In August, six faculty members, including two deans, wrote a lengthy letter to the board opposing Thomas' candidacy. The letter claimed Thomas manages through intimidation, hires unqualified people and practices racism. Thomas denied the charges.

Following news stories on the letter, *The Journal Herald* and *Dayton Daily News* received a number of letters to the editor, both supporting and opposing Thomas.

He was one of three finalists the board eliminated from consideration following a Dec. 11 meeting when the trustees became deadlocked in their deliberations.

The next day, board Chairman Wood wrote the trustees, asking them to reconsider the decision to drop the three finalists.

The board did so Sunday night, when it voted 6 to 2, with one abstention, to reconsider the top three contenders. Then, after meeting in closed session, the board selected Thomas.



Thomas

University & College
Central States
Central State

black identity

DAYTON DAILY NEWS AUG 12 1984

facing change

By DAVID SACASH
and VINCE MCKELVEY
Staff Writers

For decades, Central State University has upheld its commitment to reach out to black students who couldn't afford an education or always succeed academically elsewhere.

Now CSU has fallen on hard times. Administrators and their faculty critics agree it's time to weigh tradition against reality and make a tough decision: Can CSU maintain its identity as a predominantly black school or will times dictate a more racially open appeal for the sake of financial security?

Some critics now question the administration of CSU President Dr. Lionel Newsom, who plans to retire next January, and Vice President Dr. Arthur Thomas. These critics claim Newsom and Thomas cling to tradition to the detriment of CSU, which split off from the nearby private Wilberforce University in 1947 to become a state-assisted institution.

"CENTRAL STATE must become an institution devoted to excellence in education without an excuse," said Dr. Rubin Weston, who is black and chairman of the CSU's history department. "It must have an image that projects that it is an institution of quality for all segments of the population of the state of Ohio."



Newsom



Thomas

As a team of accountants, hired by the state, try to sort out the school's tangled and ailing financial affairs, school officials and faculty debate how the problems were caused and what the solutions might be.

Critics charge that because Newsom and Thomas are bound to tradition, CSU has:

- Not recruited enough Ohio students, thereby cutting into potential state aid.
- Not offered enough of the education programs that today's college students want, making it harder to recruit.
- Catered too much to students with low academic achievement, causing

Central State University:
The First One Hundred
Years
by
Lathardue Loggins
Central State University;
3rd Performance, Ohio, 1987.

Severn

A Commitment to Excellence

Dr. Arthur E. Thomas became, on January 28, 1985, the first of Central State's presidents to be elected from among the ranks of its alumni. Thomas is a person of strong internal contrasts. Although he is remembered as a 1960s Civil Rights activist who for several years directed a student rights center, he has taken a firm stand in dealing with student discipline.

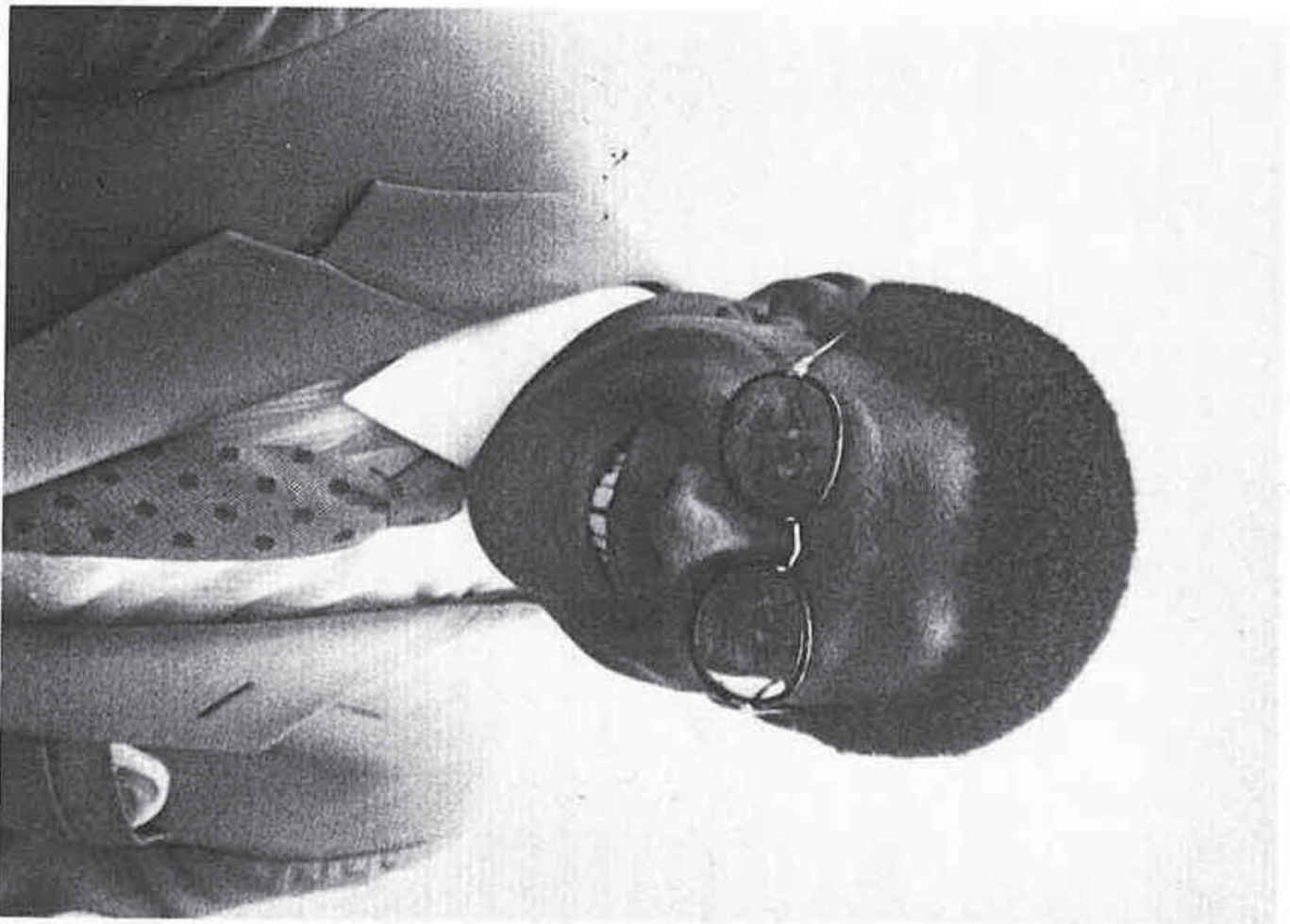
He has dedicated himself to enhancing the scholarly prestige of his qualified faculty and rewarding their efforts with "the highest possible salaries." Unlike his predecessor, who he feels "believed that professors and staff members of Central State University should sacrifice salary to keep the University open," Thomas thinks people "should be paid their market value." Although he would never state it so crudely, one infers readily from Thomas's words that those whose "market value" is low ought to beware. Among his tasks will be to achieve fiscal solvency in an era of declining federal dollars, both in direct aid and student support; to upgrade the high tech capabilities of both staff and students and to forge the best university business alliances within an increasingly competitive and uncertain labor market; and to carve out a more specialized niche of expertise in the larger community of higher education. All this, of course, he and his successors will be expected to accomplish while walking the historic tightrope of the traditionally black institution—the fine balances between maintaining and expanding academic excellence and providing a safety net for the academically disadvantaged, between opening the doors to more nonblack students and staff and sustaining a nurturing environment for the black cultural experience.

Commitment to Excellence

Balancing the Central State University budget is not an impossible task—a fact readily apparent in the strides already made by the new administration. The October 24, 1985 issue of *The Gold Torch* proudly proclaimed, “CSU Finance Brightens Up,” due in large measure to the \$2 million supplement to its usual biennial appropriation from the Ohio General Assembly. Also on the plus side was increased enrollment—an all-time high of 2,680 in September 1985. And CSU had achieved nearly one-third of the \$1 million goal for alumni endowment.

In part, this “new money” has been pledged through traditional fundraising methods, but three very innovative plans are being tried as well. The first draws upon the typical alumni fondness for the home school’s sports teams. The Central State Marauder Scholarship Foundation encourages former students to help future ones through scholarships, grants, and other types of financial aid. A second avenue for giving allows alumni to aid the university while protecting their families with life insurance. Explained by Walter Sellers in the December 1985 issue of the *Alumni Journal*, this plan uses part of the contributor’s premium to pay for the insurance, while the remainder is placed in a separate “Premium Deposit Fund” where it draws interest for the university. If only 100 persons take part at the minimum monthly premium of \$50 per month, the school will have received \$210,000 by 1990. Finally, the most unusual of these creative new plans was the Alumni Association’s contract with Cernitin America, Inc., a multi-level marketing organization spearheaded at that time by Dr. David Allen, a 1969 CSU graduate. As with the insurance plan, a percentage system allows alumni-distributors to increase their own incomes marketing Cernitin’s vitamins and food supplements while building Central State’s endowment as well.²

Certainly, no university in the era of Graham-Rudman, the dismantling of the U.S. Department of Education, and the demographic decline of 18- to 24-year-olds can afford to become complacent about funding. It should be noted, too, that the achievement of financial solvency was not without discomfort among students or staff. Replacement of the student college cash program with a greater emphasis on college work study has proven an effective but not altogether popular measure.³ At the advice of Touche-Ross and Company, an independent accounting firm hired to help straighten out the university’s financial predicament, Thomas informed the trustees that he was asking the Ohio attorney general to prosecute approximately 2,000 former students with unpaid debts. According to Richard M. Norman, vice-president for finance and administration, some \$3 million is owed by persons who have dropped out or graduated over



DR. ARTHUR E. THOMAS
VICE-PRESIDENT FOR
ACADEMIC AFFAIRS (1977)
PRESIDENT (1985)
ALUMNUS OF CSU
CLASS OF 1962

Commitment to Excellence

the past twenty-four years. But until collections become a reality, many austerity measures will remain in place.⁴ Indeed, Thomas himself began his tenure as president at a salary somewhat lower than that of his predecessor. Belt tightening is often paired with the rolling up of sleeves as well, and here, too, the new president sets a vigorous example. The June 15, 1986 issue of *The Gold Torch* included a snapshot of President Thomas and Dean Jackson joining faculty and students for a campus cleanup day coordinated by Audrey Norman-Turner, associate dean of students.⁵

There is also a determination that Central State should enter its second century better prepared for the technology of the future. Under the guidance of Dr. Thyrsa Svager, vice-president for academic affairs, computer literacy has gained importance as a freshman requirement. A Level II computer literacy thrust will provide more in-depth integration of computer applications to students' individual areas of study. This is but the first of many enhancements intended to ready Central State to meet the technological demands of the twenty-first century. The Ohio Board of Regents has given approval for a four-year Bachelor of Science degree in manufacturing engineering. Dr. William Grissom, who chairs the department, explains that now is an ideal time for such a program because "manufacturing industries are undergoing revolutionary changes which are creating a demand for more sophisticated manufacturing education."⁶ Central's proximity to Dayton, Cincinnati, and Columbus is another important factor.

To utilize the university's nearness to the Air Force Logistics Command at Wright Patterson Air Force Base, a research committee proposed in early 1986 the development of a logistics option within the existing Bachelor of Science in business administration and later a full-fledged degree program in logistics management. Similarly, in May 1986, the university announced the receipt of \$100,000 in state and federal grants for robotics research. Carl White, CSU research associate, approached the National Aeronautics and Space Administration about its use of the robotic arm that will be developed on NASA's planned space station.

Two high-demand allied health fields—physical therapy and health care administration—constitute equally attractive new programs for Central State. In physical therapy especially, minorities are currently underrepresented, so this program should yield many employment opportunities for graduates. Similarly, a proposed degree program in fashion merchandising technology will help satisfy the shortage of qualified personnel in today's complex and sophisticated consumer market. Nor is Central State

Central State University

neglecting the academic area that has long been its forte—teacher training. It is committed to establishing, before 1992

an endowed chair to attract nationally acclaimed professors in the field of education. With this endowed chair, the College of Education will work with private and public organizations to research and develop an innovative curriculum that can be used to teach, in systematic manner, the principles and philosophy of the holistic approach to urban education.⁸

Although the emphasis in all of these plans is on programming and personnel, concurrent improvements in the physical plant and university equipment are taking place. One such improvement has come about as a result of \$90,000 equipment grant from AT&T for microcomputers and a major overhaul of the university's mainframe capacity to benefit mathematics and computer science majors. This latter project especially reflects the financial realities of the 1980s as well. The new VAX 11/780 system "was financed with a \$157,000 grant from Title III, a \$155,000 grant from the Ohio Board of Regents, and \$11,425 from the Digital Corporation."⁹

Similarly, institution of improved honors programs and proficiency testing procedures have attempted to address the technological demands of the future. Ever since the 1979 accreditation evaluation, Central State had been aware of the need for more accurate and comprehensive testing procedures. The system that has been instituted assesses incoming freshmen to determine which of three foundations programs will be most beneficial to them. Another phase of the program will chart students' progress through their undergraduate years, and a final phase will prepare them with specialized testing skills needed to achieve high scores on standard admission tests for graduate and professional schools.

Clearly, the keystone of the testing program is the ability to individualize curricula for freshmen. The Honors Program and its associated President's Scholarships and Page Hall Honors Dormitory are designed to attract and hold an elite corps of students whose high academic achievement will set performance standards for the entire student body as well as boost the morale and sharpen the competitive edge of faculty members. The University College will assist incoming students who are not yet prepared for college-level work, while average students will continue to be served in the established freshman program.

An element crucial to the success of the new University College has begun to receive national acclaim as well. A January 8, 1986 article in

Commitment to Excellence

Education Week highlighted the work of the ad hoc Select Committee on the Education of Black Youth organized by Thomas and chaired by Dr. Alvin Poussaint of Harvard University Medical School. The committee has endorsed "Foundations for Learning: Language," the experimental curriculum in use in Central State's University College. The curriculum "abandons remediation as the road to standard English in favor of methods that encourage learning through self-expression." "Foundations for Learning" has been test-marketed in high schools as well, and preliminary data show that it has the potential to improve students' scores by as much as 27 percent in a single academic year.¹⁰

One question raised by James Crawford, interviewer for *Education Week*, regarding the "Foundations for Learning" curriculum is how it relates to the issue of changing the dialect spoken by many urban black students. To this Thomas replies, "Granted the English language itself has racist aspects—but if black youth can't negotiate standard English, they can't negotiate the world of employment."¹¹

This toughminded, pragmatic approach is united with a commitment to maintaining traditional ties with black students' African heritage. In the spring of 1986, Thomas participated in a tour of development programs sponsored by Operation Crossroads Africa, the thirty-year-old program upon which the U.S. Peace Corps was modeled. While abroad, he discussed potential cooperative projects with various government and university officials. Acting on one plan to make Central State's African students feel more "at home," he and Mrs. Thomas hosted a costumed "International Friendship Affair" featuring food and entertainment from the over twenty countries represented on the campus.¹²

The possibility of Central's contributing to greater black representation in the State Department's Foreign Service has also been pondered. More extensive preparation in French, the official language in several African and Caribbean nations, and the improvement of student test-taking skills have been cited as two means of preparing students for this highly selective occupation.

Although traditional avenues for black college graduates have been heavily skewed in favor of education and social and governmental service, economic realities now demand a greater bond between Central State and the industrial and commercial entities to which its students must increasingly look for employment. This change, too, is not without discomfort. Jim Hardin, former associate director of the cooperative education department complains, "The problem with the average student is that they are so eager to graduate that they fail to prepare for after graduation."¹³

Central State University

Methods for increasing student capacity to accept sacrifice and delayed rewards and to confront the rigors of the business community must be found.

Recent strides to produce linkages to the business community have been impressive, both in terms of the exchange of knowledge and in vastly improved public relations. Laurence S. Newman, Jr., associate editor of the *Dayton Journal Herald*, praised Thomas's appointment of a sixteen-member President's Council. Newman quoted member Joshua Smith, president and chief executive officer of MAXIMA Corp., a high-tech support firm that ranks among the nation's top 100 black-owned businesses. According to Smith,

We advise him [Thomas] as CEOs . . . about good programs and marketing those programs. . . . We serve as a resource, quarterly, sharing how we work as companies. . . .

When we say we're setting a priority, we do it. . . . Before we leave a meeting, we decide we're going to see some program . . . , something measurable. . . . We set dates, absolute deadlines.

So enamored of corporate models and methods of achieving excellence has Thomas become that his first Special Presidential Report, "A Commitment to Excellence" was prefaced by quotations from *In Search of Excellence: Lessons from America's Best Run Companies*, by Thomas J. Peters and Robert H. Waterman, Jr., and *Iacocca: An Autobiography*, by Lee Iacocca. Special attention has been given to corporate and foundation gifts established to assure that not only advice but dollars would be forthcoming from these improved corporate-university ties. The benefits are not, however, intended to flow solely in the direction of the university. An Institute for Minority Business was proposed to increase CSU's public service activities in support of minority business people.

Although many of Central State's plans are geared toward national or even international recognition, steps have been taken to improve town-gown relationships in the local community as well. One special program allows pre-law students to obtain insights about their future career by observing and helping in Xenia law offices. On a broader scale, the university initiated regular meetings with Greene County law enforcement agencies to improve relations. Xenia police chief Dan Aultman has said that these meetings have allowed agencies to separate "perceived problems" from real ones. Similarly, Mark Short, 1985-87 Student Government Association president, launched talks with the Xenia Area Chamber

Central State University

Rome, Italy. At the same time, it will have an opportunity to provide humanitarian service on an international scale.

The International Center for Water Resources Development also illustrates a fresh approach to bridging the historic gap between serving the special interests of the black community and preparing students for success in a multi-cultural, predominantly white society. One of the center's first projects, for example, is scheduled to be an inventory of water supply and water management activities in drought-plagued Africa, and it is expected to attract and place many minority students as its work progresses. At the same time, water conservation issues are among the most universal concerns in Ohio and the rest of the United States. If such cooperation can be achieved on an international scale, what does the future hold for Central State's relationship with other Ohio schools?

From early signs, the future bodes well for Central State's linkages among Ohio's public colleges and universities. In the water resources project, the school has allied itself closely with The Ohio State University, credited in its brochure as "one of the nation's largest and most advanced land grant universities with extensive international water resources experiences." Central State has also taken to heart the advice of Dr. Manning Marable of Colgate University, whose column, "Along the Color Line," is syndicated in more than 140 newspapers. Marable stated in a 1985 article:

Black colleges must establish structural ties with two-year institutions to ensure that black students make the transition to complete their B.A. degree. . . . Yet there is also the related tendency . . . to attempt to provide too many programs with too few resources. . . . Many Black colleges have been too reluctant . . . to focus on several specific academic fields, while cross-listing courses at neighboring universities which have resources or faculty in other areas.¹⁶

While the traditional relationship among institutions of higher education has been one of competition rather than cooperation, the future demands that curricular duplication be eliminated and transfer of credits be standardized. Similarly, faculty who in the past jealously guarded their academic turf and fought whenever possible to maintain it must now be re-educated to see the benefits of consolidation. How will Thomas deal with these challenges? If his first eighteen months in office is an accurate yardstick, Thomas's handling of this and other thorny problems will be efficient and effective. Cooperative agreements have already been hammered out between Central State and Cuyahoga Community and Sinclair

Commitment to Excellence

Community colleges with the help of Governor Richard Celeste and the Ohio Board of Regents. Some articulation documents, such as transfer guides, were completed in time for the beginning of the 1986–87 academic year, and the first of the Cuyahoga Community College graduates have begun to register.

Two of the keys to Thomas's ability to accomplish what other, equally dedicated men have not, are his youthful vigor and enthusiasm and his diplomatic, team-centered approach. He has been aptly labeled a "fire-brand," a man "concerned about his weaknesses," and a "catalyst." He misses no opportunity to thank publicly those who have aided him or his beloved Central State. Notably, trustees, Ohio legislators and executive officials, federal agency representatives, evaluating committee members, as well as the media (who were in the past often criticized for helping Central State too little) are now praised for their assistance. Likewise, faculty, fellow administrators, and students may be admonished in private, but it is their positive contributions that are made public.

In addition to being a team player, Thomas has an admirable talent for surrounding himself with a stellar "team." No lesser national celebrities than Jesse Jackson and Bill Cosby aligned themselves with Central State during Thomas's first year-and-a-half in office. Jackson spoke at the Charter Day Convocation to announce the establishment of the Jesse L. Jackson PUSH/EXCEL Chair in the College of Education, dedicated to developing research strategies to institutionalize PUSH/EXCEL concepts in schools nationwide. Cosby accepted an honorary doctorate and established a \$100,000 scholarship fund in honor of his friend, the late John Bowser, former executive director of the Philadelphia Urban Coalition. He even mentioned Central State as a quality university within the dialogue of his acclaimed *The Cosby Show*—a "mention" heard by millions of viewers.¹⁷ This is a chapter of Central State history which is yet unwritten. One thing, however, is clear: an institution that survives the trial by fire of the late 1980s will emerge stronger than ever.



JACKSON VISITS CSU — The Rev. Jesse Jackson, a possible 1988 presidential candidate, visited the campus of Central State University Tuesday, in conjunction with the school's 100th anniversary. Here

Jackson (right) speaks to Dr. Arthur Thomas (left), president of CSU. Jackson received a Doctor of Humane Letters degree. (CSU photo)

Burial of time capsule will mark Central State centennial

Central State University will observe the 100th anniversary of its founding in 1887 with the burial of a time capsule at 11 a.m. on Thursday in the Sunken Garden in the middle of the campus.

CSU dates its history to March 19, 1887, when the Ohio General Assembly enacted legislation establishing a Combined Normal and Industrial Department at Wilberforce University. The school has operated independently since 1947.

Walter G. Sellers, director of university relations and alumni affairs, will preside at the time capsule burial which will mark the official anniversary of the university's centennial. CSU will continue its centennial celebration throughout the calendar year with special convocation programs and other events.

The time capsule will include news clippings and documents in observance of the 100th anniversary celebration. Items to be buried include a roster of the students enrolled for the 1987 Fall Quarter, a listing of university faculty and non-academic employees, programs of Centennial Convocation programs and other items of possible historical interest.

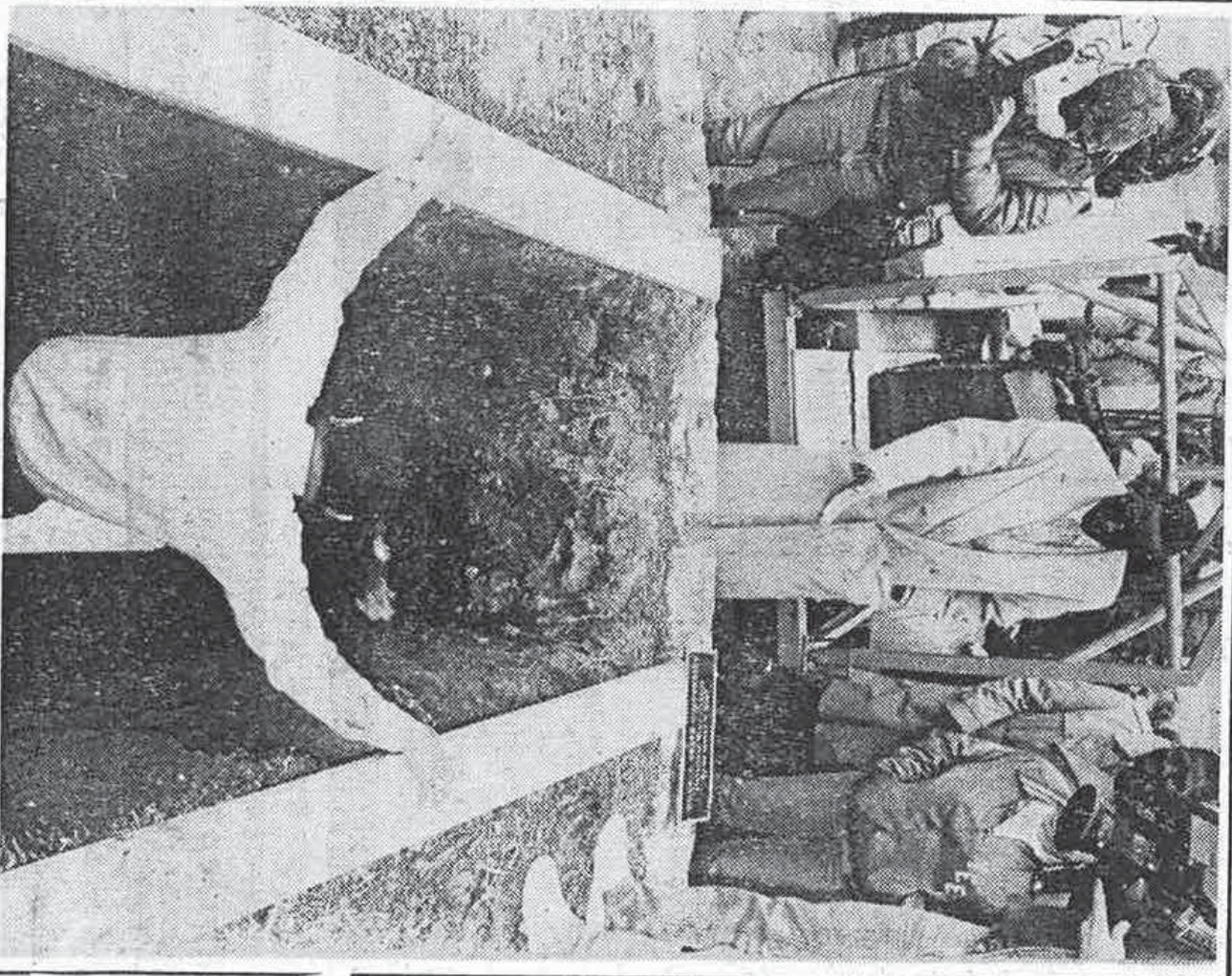
The time capsule location will be marked by a plaque with instructions for its opening in 2087.

Because Central State students are in the midst of final examinations for the winter quarter, no formal convocation will mark the time capsule burial, but the public is invited to join the Central State University to mark this occasion, Sellers said.

CSU 1887

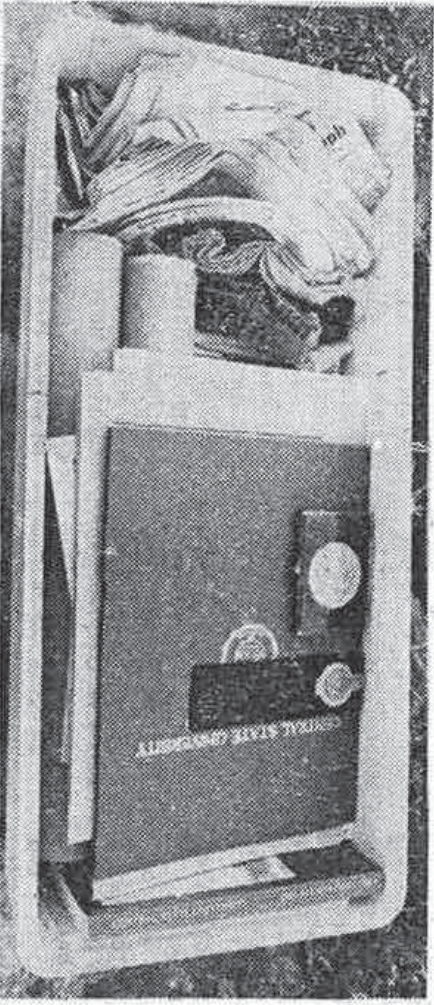
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Time Capsule Buried at C.S.U.

Thursday marked the day in which a time capsule, pictured below, to be dug up in 2087, was buried on the campus of Central State University as part of the college's centennial celebration. Nearly 50 items were placed inside, ranging from local newspaper clippings, CSU centennial medals, handbooks, an alumni directory and various brochures pertaining to the college. On hand were college officials and local supporters as well as members of the Armed Forces to participate in the burial. Pictured above is Walter Sellers after he placed the capsule in its resting place on Thursday as he prepared to climb out of the grave. Above him CSU President Arthur Thomas offers a hand of assistance. (Gazette photo by Michael Boyd)





Colorful African art

This colorful tapestry from Senegal is on display at the home of Dr. Arthur and Betty Thomas of Wilberforce. Entitled "Baobab," the tapestry is part of a 58-piece art exhibit at the Central State University presidential home. The exhibit consists of art-

work donated to CSU and items on loan. Also pictured is Mrs. Thomas, who provided a tour of the exhibit. More photographs on page 12. (Gazette photo by Michael Boyd)

This president patrols his campus

Arthur Thomas, the new president of Central State, has a thing about discipline and self-control.

It troubles him, he says, that some CSU students have been disciplinary problems on campus, and he's determined to correct the situation — in person.

There have been some fights, some thefts, some vandalism, he says. There have been instances of verbal as well as physical abuse. Worse, some of it has been racially oriented — black on white.

This is a topic that rarely surfaces when a president is talking about his university. The safer course is to soft-pedal such talk or not even acknowledge that such incidents occur.

In perspective, the incidents at Central may not amount to much when compared to those that have occurred at Miami or Ohio State or every other college or university in the state, but Thomas is determined to protect the dignity of students, and personal safety, therefore, becomes as good a starting point as any.

Consequently, as part of his daily regimen, when he's on campus, he makes it his business, he says, to move around and visit the library, stop in a dormitory, or go by another gathering place, just to feel the mood and witness the quality of life.

It is a bit startling to picture a university president patrolling the place, ready to nail someone who steps out of line, but Art Thomas found this approach worked in Dayton's school system and he thinks it can be just as effective on the university level.



Thomas



Laurence S. Newman Jr.

Associate editor
of the editorial page

"The parents (of Central State students) have entrusted me with their care and protection," he says. "That is a trust they'll never regret."

So he maintains a high profile and he moves about the campus, not only by day but by night as well.

In fact, he says, he makes regular rounds after 9 o'clock at night, after he has ended his working day, and there are times when he's still out at midnight.

In February, when he addressed the University Senate for the first time, he made it a point to talk about the quality of student life.

"I am dedicated to our students," he said. "Central State will provide physical and emotional security for all of our students. Therefore, violence, breaking and entering, stealing, and destruction of property will no longer be tolerated.

"Anyone who violates the state and federal laws or the rules and regulations of the university will be prosecuted and/or expelled . . ."

Last month he told the university's trustees, with considerable pride, that the word is out that if any students are mistreated, those responsible will have to deal with him, personally.

"The students who do not behave will be sent home," he said. "The people (the serious students) will be treated as they should be."

This week Art Thomas expanded on this approach.

He has sent 20 students home, he said. He has another 20 who have been problems and who have yet to be dealt with.

"They'll either straighten up or go," he said. "Then we'll have the ideal atmosphere" on campus.

So he walks around campus, checking, monitoring what's happening — or not happening.

He's out there inspecting buildings, seeing that they are being cleaned.

He has banned food and drinks from classrooms, and no doubt he's checking here, too.

And while he's out, he's looking over the grounds.

It is taking his time — time that might be better spent on other responsibilities — but it's important to him.

"You cannot educate," he says, "if you have a disruptive element on campus. It's not that much of a problem . . . but it could be."

Art Thomas is not just looking after the students who are already enrolled at CSU. He's looking ahead — to the students he hopes to attract in the 1985-86 school year and beyond.

You don't attract candidates tomorrow if there's any question about one's personal safety today.

Conversely, you might attract them if the word gets out that this is a campus where there is more space available per student than in any other state-supported college or university in Ohio — and it's clean and modern and safe.

In other words, it provides an ideal environment to exercise one's mind and learn.

That's just one of Art Thomas' messages these days as he works at bringing Central State back from the brink.

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS

APRIL, 1971

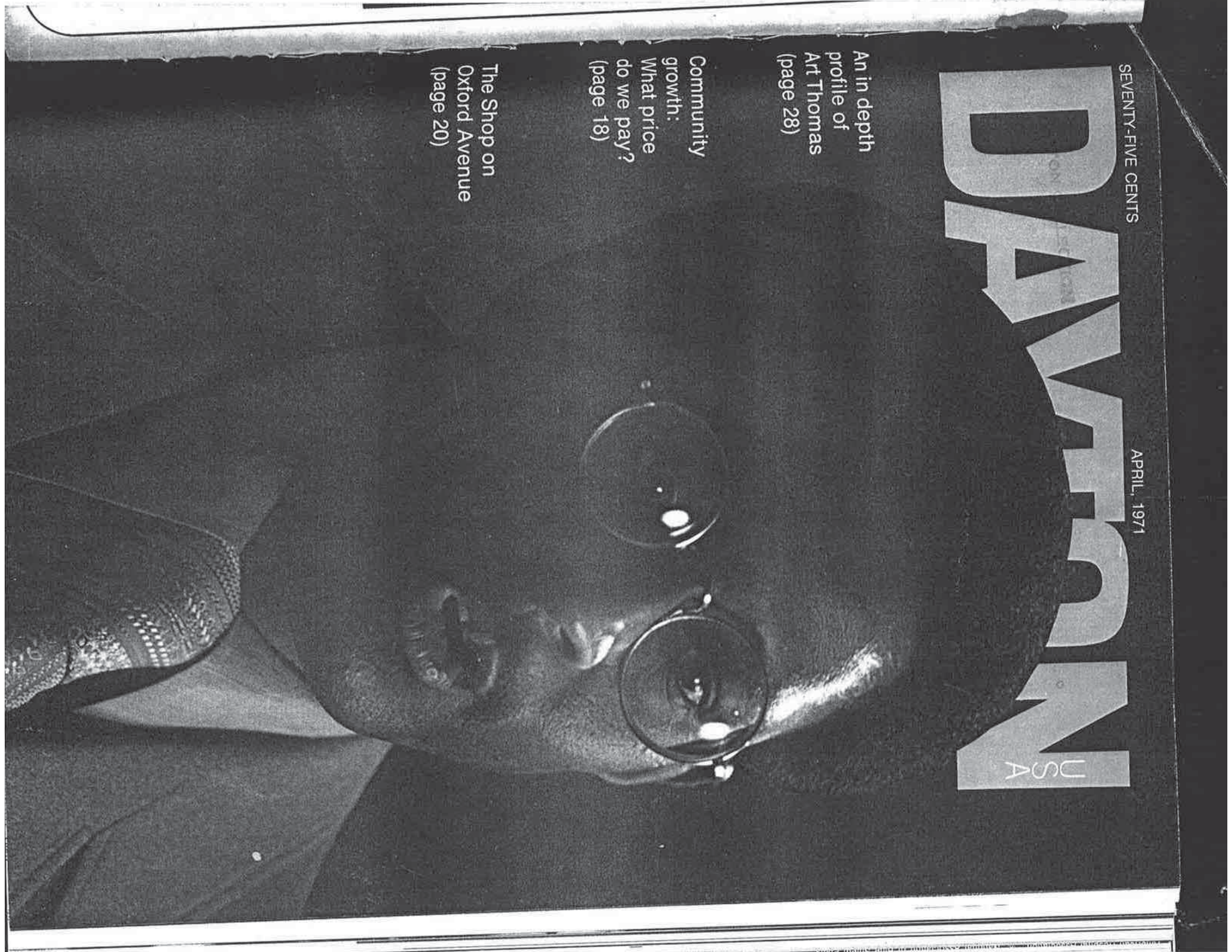
DOWN

USA

An in depth
profile of
Art Thomas
(page 28)

Community
growth:
What price
do we pay?
(page 18)

The Shop on
Oxford Avenue
(page 20)



by Dan Geringer
photos by Dan Patterson

Elizabeth Robinson knew that her 10-year-old son, Sammy, was high strung. But she was unprepared when two Dayton elementary school principals suspended him last year and told her that Sammy had mental problems.

"Mental problems is their way of saying he's crazy. He's not crazy. He couldn't sit the whole six hours through school, is all. He could do fine for maybe two and a half hours in the morning, maybe an hour and a half in the afternoon. Then he'd have to get up and move around. The teacher said the rest of the kids wanted to learn and he didn't. She said he was making unrest in the class, that he was a unrest kid and they couldn't have him."

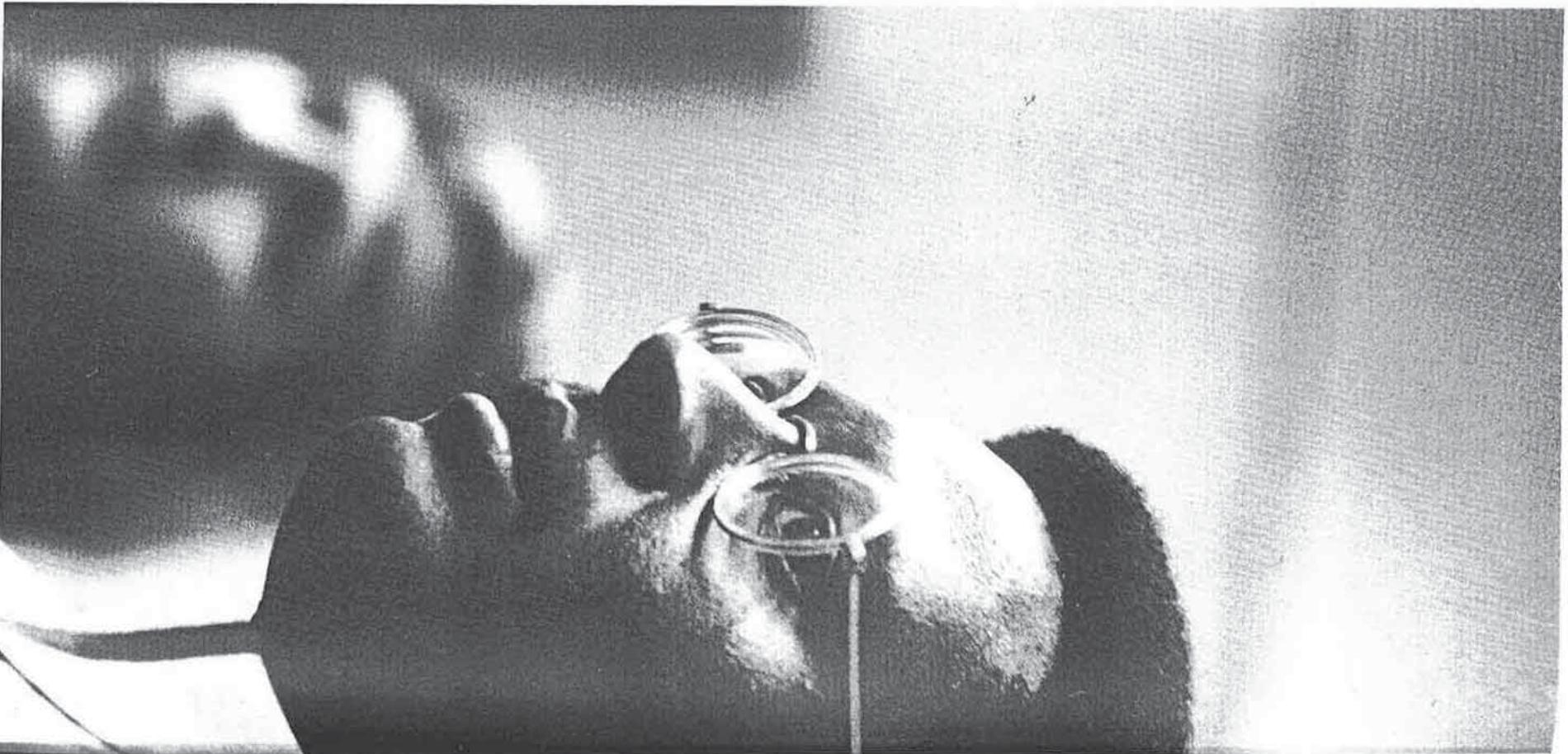
After a month at Weaver School, Sammy was suspended and Mrs. Robinson was advised to take him to a psychiatrist. Instead, she moved into another neighborhood. In January, she enrolled Sammy at Jane Adams School. The record of what had happened at Weaver followed him. A month after he enrolled, he was suspended again, for the same reason.

"I didn't know what to do. I thought, well, maybe he is like they say he is. Mental problems. So I took him to the doctor at Barney's."

"Sammy said what they did was they drew lines on the floor and he hopped on one foot up and down that line. Then they gave him a piece of paper and told him to draw a little man, draw one with arms and one without arms. And then to draw a man and a woman together. Sammy said he drew the man on one side of the page and the woman on the other side and the doctor said, 'I'm surprised. I thought you were going to draw it a different way.'

"Then the doctor told Sammy to put everything a person had on the drawing, everything a human being would have . . . arms, eyes, everything. In other words, they wanted him to draw some nasty pictures. Sammy told me, 'I didn't draw no nasty pictures.' He knew that was what they was trying to get him to do.

"I asked the doctor what was the result of the tests. He said, 'Sammy's just a nervous kid. He has to out-grow that.' Then the school started sending me pills for Sammy. They didn't send him no lessons or nothing, just pills. Little green ones. I don't know what they were, but I know one thing: when he took them,



WILL THE REAL ART THOMAS PLEASE STAND UP

15 minutes later he was knocked out. I mean out. He would sleep for two and three hours. Finally, about the middle of June, I made up my mind I wasn't going to make him take anymore. I said, 'If you're crazy you'll just have to die crazy. You're not taking any more of those pills.'"

Mrs. Robinson says that during the year of school her son missed, she and Sammy were invited downtown to the Board of Education several times for conferences with the Director of Pupil Personnel, Dr. William Goff. "What it came down to was, he always asked Sammy could he sit still for six hours in school. Sammy said no. So he stayed out of school."

Last summer, Mrs. Robinson moved again. In September, she enrolled Sammy at Jefferson Elementary. "When the record went over there that he was on medication, the nurse called me and asked me would I bring the bottle over and let her see what it was. When I showed it to her she said, 'This strong stuff? We're not going to give him any more of that.'"

"He still can't sit still after a couple of hours. But this year, his teacher sends him on little errands and such. He says Sammy does his work, and that he will take care of the times he gets restless."

Mrs. Robinson finishes talking, and sits quietly for a moment. She would explain last year away, settle herself down about it, if she could make sense out of what happened. But she can't.

"Some day, I'm getting on a bus for somewhere. I don't care where it's going. As long as it's going."

Art Thomas was a restless kid, too. His mother, who still lives in the West Philadelphia neighborhood where she raised Art, remembers. "We lived near a car barn, you

know, streetcars. Every morning, Arthur would get up around five o'clock and meet his friend Larry and race around and around that barn. I said, 'Arthur, why do you get up so early and run around the car barn?' He said, 'I like to run.'"

"He did everything he liked that way. He liked to eat but he couldn't cook. He kept trying anyway. If he was going to fry an egg, he would break it and the egg would run all over the floor, but he kept walking to the frying pan with the shell."

Thomas ran hurdles for three years at Overbrook High School and only lost three times, but he couldn't handle the losses. "Once he was racing at school and the boy he was racing against was bigger," his mother recalls. "At the end of the race, the other boy puffed out his chest and put it on the tape and won. Arthur pouted and pondered for a month because his chest was skinny."

Her son's intensity worried her. "He was so jittery, I took him to a doctor. The doctor said Arthur's mind was ahead of his age. That's why he couldn't be still."

Thomas does not remember wanting to be still. "Cats in school told me, 'You're too hip, man. You're a jitterbug. You want to make it, you got to be smooth.' I said, 'Never mind all that. I'll make it anyway.'"

He made it through two years in the Military Police, as a desk clerk, and then through four years at Central State, as a prospective teacher. He started at Irving School, then went to Roth High School to teach a self-contained freshman class of "disruptive students" and to coach freshman football.

Mike White, who quarterbacked the University of Cincinnati frosh last season, and will probably start for the varsity this fall, recalls Thomas' recruiting technique. "I

was in the eighth grade at Westwood but it was overcrowded, so I was taking my classes at Roth. One day, I was walking down the hall and here comes Mr. Thomas. He looked at me and smiled and asked did I play football. I said, 'I play quarterback at Westwood.' He said, 'You're my quarterback.'"

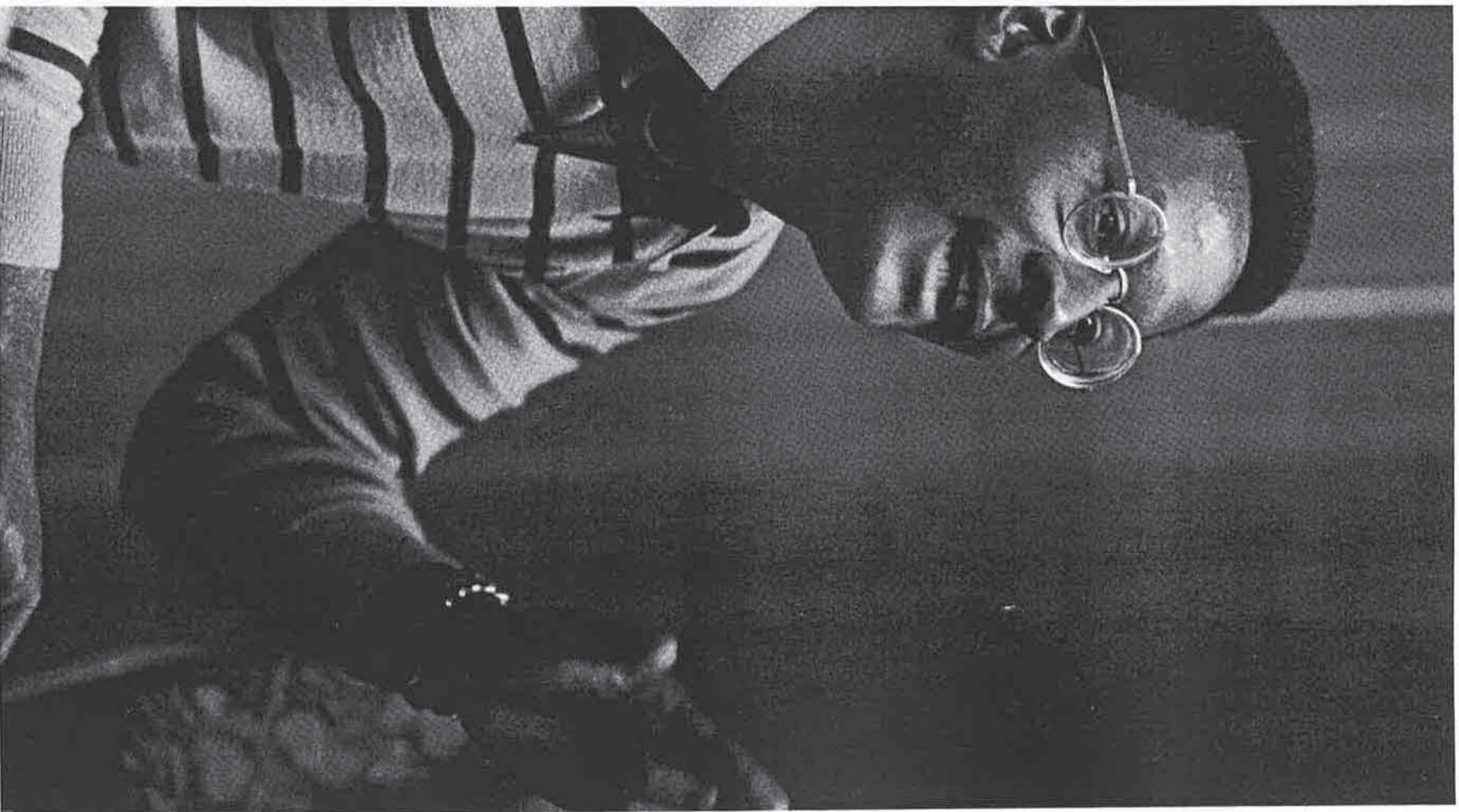
"He did us all like that, walking down the hall, talking loud and smiling, 'Hey, that's my man, that's my man, that's my guard.'"

Thomas got his center, Mike John, from Residence Park. "I told Mr. Thomas that me and Mike White, we had been running together for a long time. He said, 'That's good, now here's what we'll do.' He took us to the equipment room and gave us cleats, just trusted us with them, no sign out or nothing. We got them before the varsity. Mr. Thomas' whole team got their stuff before the varsity, and the varsity coach got angry. Mr. Thomas said, 'I'm not coaching no raggedy team. We're going to look good.'"

"He told me and Mike, 'You cats run together, this summer you'll snap together.' Me and Mike did a cadence thing all summer long, 100 snaps a day. We got our timing down so good that even now, even if we don't see each other for a year, we get together and snap and we are still in time."

Thomas was a strange looking football coach, skinny, with golden granny glasses. At Overbrook High School, he had played halfback and defensive end until his senior year when he injured his ankle trying for extra yards, and lost his starting spot. At Roth, he took whatever it was that used to get him up at 5 a.m. every day to run, and used that with his freshmen. He threw away the moods that used to cut him off from everything after a loss, and he did not tolerate them in his players.

Art Thomas continued



"He worked us hard," Fred Love, the defensive tackle, recalls, "harder than most of us were used to working. If you missed a practice he'd drive to your home and get you. One day, our fullback, Todd Harrison, got angry and just started to walk away. 'I'm quitting,' he said. 'I'm just going home.' And he started walking up the hill. Mr. Thomas ran after him and grabbed him by the arm. 'Listen to me,' he said. 'I never want to hear that again. You are my fullback. You ain't never going to quit on me. Never.' And Todd came right on back, and that was the end of that."

Thomas pushed his team to a 10-0-1 record that year. He also pushed a lot of his players into college. "My track coach at Overbrook wanted cats that could run," he says. "At



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Roth. I wanted cats that could run, too. That could run and hit and win. 'You're the best,' I told them, and I meant it. Over and over again till everyone knew. 'You're the best, you're the best, you're the best, you're the best.' But I also told them, 'You can't run 10-flat hundreds all the time. One day you won't be running a 10-flat hundred. One day, you might break a leg, man. But what you got in your head, nobody can take away from you.'

"We'd win a game, some cat would say, 'Hey, man, I'm Johnny U.' I'd say, 'Maybe, man. Check his grade point'."

With his football players, Thomas learned to do what he could never quite bring himself to do in more political situations. He controlled his temper.

"Sometimes," he says with a smile, "it was harder than other times. My players knew, and I knew, that when the time came for the job, they got the job done. So at practice, they would five and watch me and wait for me to blow-up. One time when I almost did, we were getting ready for our big game against Wilbur Wright. I was worried about that game, and they knew it, because I



had them running our quarterback sweep 60 times in a row.

"Finally, about the 61st time, Mike John centers the ball and the quarterback Mike White says, 'Set. Down. Okay, gang, let's go.' Then he moves out of the way, and Mike John hikes it right to the fullback and the fullback throws a pass and they all start laughing and looking at me.

"I tightened my jaws real tight. I walked about 50 yards. I came back. I said very quietly, 'Let's get showered.'"

But being quiet was not Thomas. He began teaching black history after school when black history was something no one knew much about — except that, like giving his freshman ballplayers first pick in the equipment room, it was brash. He began with a handful of Roth students, and soon was drawing more than 100 people from Roth, Roosevelt, and Dunbar into a classroom built for 40.

"We were sitting on top of the registers, the window sills, the desks, each other," Carolyn Russell, a Roth graduate, remembers.

"The assistant principal sneezed when Art said something he didn't like. The principal just sat there looking evil."

Blacks were moving into the neighborhood around Roth, whites were moving out, and the school's racial make-up was changing drastically. There were a lot of fights. "In my junior year," Carolyn remembers, "22 teachers transferred. The fighting got worse. And whenever the jive hit the fan, they blamed Art and his black history course."

At MacFarlane, the little kids were
□□□□□□ continued on page 32

Art Thomas continued from page 32 arate but equal doses over the police department, city government, and school administration, was hard enough to take. What became quickly impossible for the Board to take was Thomas' Model Cities education program which keyed around strengthening West Side schools by substituting people who said "ain't" for people who said "isn't" in positions of power.

"He told us that nobody could look down their nose at us if we took over our own neighborhoods," says Fannie Cooley, who directs the Model Cities educational planning today. "He said it so often I was saying it in my sleep.

"And there were black people who were impressed by words like 'consortium' and 'differentiated staffing,' words that most of us didn't understand but we were used to being impressed with. So when Model Cities started and we started organizing our communities, people said we can't hire the prisoner, we can't hire the man who's been on dope.

"Art said, 'Hire them, teach them. They can do the job.' He knew early what it took most of us a long time to realize. If you tell an old dog he's no good, and you kick him in the butt, he'll go over and lay down and not get up. But if you tell him he's good, he'll start licking on your fingers and smiling and he'll be ready to go."

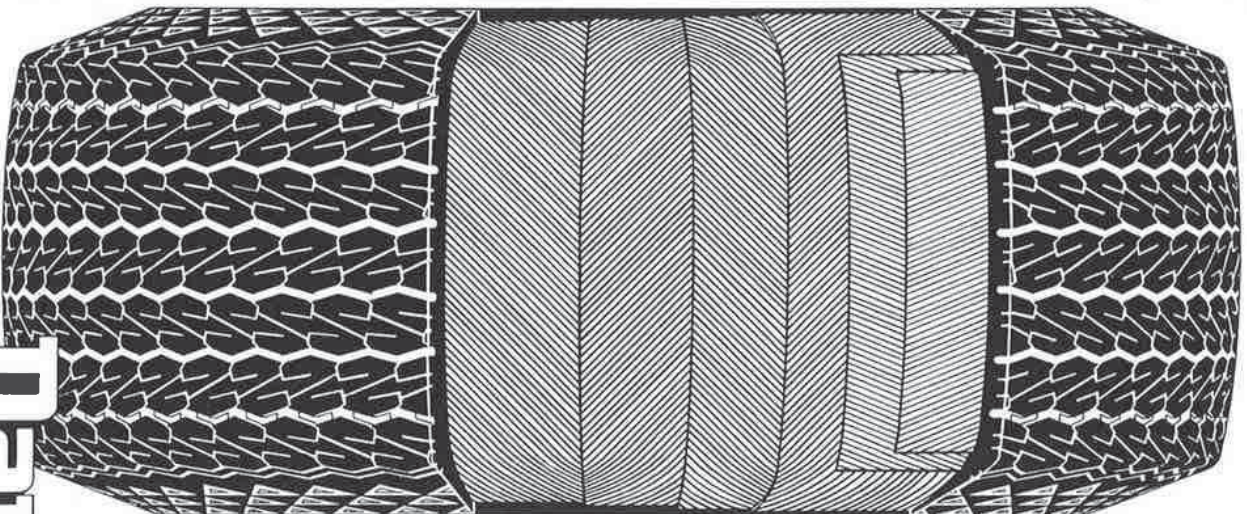
When Model Cities outlived its first year growing pains and began to shape up as a legitimate power, Dr. Carle tried to remove Thomas from it and send him back to MacFarlane School. Black people packed the next school board meeting and started yelling. Thomas was reinstated. But it was already becoming obvious that things were heading towards a B-Western showdown.

The administration, watching Model Cities grow, whispered about Art Thomas' mocha mafia. And Thomas' anger became more and more frightening, because it was hard for many to understand.

Stivers High School, all white and mostly Appalachian, reacted immediately with chains and pipes when 100 black students came to school for the first time in 1969. The black students, being on the short end of the odds, got the worst of it physically.

Directed by Model Cities leadership, Thomas went to Stivers the following day. He saw that things were getting worse. He noticed the cars cruising around the school, and that the men inside the cars were well

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armed and clear about their purpose. There was no police protection, and the school had no way of protecting the black students. Thomas led 30 students out of school. Returning later in the day, he was arrested.

That night, Dr. Carle took it upon himself to send a telegram to Thomas: "Upon the basis of information I have about your relationships with students, your conduct with superiors and your alleged arrest today, I am hereby relieving you of administrative responsibility in any school and directing you to refrain from entering any school or grounds other than your office at Louise Troy pending resolution of the above. You are further directed to refrain from aiding or abetting students or other persons in failing to observe attendance laws or other school regulations and policies."

The following month, the school board heard Dr. Carle's recommendation to suspend Thomas without pay and to notify him of their intent to fire him. The school board supported Dr. Carle unanimously.

Thomas tried unsuccessfully to reverse the decision during five weeks of Board of Education hearings. The final irony came when the Board was confronted with an apparent breach of contract. According to the Equal Partnership agreement between Model Cities and the Board, Thomas could not be fired without the joint consent of both equal partners. Model Cities, of course, did not want Thomas fired. Challenged on this, the Board's lawyer explained that the Equal Partnership agreement was illegal.

A letter was presented from Dayton's city attorney explaining why the partnership agreement was illegal. The letter was dated before the signing of the agreement. In other words, school superintendent Carle had approved the Equal Partnership agreement, knowing that it was illegal and not binding, but keeping that knowledge a secret. Now, he was firing Thomas for violating school attendance laws by removing 30 students from Stivers for a day.

After the hearings, Thomas disappeared for several months. He came back late last summer, and quietly began putting together his new program, the Center for the Study of Student Citizenship, Rights and Responsibilities.

The Center is a boarded up storefront at 145 Germantown Street, across from McLin's Funeral Home, 00000000 continued on page 38

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38

DAYTON, OHIO, APRIL

Art Thomas continued from page 37 which is always busy. Next door is the Holy Cloud Temple. On Sundays, the Holy Cloud service comes through the wall. Once in awhile, Thomas, whose mother is a missionary, stops working to listen. When the preacher hits a high note, Thomas smiles and shakes his head. "Preacher is on the case."

He is 32 years old now, and gets up at 6 a.m., an hour later than he did in high school. He spent the months following the Board of Education hearings consulting with his Washington lawyers and learning about the tone of voice. Especially about how to lower it. When the new project's original name, Student Advocate Center, was thought to be too harsh, he changed the title and got \$126,000 from the Office of Economic Opportunity.

On a freezing morning in January, he walks into the church basement next to the downtown YMCA to talk to a Sinclair College class in urban politics. The class meets in the church's Mr. and Mrs. classroom: wall to wall olive carpentering, a white porcelain planter with a philodendron, a baby grand piano. Thomas is wearing his light gray Edwardian suit, a conservative tie, the golden granny glasses. He leans against the baby grand, resting an elbow on top of it, his chin in his elbow. He watches the students come in. As they get seated, the students watch him. One says, "So that's Art Thomas. I don't believe it. He looks more like, kind of Andy Williams. Like any minute he's going to start singing 'Moon River.'"

When the class begins, Thomas talks about people not feeling good about themselves because they have no control over what will happen to them. "In the 1930's in Gary, Indiana, schools bashed immigrants, de-liced them, and taught them two languages. Why, today, is a seven-year-old with problems suspended and told he's got to work it out at home?"

"What about a school board in Dayton — eleven members instead of seven. What about the new members being between the ages of seven and 20? Do you know why people vote at 21? Because during the Medieval Ages, the bone structure allowed men to carry armor at the age of 21. If he could carry armor, he was a man, and he could vote. Suppose I find a seven-year-old who can carry armor?"

"We know for a fact that between June and September, children forget most of what they learned between September and June. What about

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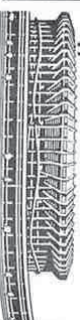


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going to school year-round and getting out at a younger age? Do you know why schools close in June? Schools close in June because this was once an agrarian society and children were needed to help with the crops in the summer. But we don't have any farms in inner West Dayton. And we could use the extra learning.

"When do your rights begin? When should you begin to feel that you control your own fate? When you're seven, when you're 21, when you're a millionaire, when?"

Thomas talked for an hour, and his listeners were not impressed. One said, "To a seven-year-old, a good value system is a candy bar." Another said, "The only way to run education is to do what they're doing now. Have a monopoly so things don't get confused. What if DP&L did things like you're saying. Fifteen powerlines in Dayton would be chaos." Another said, "Take what you're saying to its logical conclusion, and we should ask, 'Does a fetus have civil liberties?'"

Thomas stayed near the piano, saying things like, "I realize what you mean," and "I'm cognizant of that fact."

When the class was almost over, a student said, "I think I know what you're talking about. I mean, about seven-year-olds having real minds and controlling where they're going. It's like in Montessori where this one child loved science and hated reading. So they let him just do science and they didn't force him to read. They read the directions for him. One day he asked a question and the teacher wouldn't read for him. She told him he was old enough to read the directions himself. He said, 'I can't.' She said, 'Well, what are you going to do about that?' So he learned to read."

Thomas smiles for the first time that morning. "Yes," he says, "that's what I mean."

Emmett Watts is in charge of securing for all Dayton public schools and also runs a private police service. "Student rights? I'll tell you about student rights. We can go right out here on the corner and yell, 'Student rights! Student rights!' and the kids will run up to you and say, 'Yeah, right on, student rights.' Then they'll go back to school and hit their teacher in the mouth and expect you to defend them."

"But I know there are problems in the schools. The other day I was in one high school passing by a classroom and I looked in for a moment. Here's the teacher at the board ex-

□□□□□□□□ continued on page 40

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Art Thomas continued from page 36
plaining something. Here's a boy in
one corner laying in a girl's lap.
Here's a boy kissing with some girl
in another corner. I asked the
teacher, 'What's going on here?' He
said, 'Oh, they're expressing them-
selves.' I said, 'They're what?'

'I mean, which way are we going
here? I can see that something has
to be done. But which way are we
going?'

Working with lawyers locally, at
Harvard University, and at St. Louis
University, Thomas' program goes
in two directions.

He is training parents and stu-
dents in state law and Board regula-
tions so that they can defend them-
selves when their rights are violated
in suspension cases and in other
school situations.

The center operates daily as a
clearinghouse for these cases, an-
swering students and parents' ques-
tions about the law and about how
best to deal with a school incident
in which they feel their rights have
been violated.

Long range, Thomas hopes to see
new legislation enacted and court
decisions won which change the
mood of going to school. Last year,
Mrs. Robinson's son was suspended
twice, told he had mental problems
and excluded from an entire year of
school. This year, the same boy with
the same problems is getting the
schooling he should have gotten last
year only because a third school
happened to find a way to deal with
his restlessness.

That kind of thing frightens
Thomas. He sees something treach-
erous about there being that much
luck involved in how that boy will
grow up, in what he will think of
himself. Last year, Thomas would
have run down to the Board of Ed-
ucation with Sammy Robinson and
burned Wayne Carle's ears with hip
one-liners. This year, he talks to
lawyers.

'I'll tell you how I see it,' says Leon
Frazier, a Dayton police officer. 'If
anyone can pull this thing off, it's
Art Thomas. Everybody stays in
their funky groove, waiting for
someone else's hand to push the
monster out to sea. Everybody wants
to reap the rewards on Friday night,
do their last few days in a rocking
chair. Not Thomas. He is my number
one man. This student rights stuff
is scary, but it's beautiful. It's prob-
ably the greatest thing since peer-
nut butter. And you know. Every-
body likes peanut butter. But some
people need a little jelly on it. Dig?'

Biog. Thomas, Art

Thomas Asks Court To Appoint Attorney

DAYTON DAILY NEWS
Saturday, May 16, 1970

5

DAYTON DAILY NEWS MAY 16 1970
Charging he is a political outcast in Dayton and the entire state of Ohio," dismissed Model Cities educator Art Thomas has requested he be provided with a court-appointed attorney to represent him in his latest suit against the Dayton board of education.

Thomas, whose earlier suit in U.S. District court here was thrown out because it was too long, is seeking \$500,000 in damages to himself for lost income and damaged reputation, re-instatement as educational director and \$700,000 in damages to the Model Cities education program for lost federal money.

The controversial black educator said he's been unsuccessful in obtaining local counsel. His attorney in the protracted school board hearing last year was Charles S. Bidre, who died of a heart attack shortly after the De-

16 1970
cember hearing. It was at that hearing that the school board upheld Supt. of Schools Wayne Carle's firing of Thomas as Model Cities education component director.

In his motion for a preliminary injunction, Thomas asks the court to restrain the school board from trying to force the Model Cities Planning council to sign contracts for \$700,000.

It also seeks the court's power to restrain the board from enforcing its December firing of him, and restrain the board from enforcing its decision not to rehire Thomas

when his contract expires in June. Turner.

Thomas asks that a three-judge court to declare the law under which he was fired unconstitutional. That section says a teacher may be dismissed for "good and just cause."

Thomas charges that the law is unconstitutional because of its vagueness violates Supreme Court interpretations of due process.

Miss Crane and a friend, Maria Cebrario, 26, were arrested last month by highway patrolmen who said they found potted marijuana plants and marijuana cigarettes in their automobile.

Thursday, Municipal court Judge William Drake ordered Miss Cebrario held for arraignment in Superior court and ruled there was insufficient evidence to prosecute Miss Crane.

Thomas refiles suit against school board

Biog. Thomas, Art



Arthur E. Thomas

Arthur E. Thomas, dismissed as the Model Cities education director, refiled his suit against the Dayton Board of Education in the U.S. District Court here Thursday.

Thomas also asked the court for a preliminary injunction that would restore him to the position until the case is decided. And he asked the court to appoint a local attorney for him because attorneys he has contacted have refused to represent him.

Thomas was fired from his Model Cities job Dec. 19 after a stormy hearing by the Board of Education which lasted nearly a month.

His first suit in federal court was dismissed by Judge Carl A. Weinman because it was too detailed and lengthy (134 pages), but the judge invited Thomas to resubmit his complaint.

THE MOTION for a preliminary injunction asks the court to:

—Restrain the board from

trying to force the Model Cities Planning Council to sign contracts for \$700,000 in Model Cities education money which must be spent this year.

—Restrain School Supt. Wayne M. Carle, superintendent of schools, from "making derogatory comments" about Thomas to federal officials.

— Order the defendants (the board and Carle) "to immediately cease their campaign to publicly vilify" Thomas, former Planning Council chairman Roger Prear and the Planning Council itself.

The petition says the defendants and others acting with them have charged Thomas and the council with responsibility for the defeat of the school levy in December and with encouraging a premature council election which jeopardized the program.

—Refrain the board from enforcing its December firing of Thomas and ordering it to reinstate Thomas with back pay.

— Restrain the board from enforcing its decision not to rehire Thomas when his contract expires in June. The board passed that resolution at the time Thomas was fired.

—Convene a three-judge court to declare the section of the Ohio Revised Code under which Thomas was fired unconstitutional. That section states a teacher may be dismissed for, among other things, "good and just cause." The petition argues this is unconstitutional because its vagueness violates Supreme Court interpretations of due process.

THOMAS' REQUEST for a court-appointed attorney states that he has become "a political outcast in Dayton and the entire state of Ohio" as a result of the controversy. He is represented in the current actions by a Washington, D.C., attorney, Jean Camper Cahn. His former attorney, Charles S. Bridge, died of a heart attack shortly after the December hearing.

Thomas' basic suit asks

\$500,000 in damages to himself for lost income and damage to his reputation, immediate reinstatement as educational director and \$700,000 in damages to the Model Cities education component for lost federal money.

Thomas Retained, By Plan Council

BIG. THOMAS ART

Book - Thomas, Art

The Model Cities Planning Council voted months ago to retain Arthur E. Thomas as a consultant in case of his dismissal by the Dayton school board, J. Paul Prear, Council technician, said last night.

Prear said he would have to check the date of that Council action and also whether Thomas has received any money from the Council to date, adding that Thomas will be paid if he hasn't been.

The action to retain Thomas as a consultant was taken by the Council before Thomas was suspended from his post as Model Cities education director last October, Prear said.

After a lengthy public hearing before the Dayton school board, Thomas was dismissed from that post Dec. 19, and the board also voted not to renew his contract.

Roger P. Prear, Council chairman, said a contract for consultant to the Council is being drawn up. Asked when the

action was taken to hire Thomas, he said he didn't recall. He also said he didn't have the information on whether Thomas had been paid by the Council yet.

Edward T. Crutcher, head of the city section of the Model Cities program who is required to approve such contracts, said he has seen a draft but didn't recall the details.

J. Paul Prear said the Council's earlier action was to retain Thomas at the rate of pay he had received as a school board employe—\$700 every two weeks or \$18,200 annually.

Roger Prear also said last night that amendments to the Council's constitution are being prepared which would allow the body to delay its elections from March until September.

He has previously said the Council would submit the election date issue to the Inner West Dayton community and abide by its wishes.



ART THOMAS
Asks Reinstatement

\$500,000

Suit Filed

By Thomas

Fig. Thomas, Art 1

By DAVE ALBAUGH
Daily News Staff Writer

Discharged Dayton Model Cities Education Director Arthur E. Thomas asked reinstatement and \$500,000 personal damages in a civil rights suit filed today in federal district court.

It also asks \$1 million for all black children assigned to Stivers high school for "pain and suffering" involved in the East Side disturbances that erupted shortly after their arrival.

DEFENDANTS include present Dayton Board of Education members, former members who participated in last fall's public hearing which confirmed Thomas' firing. Supt. of Schools Wayne M. Carle, and board attorney John P. McHugh.

Thomas was joined in his suit by the Model Cities Planning council and a number of principals, parents and students involved in the 10 Model Cities area schools of inner West Dayton.

The suit charges that Thomas' discharge denies Negro children in Model Cities schools an equal education. It contends that efforts to improve largely black schools there have been paralyzed and cannot achieve success without Thomas and under the present board-controlled program.

OTHER KEY contentions: The school board hearing on the dismissal action recommended by Supt. Carle violated due process and state law governing the hearing is vague and unconstitutional

Thomas, the mercurial former assistant principal of MacFarlane school, was first suspended from his Model Cities post Sept 9 after removing black children from Stivers high school during racial disturbances.

He was subsequently fired by Supt. Carle after allegedly violating orders to remain out of city schools.

Carle charged Thomas with urging parents to keep children out of school and using vulgar language in public.

TODAY'S SUIT is the third filed by Thomas against school and city authorities since his discharge.

He has a \$100,000 damage suit pending in Common Pleas court against the school board and Supt. Carle. A federal suit filed in December by Thomas and a number of black citizens charges Chief of Police Robert Igleburger and others with conspiracy in the arrest of Thomas during an encounter with police while speaking to a crowd of unruly Negro youths.

RESIDES ASKING \$500,000 damages for Thomas, today's federal suit requests that the board of education be required to return \$224,000 already spent on Model Cities to the taxpayers, or placed in a trust fund for Model Cities. Thomas is asking a three-

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Central State University
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Dayton Daily News

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CSU West wins a new life and role

Outreach becomes focus

By Mark Fisher
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Central State University West — its existence threatened a few weeks ago — found a lifeline Thursday.

CSU's Board of Trustees heard proposals to expand CSU's branch campus instead of closing it, as CSU President Arthur E. Thomas requested two months ago.

Trustees Chairwoman Betty Pinkney said the West Dayton campus would remain open for at least two years, during which CSU officials will study the cam-

pus, its students and programs.

"We want to come up with a comprehensive plan, a financially sound plan, on the use of CSU West and how it fits — if it fits — in the whole university," Pinkney said.

Thomas proposed closing the branch this spring in part to save money; the school is under pressure from the governor and other state officials to reduce an accrued operating deficit.

Thomas' own estimates showed the campus was nearly breaking even, and that closing it could cost the school more in lost tuition than it would save. Many of

the nearly 500 students who take at least one course at the Roosevelt Community Center branch signed petitions saying the closure would force them to give up their college careers.

The trustees did not embrace the proposal to close the branch. "We felt there was a better way," Pinkney said.

Charles Showell, dean of CSU's business college, outlined a plan for trustees Thursday that would rename CSU West as the CSU Education Opportunity and Outreach Center. As funding permits, the center would launch short-term continuing-education courses, help tutor students to pass their GED or ninth-grade proficiency tests and develop community ties.

Students at the branch may see a more

CSU EDUCATION OPPORTUNITY OUTREACH CENTER

- **Traditional education branch:** would continue to offer college-level courses, though some low-enrollment classes may be eliminated.
- **Nontraditional education branch:** Would allow prospective students to earn credit for lifetime learning experiences and be directed into degree programs.
- **Developmental program branch:** Would help tutor students who need to pass the ninth-grade proficiency test or GED, and might then enroll in college courses.
- **Continuing education branch:** Would focus on short-term courses offering certificates and continuing-education units in areas such as computer application.
- **Community outreach branch:** Would focus on developing ties with the Dayton and Miami Valley communities through links with the nearby aviation park and sponsorship of other programs.

narrow selection of courses, however: Showell suggested the university eliminate most or all of the classes with fewer

than 15 students. The expanded programs will be phased in over the next two years, Showell said.

CSU president gets vote of 'no confidence'

5/27/84

D-22

By Mark Fisher
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

A majority of Central State University faculty members voted "no confidence" in CSU President Arthur E. Thomas' administration Thursday.

The 63 to 51 vote critical of Thomas comes just eight days after the school's board of trustees praised the president and extended his contract by three years, through mid-1997.

A vote of no confidence is not binding on the board of trustees, whose members are appointed by the governor and who employ the president. But a majority

vote of no confidence can signal that a president will have difficulty rallying support for the administration's initiatives.

Lugene Bailey, chairwoman of the faculty senate, said the vote sends a message to the administration and trustees that there "are real concerns on the part of the faculty" that need to be addressed.

Bailey said she did not recall a similar no-confidence vote in her 17 years at the university. 114 of the 128 faculty members eligible to vote attended the faculty meeting. Thomas, 55, has served as CSU's president since 1985.

Thomas was present for the start of the faculty meeting but left before the vote; he could not be reached afterward. Board of trustees chairwoman Betty Pinkney also could not be reached Thursday night.

Trustees last week unanimously passed a resolution extending Thomas' contract, saying they were "satisfied with Dr. Thomas' accomplishments ... and his administration's commitment to excellence in all areas of university life." However, the trustees kept Thomas' salary the same, at \$101,000 a year.



Arthur E. Thomas

SEE VOTE/11A

Vote 5/27/84 DAN

CONTINUED FROM/1A

Eight faculty members who requested the vote of no confidence said in an open letter to colleagues that CSU's academic integrity has eroded in the decade Thomas has served as president.

"Morale of both faculty and students is at an all-time low," said the eight faculty members, who include biology Professor David Rubin, vice chairman of the faculty senate.

The concerns revolve around budget problems and management of faculty. The letter cited issues of administrative bloat, build-

ing maintenance and repair, library holdings and staffing, promotion and tenure, management of grants and faculty vacancies among the school's problems.

"The administration's lack of responsiveness to these concerns has brought the university to a crisis situation," the eight faculty members said.

One long-time CSU faculty member — Joseph Lewis, dean of University College — called the no-confidence vote "a travesty."

"I've been here 28 years, and the university is in better shape than it's been any time since 1966," Lewis said.

Faculty members enjoy tenure and stronger income they didn't have in previous decades, Lewis said. The school has vibrant, internationally known programs, including water resources management and manufacturing engineering.

Lewis said he believes racism played a part in the action against Thomas.

But CSU English instructor MacGregor Coleman, a CSU alumnus and one of the eight faculty members who helped force the no-confidence vote, said the university is deteriorating, "and it's time for faculty to voice their concern."

Ex-aid at CSU settles

Lawsuit dropped for about \$48,000

By Wes Hills

DAYTON DAILY NEWS

8/22/93

A former financial-aid director for Central State University has settled her federal lawsuit against the university's president.

She had alleged her career was destroyed after she exposed NCAA rule violations and refused to go along with a class-padding scheme at the school.

Dayton attorney Jeffrey Silverstein said Betty Bayete accepted one year's salary, or about \$48,000, to settle her lawsuit against Arthur E. Thomas.

Neither Thomas nor his attorney could be reached for comment about last week's settlement.

CSU settled a federal lawsuit filed by four educators against Thomas in 1987 for about \$100,000. Some of the allegations in that lawsuit also were made by Bayete.

She charged that CSU decided to join the National Association of Interscholastic Athletics rather than comply with NCAA rules on athletic scholarships.

Bayete said she found that CSU had awarded more than double the number of scholarships permitted under NCAA rules.

When she brought this to the attention of Thomas, he "criticized her methodology and chastised her for acting contrary to what he believed was in the best interest of the university," the lawsuit stated.

In the summer of 1987, the lawsuit says, Thomas ordered all department directors (including Bayete), deans, department chairmen and vice presidents to direct their staffs to enroll for university classes for the fall term "with the understanding that those enrolled would not have to attend those classes for which they were registered."

The purpose, the lawsuit alleged, was "so the university would receive additional state grant money resulting from additional full-time enrollments."

AT A GLANCE

■ **Who:** Betty Bayete, a former CSU administrator, receives about \$48,000 in a settlement for a lawsuit she filed against the university.

■ **Dispute:** She claimed in the lawsuit that her career was ruined after she exposed a class-padding scheme and NCAA rule violations at the school.

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XENIA DAILY GAZETTE

Vol. 128, No. 50

Friday, March 3, 1995

50¢ single copy

Pressure grows on Thomas

By GEOFFREY DUTTON
DAILY GAZETTE staff writer

One of Central State University's strongest supporters in Columbus is calling for the immediate resignation of CSU President Arthur E. Thomas before she goes to bat for the embattled university in state budget negotiations.

Rep. Marilyn Reid, a Repu-

blican whose district includes CSU, said Thomas' resignation is necessary to restore the university's credibility. Thomas announced he would retire effective June 1997, but Reid said the university can't afford to wait that long.

CSU's financial crisis, including debts of \$1.8 million to state retirement accounts and nearly \$350,000 to the city

of Xenia, demands immediate action, said Reid.

"You can't sit here and say we're going to go through two more years of status quo," Reid said.

Rep. Reid calls on CSU chief to resign at once

The House budget is due at the end of the month. Reid said she has called CSU Board of Trustee members to tell them that Thomas must go if she is to successfully lobby on the

university's behalf.

"I was always taught that if it happens on your watch, you're responsible," Reid said. "I'm committed to preserving CSU. Therefore, it is the institution we should be protecting. The institution is greater than any one individual."

Thomas could not be reached for comment today. Also, university officials would not

make Thomas' personnel file available to the *Daily Gazette* for six days, saying confidential medical records needed to be removed.

Thomas announced his retirement several days before the recent disclosure of debt to the Public Employees Retirement System, and the State

See CSU, page 3

CSU...

Mars 3 1995

Continued from page 1

Teachers Retirement System. Since mid-1994, money drawn from employee and faculty paychecks has not gone to their appropriate pension accounts.

CSU also missed another utility payment Thursday with the city of Xenia, amassing \$27,534 more in late penalties. The university now owes the city about \$350,000 for water, sewer, and police and fire dispatch services.

Two weeks ago, the university lost its campus ambulance service after years of making delinquent payments. American Ambulette & Ambulance Inc. of Dayton did not renew the contract when it expired Feb. 15.

"It's been ongoing pretty much for the past five years," company President Dan Murray said of the late payments. "It was kind of like a roller

coaster ride for us financially."

CSU was always behind in payments, anywhere from one to five months, said Murray. Last year, CSU began falling even farther behind, owing \$87,500 at one point. CSU caught up in payments just before the contract expired. Xenia Twp. is now covering the campus.

The Black Elected Democrats of Ohio appointed three state legislators last weekend to begin investigation CSU's financial crisis. The investigation is expected to take two weeks, but BEDO members say the primary problem with CSU is a history of inadequate state funding for the only publicly-funded, historically black university in Ohio.

"I don't think it's just simply a matter that they don't have enough money," Reid said this morning.

Incomplete ethics forms filed by CSU's president

Errored forms given three consecutive years

By MIKE RUTLEDGE
DAILY GAZETTE Columbus Bureau

COLUMBUS — Each of the past three years, Central State University President Arthur E. Thomas filed ethics disclosure forms that had to be returned to him because they were incomplete.

On his form for 1993, which was required to be filed by April 15, 1994, "it was incomplete, apparently, because he failed to sign it," said Jennifer Hardin, a spokeswoman for the Ohio Ethics Commission. His form for that year confirms the lack of a signature was the missing information.

The year before, his disclosure form "was incomplete because he failed to answer question six," Hardin said. Question six asked about all names under which his family members did business.

A year earlier, he did not check the box on question eight, she said.

The first two years, all Thomas had to do was check a box for the question he skipped and return the form.

Thomas has come under fire since the recent revelation that

CSU is in a financial crisis, owing debts of \$1.8 million to two state retirement accounts and nearly \$350,000 to the city of Xenia.

As state officials review the university's management, state Rep. Marilyn Reid, a Republican whose district includes the university in Wilberforce, called this week for Thomas' immediate resignation.

Thomas has not returned several calls in recent weeks to his office.

Meanwhile, Hardin of the Ethics Commission was unable on Friday to say whether Thomas provided enough information about the sources of his income he received in exchange for what he described on ethics forms as "speaking and consulting."

Unlike state legislators and others who completed similar ethics forms, Thomas did not disclose any specific sources for the payments.

Under state law at the time, Thomas and other officials were required to list each source of \$500 or more, including income for honoraria, or "speaking fees."

Legislators who received

more than \$500 in a year from a specific company, for example, generally listed the company or individual's name on their disclosure forms. Officials are not required to reveal the amounts they received.

Some state lawmakers may have avoided disclosing sources of income by simply listing the name of a company that received payments on their behalf — without listing those who originally provided the income.

But Thomas on his disclosure forms listed neither the name of his own company nor the names of income sources.

Instead, he listed the income source each of the three years only as "self employment" and the service performed as "speaking and consulting."

In the disclosure form that was due April 15, 1991, Thomas listed the source only as "self employed income, various organizations." The service performed was described as "speaking and consulting."

"Dr. Thomas will not be back," his administrative assistant, Sylvia Kelley, said Friday afternoon. "He's gone for the day."



Erin O'Donnell/Gazette photo

Suzie Stotler of Jamestown purchases a Lotto ticket from Dick Strous, assistant manager of Jordan's SuperValu in Jamestown on Friday evening. Many Greene Countians headed to local ticket outlets hoping to strike it rich — today's Lotto jackpot is a near-record \$40 million.

What to do with \$40 million?

CSU trustees

may discuss Thomas move

3-07-1995

MEETING: Central State University Board of Trustees are expected to discuss hiring a financial firm and the possible transfer of Dr. Arthur Thomas.

BY MIKE RUTLEDGE

DAILY GAZETTE Columbus Bureau

and GEOFFREY DUTTON

DAILY GAZETTE staff writer

COLUMBUS — When Central State University trustees meet Thursday in a special session at a Columbus hotel, they reportedly will discuss two topics — hiring of a financial firm to lift the university from its financial difficulties, and the possible transfer of Dr. Arthur E. Thomas from his position as president.

Board of trustees member Jacqueline Souel Downey said she was notified of the meeting on Saturday but was not told the meeting's reason. Board President Betty Pinkney did not return several messages left at her home and office Monday and today. None of the other six board members returned phone messages.

State Rep. Robert Corbin, R-Dayton, said he expects that in addition to discussing the hiring of a large financial firm, the trustees will discuss ways to "find a face-saving way of moving Dr. Thomas into some other position."

Corbin, who was one of five House lawmakers who met with four university trustees on Friday, noted that Thomas already has resigned, effective mid-1997. A representative of

Gov. George Voinovich's office reportedly also attended the meeting.

"I'm not trying to take a slap at Dr. Thomas because he's done a lot of good there," Corbin said. On the other hand: "An outsider has a better chance of getting things done there."

Last week, state Rep. Marilyn Reid, R-Beavercreek, called for Thomas' resignation in light of the debts CSU has amassed in recent months. Reid's district includes the CSU campus.

State officials are concerned about the amount the university receives from state government, and how the money has been spent.

With the recent disclosures that CSU owes millions to two state pension funds, the city of Xenia and others, "we're only looking at the tip of the iceberg, I'm afraid," Corbin said.

State Rep. Ron Amstutz, R-Wooster, who led the meeting in his capacity as chairman of the House Finance Committee's Education Subcommittee, issued a statement about the meeting.

"The trustees agreed to take a request from the House to the CSU full board for swift action to re-establish management practices aimed at restoring financial health to the university," according to the Amstutz statement.

"The trustees agreed the CSU board would meet as soon as possible to respond to the House with their plan of action to re-establish management control," the statement adds.

Board expresses *Mar 10, 1995* 'extreme regret'

EMBATTLED: Thomas' resignation is effective today. He will serve as an education professor through June 1997, when his contract would have expired.

BY LAURA MECKLER

DAILY GAZETTE Columbus Bureau



COLUMBUS — After calls for his resignation from several state officials, including Gov. George Voivovich, Central State University's embattled president faxed his letter of resignation to the Board of Trustees Thursday.

Expressing "extreme regret," the board unanimously accepted the resignation of Arthur E. Thomas, who has led the state's only African-American university for a decade. The action came after a three-hour closed session Thursday evening.

Thomas, whose resignation is effective today, will receive up to \$150,000 in accrued vac-

ation, sick and annual leave pay and will serve as an education professor through June 1997, when his contract would have expired.

In accepting Thomas' resignation, the board emphasized his accomplishments, specifically development of Black Male and international programs and attracting research grants for the university.

By resigning, Thomas "once again put the good of Central State University above his own personal well-being," the board stated in the resolution it passed accepting his decision.

About 300 students marched around the state capital Thursday afternoon, showing their support for Thomas.

"He has been there for us, now we are there for him," said Junior Vanessa Kelly.

"It's important to keep him as our leader and motivator, said Sean Henry, president of the Student Government Association. "He is like a father to us. Without Dr. Thomas, we wouldn't exist."

Henry said this morning that students will respect the board's decision but they won't like it. "We lost our leader, our motivator, our inspirer. We lost our president," he said. "The

See THOMAS on page 12

Thomas

Continued from page 1

students are in jeopardy right now. What are we going to do now? No one ever cared about that."

Henry, who addressed the Board of Trustees Thursday night, suggested there may be unrest if Thomas were fired.

"If he is forced out," he said, "we cannot control the dissaffection our students will display. We need Dr. Thomas. He is our leader. He is our role model."

Thomas has been under fire since it was revealed that the university owes \$1.8 million employee pension payments to the state and \$350,000 to the city of Xenia.

His resignation came as Governor Volnovich called on the board to fire him.

"We need to get new management in there to get things under control, to get things back on track," Volnovich said during a press briefing Thursday. "The place has been, in my opinion, mismanaged."

"Usually, when you've got a person in there who hasn't done the job, you fire them and get someone in who can do the job."

But Thomas retained the support of the student body

American church leaders in the Dayton area, who came to Columbus Thursday on his behalf. They maintained that CSU's problems were lack of money, not mismanagement of it.

"The school has been systematically starved," the Rev. Earl Harris of the Greater Allen AME Church told the board before it went into closed session. "He has done nothing wrong. He doesn't deserve the treatment he is getting."

After the meeting, he said politics cost Thomas his job.

"I imagine all is going to be well now that the governor has Art's head," he said.

State Rep. Vernon Sykes, Dayton, agreed with CSU supporters that the school has been underfunded. He said that Republicans in control of the Legislature have seized on this opportunity to threaten budget cuts at CSU.

"It's a black institution with financial problems and they'd like to get rid of it," said Sykes, chairman of the Black Elected Democrats of Ohio. "They can't get rid of the institution so they'll get rid of the president."

Thyrsa Swageras, who retired as university provost in 1993, will be acting president for the next 10 days while the board negotiates with Herman Smith, who is to serve as interim president.

CSU problems

Problems have followed the 2,600-student Central State University in recent years:

April 1985: University President Arthur E. Thomas appointed a 10-member panel of business and education representatives to advise Central State on its finances and planning. The school was being criticized for enrolling too many out-of-state students who did not bring in much-needed state subsidies.

May 1985: Thomas, who was vice president for academic affairs before becoming president, said the school has had management problems for more than 20 years and must show improvement.

June 1985: Richard Norman, who took over in March 1985 as financial vice president, predicted it would take several years before the school operated on more than a catch-up basis.

February 1988: A Dayton man was shot to death on campus. Seven people were arrested and sentenced in the slaying.

March 1988: The university disclosed that a Central State professor falsified class rosters in the summer of 1987 and was paid for classes he never taught, and at least three other CSU professors created fictitious students to pad enrollments. The instructor who allegedly falsified rosters quit; the other professors were disciplined.

October 1988: Two students were stabbed on campus but escaped serious injury.

June 1989: State auditors

began a special audit of Central State after it was reported that the university enrolled its entire faculty and staff in fall 1987 courses. The state links its subsidies to enrollment. The school earned an additional \$200,000 through the faculty and staff enrollments. The Ohio Board of Regents said the massive enrollment was improper, but Thomas said there was no wrongdoing involved.

May 18, 1991: Central State was the scene of a riot that spilled into Xenia after 7,000 people showed up for a concert by rap artists Ice Cube and K-Solo in the 3,000 seat Beacom Gymnasium.

According to reports, a number of fights broke out and 25-35 shots were fired during the riot. Sheriff's Deputies from Greene, Montgomery and Clark counties assisted along with police from Xenia, Beavercreek, Bellbrook, Spring Valley and Cedarville along with the CSU and Wilberforce University police.

Fourteen people were arrested for disorderly conduct during the riot.

May 1994: Federal investigators looking at funding support nationwide for traditionally black public universities said they were examining how Ohio has supported Central State, its only historically black, state-assisted university. In 1981, investigators concluded that Ohio underfunded Central State in comparison to the state's 12 other publicly funded universities.

COVER-UP ALLEGED AT CSU - BOARD DENIES VOINOVICH CHARGE

Dayton Daily News (OH) - June 22, 1996

- **Author/Byline:** Tim Miller and Mark Fisher Dayton Daily News
- **Edition:** CITY
- **Section:** NEWS
- **Page:** 1A
- **Readability:** 11-12 grade level (Lexile: 1290)

COLUMBUS-Gov. George Voinovich said he's "appalled" by conditions at Central State University, and he charged previous school officials with "covering up" problems.

Voinovich singled out former CSU president Arthur Thomas for criticism and said the school's deteriorating buildings and declining enrollment may force the state to end Central State's status as a four-year university.

"That's an option, but I'm waiting for the regents to come back with a proposal," Voinovich said.

"To be candid, Art Thomas let all of us down," Voinovich said. Thomas served as president of Ohio's only historically black state university from 1985 until Voinovich helped convince the board of trustees to oust him in March 1995. Repeated attempts to reach Thomas Friday were unsuccessful.

But CSU trustees, meeting in a retreat in Columbus, firmly denied trying to hide campus conditions from the governor or other state officials.

Attempts to reach Thomas on Friday were unsuccessful.

But CSU trustees, meeting in a retreat in Columbus, firmly denied trying to hide campus conditions from the governor or other state officials.

"There has never been a cover-up," trustee Jacqueline Souel-Downey said. "Members of the board of regents staff travel to campus each year to help prepare capital-budget recommendations," and they have access to all buildings," Souel-Downey said.

Souel-Downey said she can understand how the governor and legislators could watch a videotape of dilapidated and unsafe conditions in CSU buildings and believe that state funds were not used appropriately. On Thursday, members of the board of regents and state legislators toured campus.

But Souel-Downey said the problems have been building for years, beginning a decade or more ago, before Voinovich or current trustees took office.

Voinovich said he had seen portions of the video, made by a consultant, and he was surprised that

school officials, university trustees or school alumni hadn't told him of the crumbling classrooms and severe water damage. "Somebody has done a pretty good job of covering up over there," he said.

The governor said the conditions are particularly distressing given that "we've been providing 40 to 50 percent more in student subsidies to Central State," and last year added an additional \$5.2 million in grants and loans so the school could pay its bills and employees.

CSU Trustee Board Chairman Robert Carter said trustees "made a bad business decision" in previous years by allocating money CSU collected in room and board fees to pay bills, salaries and other obligations.

Trustees have moved to correct the imbalance.

On Thursday night, they approved a \$28.2 million budget for next year that calls for nearly all room-and-board fees spent for maintenance and operation of dormitories and cafeterias.

Voinovich said the Ohio Board of Regents, which oversees higher education, is preparing a request for emergency funds to fix the most urgent problems so the school can safely accept students in September. A consultant pegged total repairs at \$44 million.

Voinovich said no decision has been made to downgrade CSU to a two-year school or community college. But "one of the things we need to look at is the role Central State should be playing in the higher education system," he said. "We are trying to ascertain a new direction for Central State."

Trustee Donna James countered by saying, "Some people have a plan right now to either close this school or turn it into a two-year school, and they're looking for reasons" to justify that action.

Because talk surfaced over turning the university into a two-year institution, Greene County NAACP President Synder Garland said he has asked the NAACP's national general council to review what is happening.

Meanwhile, local state lawmakers also are starting to assess CSU's future. State Sen. Chuck Horn, R-Centerville said, "We have not done that educational constituency any favor by not requiring good management."

He said making CSU a two-year school was a possibility, but also suggested "partnering Central State up with another facility."

"There's Wright State, there's Ohio State. I don't know, maybe Wilberforce. I think all opportunities should be looked into," Horn said.

State Rep. Tom Roberts, D-Dayton, said, "There has been - and probably still is - concern by the black legislators that we have a Central State and we have a school that fulfills its mission."

Roberts said he would be disappointed "for the state to consider Central State as anything other than a four-year liberal arts institution," but partnership with another school could be beneficial for CSU.

James and Carter said they are optimistic the board of regents will recommend CSU remain a four-year university. But they know it will be a challenge selling that to Voinovich and legislators.

“We as a board have to present our case to the governor directly,” Carter said.

* STAFF WRITERS Misti Crane and Derek All contributed to this report.

- *Index terms:* COLLEGES; BLACKS; ALLEGATIONS; CENTRAL STATE UNIVERSITY; ARTHUR THOMAS; GEORGE VOINOVICH; JACQUELINE SOUËL-DOWNNEY

- *Locations:* GREENE COUNTY

- *Record:* 9606220123

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CENTRAL STATE UNIVERSITY

AUDIT: THOMAS ACTUALLY OWED SCHOOL MONEY - * Instead of paying the ex-president \$325,000, the school should have collected \$16,000, the report says.

Dayton Daily News (OH) - March 20, 1997

- *Author/Byline: Mark Fisher DAYTON DAILY NEWS*
- *Edition: CITY*
- *Section: NEWS*
- *Page: 1A*

A preliminary investigation by state auditors concluded that when former Central State University President Arthur E. Thomas left the university in 1995, he was not entitled to the \$325,000 severance agreement he received, but instead owed the university more than \$16,000.

Auditors may seek repayment of as much as \$294,000 from Thomas and the former CSU trustees who approved the severance package, according to a 'Notice of Proposed Findings' letter sent by the Auditor of States' office to former trustees. A copy of the notice was obtained by the Dayton Daily News.

The auditor's office customarily sends out such notices to individuals who face potential liability for public money that auditors feel wasn't spent properly. Those targeted can respond to the preliminary findings and sometimes can explain them to the satisfaction of auditors prior to release of the final audit report, thereby reducing findings of recovery. The final report of the special audit on CSU - focusing on Thomas' severance package, a furniture-leasing deal by former CSU Interim President Herman Smith and the school's purchasing practices - is scheduled for release next week.

Some former trustees strongly dispute the auditor's office conclusion. Larry James, an attorney for four of the former trustees, said the proposed findings do not reflect a board vote in May 1994 to extend Thomas' employment contract through June 1997.

When they approved the severance agreement with Thomas, trustees said they were paying the remainder of his contract - about \$200,000 - along with \$125,000 in sick and vacation leave Thomas had accrued over two decades.

But auditors suggest that when Thomas was forced out, he was entitled to only three months' salary and benefits, or \$30,883, rather than being bought out for the full remaining two years of his contract.

They also contend that Thomas purchased various articles of art from the CSU president's residence for \$995 as part of his severance package, but say the items - some of which Thomas said had been given to him as personal gifts - belonged to the university and were worth \$2,720.

Of the \$325,000 severance package he received, by the time Thomas deducted \$18,010 for furniture he purchased, \$12,569 for a university-owned used car he bought, \$5,000 for repayment of a cash advance and \$102,375 in taxes in addition to paying \$754 for taxes on the car and buying the artwork, he was left with a balance paid in cash of \$185,000, the auditor's notice said. But auditors said if Thomas had taken the \$30,883 severance he should have received and decided to purchase the car, furniture, art and paid taxes on everything in addition to repaying \$5,000 for the cash advance, he would have ended up owing the university \$16,174.

Kim Norris, spokeswoman for Auditor of State James Petro, said Wednesday she could not comment on the audit or any potential findings for recovery because the audit is not yet complete.

- **Caption:** PHOTO: Arthur E. Thomas
- **Index terms:** EDUCATION & SCHOOLS; FINANCES; OHIO COLLEGES; CSU; ARTHUR THOMAS; CENTRAL STATE UNIVERSITY
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 Brian Orzel
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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2000

Dayton Daily News

SECTION B

Thomas challenges WSU students

Vindicated ex-college president encourages black students to reach for success

By MARK FISHER
 Dayton Daily News

FAIRBORN — Former Central State University President Arthur E. Thomas proved one thing Thursday night in a lecture to Wright State University students and staff: He has lost none of his fire.

Thomas delivered an impassioned, emotional, high-volume

speech to about 30 people as part of a year-long celebration of the 30th anniversary of Wright State's Bolinga Cultural Resources Center. Thomas served as director of the WSU Bolinga Center from 1973-77 before returning to Central State — his alma mater — where he served as vice president for academic affairs from 1977-85 and as president from 1985-95.

Most of his 35-minute speech

challenged the black Wright State students in the crowd, urging them to stay focused on academics, learn technology and reach for success.

"As long as we stick together, we will survive as a people," Thomas said. "The world we live in is a cold, hard, racist world . . . If we're not careful, we'll be back in slavery. We'll be back in Jim Crow."

"Your generation must rise up and be counted," the former CSU president said. "I know about Martin Luther King's dream, but what is your dream? What is your dream?"



JAN LINDERWOOD/DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Please see THOMAS/6B

FORMER CSU PRESIDENT Arthur E. Thomas delivers his speech Thursday.

THOMAS

Continued from Page 1B

The message appeared to resonate with students, who gave Thomas a lengthy standing ovation following the address.

The appearance marked Thomas' first high-profile local public speaking engagement since a Greene County jury vindicated him in a civil trial Aug. 31.

The Ohio Attorney General's

office, representing Central State, sued Thomas after state auditors concluded that a portion of the \$325,000 severance agreement he received when he resigned as CSU president in 1995 was improper.

Jurors rejected all of the state's claims, and afterward, Thomas claimed the civil lawsuit was a racially motivated attempt by state officials to find a scapegoat after several investigations found no evidence of criminal wrongdoing at Central State during his tenure.

"I have just been delivered from a five-year ordeal of institutional racism," Thomas told the WSU crowd, referring to the period between his forced resignation from CSU and the outcome of the trial. He credited his faith in God for helping to overcome the "pharaohs" in Columbus, Dayton and Washington, D.C.

Thomas resigned under intense pressure from legislators, state higher-education officials and former Gov. George Voinovich, who had concluded Thomas was

responsible for financial problems at the state's only public, historically-black university.

Responding to a question about his future plans, Thomas said he'd like to raise money for Central State "if I have the opportunity." He said black students should get the best grades they can, form networks, pool their resources and focus on success.

► **Contact Mark Fisher** at 225-2258 or e-mail him at mark_fisher@coxohio.com



Dayton Daily News
 Sunday, December 8, 2002
daytondailynews.com/local

College group selects Thomas

*Ex-CSU president
 to head leaders'
 development*

By Mark Fisher
Dayton Daily News

Arthur E. Thomas, the former president of Central State University, has been selected to lead a newly formed National Leadership Institute designed to groom tomorrow's leaders of historically black colleges.



Arthur E. Thomas

The National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education, an umbrella group for more than 100 black colleges and universities, will use part of a \$6 million, four-year grant from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation to establish the leadership institute.

The association appointed Thomas to lead its institute; the grant also will fund similar efforts at organizations that represent Hispanic and American Indian colleges.

Association President Frederick S. Humphries said many presidents and other top administrators at black colleges will be retiring during the next decade. The Leadership Institute "provides a unique opportunity for us to transfer knowledge and train a new cadre of leaders at our member institutions" and to "foster good will across our communities," Humphries said.

Thomas, who could not be reached for comment Friday, was active in the association during his decade-long tenure as Central State's president. He served as vice chairman of the Silver Springs, Md.-based organization and as the head of its international committee.

Thomas was forced to resign as CSU president in March 1995 after a political and financial crisis. The resignation came after intense pressure on CSU's board of trustees from then-Gov. George Voinovich and the Ohio Board of Regents, which oversees public higher education in the state.

State records showed the school had fallen behind in its payments to employee retirement systems and vendors. The university also was sanctioned by the U.S. Department of Education for improper handling of student financial aid money.

The crisis spawned a lengthy criminal investigation by several state and Greene County agencies, but no criminal charges were filed. An assistant Greene County prosecutor said the investigation turned up no evidence that Thomas or any other CSU officials lined their own pockets during CSU's financial problems.

After Thomas resigned, state auditors and the Ohio attorney general's office filed a civil lawsuit against him seeking repayment of more than \$100,000 of his \$325,000 severance agreement. Auditors had declared it excessive and improper.

In September 2000, a Greene County jury ruled in favor of Thomas, who said after the verdict that race played a part in the filing of the lawsuit.

The W.K. Kellogg Foundation, based in Battle Creek, Mich., was founded in 1930 by the founder of the Kellogg's cereal company. It gives almost \$200 million a year in grants and awards.

Xenia Daily Gazette
November 2, 2007

COUNTY & REGION

GRE

— WILBERFORCE —

Former CSU President makes return home



Greene County Network of
Community Correspondents

Darryl McGee

Wilberforce
Correspondent

darrylmcgee@excite.com



Recently, I had the great pleasure of being a Greene County Dailies representative at an edition of The Central State University Convocation Series. The guest speaker for the convocation session was a man that people have always held in very high esteem for many years. Dr. Arthur E. Thomas returned home and addressed the standing room only crowd filled with CSU faculty, staff, students, alumni, etc.

Dr. Thomas earned his bachelor's degree from CSU in 1962, and he served as the university's president for academic affairs from 1977 to 1985. From 1985 to 1995, Dr. Thomas served a tenure as CSU President.

One of the main purposes of CSU's Convocation Series is to provide students with motivational, role-model type speakers. In turn, by listening to the speakers, hopefully, the students will become better human beings overall, in society, and further enrich their careers as college students.

"It is a responsibility that I take very seriously" was one of Dr. Thomas' opening

statements to the packed

Paul Robeson Cultural and Performing Arts Center crowd. He exemplified to everyone exactly how happy and honored that he was to be returning home to CSU.

By the way that Dr. Thomas strongly delivered his opening remarks it was quite evident to all in attendance that he was about to get down to business.

"I want you to use your minds," Dr. Thomas told the CSU students. Young people, especially college students, need to make smart choices, whenever it comes down to making any decisions, in life, most importantly, those that are life altering. One always needs to thoroughly examine all advantages, disadvantages, and consequences, before the reaction process begins.

A section of Dr. Thomas' lecture was geared toward the male students, of CSU.

At one occasion, he even got across one surprising, but very important point. Dr. Thomas explained to the male students that there was never anything wrong with them taking their dates or girlfriends to the library.

That would always be an inexpensive form of dating. It would never require money at anytime for that to ever happen. Most importantly, males and females would not only be able to learn together, but also, they would be able to thoroughly educate themselves together.

If taking a trip to the library became the dating norm, the long practiced days of standard dating should be

changed forever.

Dr. Thomas forcefully told the male CSU students, "You are not a man because you can make a baby. God can make a baby."

"Brothers, I am not worried about your pants being low. I am worried about your GPA being low," was one of Dr. Thomas' final statements solely directed to the male students.

Toward the end of his lecture, Dr. Thomas told all CSU students, "Never give up. I know you face adversity. Never give up. When you face fear, never give up." Dr. Thomas tried both his best and loudest to get that very point embedded, into the minds, of all CSU students. Trials and tribulations are the norm for the lives of most college students. However, those that are able to battle their way, through the storm, in the end, will see the fruits of their hard labor.

"Always remember whatever you do, wherever you go, God is by your side," Dr. Thomas stated. He continued with, "God is the joy and strength of our lives." Too much applause and by the way of a loud standing ovation, Dr. Thomas ended his convocation session, with those statements.

Darryl McGee is a graduate of Central State University and lives in Xenia. Deadline to submit information to Darryl is 4 p.m., Tuesday, prior to publication. He may be reached by e-mail at darrylmcgee@excite.com or by phone at (937) 532-3093.



Mrs. Cooper



Mrs. Logan



Mrs. Bailey

Rats Blamed For Boycott,

Not Thomas

By TOM CURTIS, Daily News Staff Writer

Rats in the basement, roaches in the classrooms and pools of urine in the rest rooms at Irving elementary school—not the firing of Model Cities Education Director Art Thomas—were among reasons for the school boycott Tuesday and Wednesday, according to three black mothers who kept their children home.

"We're not fighting Art Thomas' battle, we are doing this thing because we're concerned about our children," said Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper of 426 Cinchmahati St.

"WE WANT improvement in Irving. There is no cafeteria and children have to stand up and eat in the halls. And they don't have any showers for after they take gym."

Mrs. Cooper and two others—Mrs. Gwendolyn Logan of 705 Hartford St. and Mrs. Loraine Bailey of 337 Hopland St.—came to The Daily News office Wednesday afternoon to stress the bad conditions. They were accompanied by Daniel Brown, chairman of the New Generation of Black People.

"Our children have to step in urine every time they go to the bathroom," lamented Mrs. Bailey, who says she had two children and two grandchildren at the school. "Every morning they have to pick up rats out of the basement" where the rest rooms and some classrooms are, she said.

"THEY GAVE my baby a molded sandwich Monday. She's 7 years old, and she brought part of it home and said, 'Mommy, did you ever see a black apple butter sandwich?'" Mrs. Bailey contends the children need hot food. "We're going to march and march until we get a cafeteria," she says.

Mrs. Logan said, "I thought the whole boycott was silly, you know, until I went to a meeting last night (Tuesday) and to the school today (Wednesday)."

She said she thought school Superintendent Wayne Carle was evasive in answering questions such as why the school had not been painted in 13 years and why a leaking roof had not been repaired in four years.

"I WENT today (Wednesday) and saw the roaches and rats. And the school carries a smell," she said. The others nodded agreement.

Responding to the women Wednesday, Irving Principal Robert Danisewski said he thought "the exterminator has

"When messes in the rest rooms are reported, the custodian cleans them up gladly. Well, maybe he doesn't clean them up gladly, but he cleans them up."

AS FOR THE lack of a cafeteria and showers, Danisewski said he thought they are "legitimate grievances—these are capital improvements that maybe should be made."

He said the school was painted eight years ago and thought the parents meant that it had been painted only once in 13 years. And he said the roof had been repaired but the leak reappeared. "There is no disagreement between me and the parents," he said.

The boycott kept all but 35 of Irving's enrollment of 666 home Tuesday. One hundred and seventy-six attended Wednesday. Brown said it is over for the time being at Irving but protests of inadequate conditions are planned for other schools.

FIG. THOMAS
ART
Suit Dismissal

Asked by Board

OCT 13 1968

By John Sweeney

Journal Herald Staff Writer

Citing legal opinion that the partnership agreement between Model Cities Planning Council and the Dayton Board of Education is illegal, the school board moved for dismissal yesterday of a Model Cities suit challenging the board's intent to fire Arthur E. Thomas.

Thomas was suspended from his job as Model Cities education director Oct. 3. He has been granted a hearing before the school board to present evidence on why his contract should not be terminated.

The Model Cities Planning Council has filed suit demanding the school board be enjoined from firing Thomas on grounds such action would be a violation of the partnership agreement.

John P. McHugh, attorney for the school board, disclosed in a court brief yesterday that Dayton Law Director James W. Drake wrote a letter to the school superintendent and city manager Feb. 13 stating the

agreement is illegal in six ways. Thomas was made principal director of the Model Cities education component June 12. The agreement was signed in August.

DRAKE'S LETTER, attached to the court brief, said the agreement was defective in several respects, including:

—Final negotiations and decision making are left jointly to the board of education and the Model Cities Planning Council, which by law are the province only of the board.

—The agreement says the board will work to change laws not agreeable to the council, an obligation the board is not legally authorized to assume.

—The agreement causes a conflict when it proposes that the director be subject to the authority of both the board and the council, while at the same time being an employe of the board alone.

—The agreement illegally pro-

(Continued on Page 56)

Byrd Brown

YOUR HER OCT 1 5 1968

School Board Urges

Dropping Thomas Swit

(Continued from Page 43)

oses that the city of Dayton be included in funding the project.

—The board is not authorized to create a post of assistant superintendent, as set up in the agreement.

—“The (council) is given equal status regarding decision making involving the target area. (The board) can not delegate its authority in decision making. This could require an amendment to state law.”

Education legally to enter into such an agreement with the Model Cities Planning Council as it is presently constituted.”

The motion filed yesterday several grounds for dismissal among them:

— Courts have held that the hearing offered Thomas by the school board is fair and a judge can not intervene.

— The board did not have the legal right to enter into the contract with Thomas because the board illegally gave away its power to hire and fire employees.

THE LETTER said: “For these foregoing reasons it would be impossible for the Board of fire anybody.”

Bios - Hanson, Art

Biog. THOMAS ART Carle a Nitpicker, Professor Says

JGAR, HER, DEC 1 9 1938

(Continued from Page 1)

conflict, saying Carle had never considered it in that light.

The personality conflict thesis was advanced at length yesterday by Dr. Thomas H. Pelley, professor of educational administration at Miami University, who testified as a rebuttal witness for the defense. He said the conflict led to "harassment and nitpicking" of Thomas by Carle, and was evident even before Carle reported for duty here in May, 1938.

PELLEY SAID conversations with Carle left him with the impression Carle "had a prejudiced attitude regarding Mr. Thomas' methods of operation and capabilities" even before the superintendent reported for duty.

"I got the indication the superintendent was looking for a chance to get rid of Mr. Thomas," Pelley said, "and he subjected him to harassment, foot-dragging and nitpicking as a result."

Pelley was testifying for Thomas in rebuttal to testimony earlier by Robert O. Greer, assistant state superintendent for urban education.

Given a set of assumptions of fact by John P. McHugh, attorney for the board, Greer testified Carle was justified in sending a telegram to Thomas relieving him of administrative duties after Thomas removed about 30 students from Stivers High School Sept. 9.

"**UNDER THESE** assumed facts," said McHugh, "did the superintendent have any alternative than to take such action?"

Greer said his answer would have to be a value judgment, but added: "Under this set of circumstances, the superintendent had no alternative."

Greer also testified Thomas' actions in removing the students were unreasonable.

"I sym pathize with Mr. Thomas' feelings about the matter," Greer said, "but I think the action itself was unreasonable."

McHugh asked if Thomas' actions had an adverse effect on attempts to integrate the school system.

GREER SAID they did, and added that Thomas had talked to him about black control of black schools in Dayton.

He said he could not approve of Thomas' technique of removing the black students from Stivers and could not approve under Ohio law, of teachers advocating boycotts (one of the specifications against Thomas in component.

"If Mr. Thomas is discharged," Pelley said, "I would expect to see some other adequate person appointed and placed in an 'unreasonable' position by being made responsible to both the board of education and the Model Cities plan program relieving Thomas of his duties and a decision to notify Thomas of intent to terminate his contract."

HE ALSO AGREED Carle's telegram to Thomas before discussing the situation with Thomas.

"Anyone should know that before you take any precipitous action you get all the facts," Pelley said. "This, I would say, was an unfortunate error."

Pelley also said the board made a poor choice in choosing to hold an administrative hearing on Thomas' status.

"**THE BOARD,** as a policymaker, has many responsibilities," he said, "among which is the harmonious operation of the school system, including the Model Cities program. There were many ways to have met this problem and solved it, and I think this choice was the poorest choice of all."

McHugh made repeated objections during Pelley's testimony and tried to show under cross examination that Pelley, himself, has a personality conflict with Carle because of the superintendent's criticism of an early draft of the educational component on which Pelley did a substantial amount of work.

"Would you agree that your work product was not too highly valued by Dr. Carle?" McHugh asked, "that his opinion was certainly not complimentary?"

"**HATS AN** understatement," Pelley replied.

He later testified that in spite of objections by Carle and H. L. Boda, then assistant superintendent, he was proud of the job Thomas did on the component. Pelley admitted he does not include and others including Thomas did on the component.

"Mr. Thomas is discharged," Pelley said, "I would expect to see some other adequate person appointed and placed in an 'unreasonable' position by being made responsible to both the board of education and the Model Cities plan program relieving Thomas of his duties and a decision to notify Thomas of intent to terminate his contract."

"**DR. CARLE** had it within his authority to have sent a termination notification (instead of relief of duties)," McHugh said. "In light of that, then Dr. Carle did not take all the steps open to him as superintendent?"

Pelley replied: "I think the telegram was to all intents and purposes a firing — it destroyed his (Thomas) effectiveness as an administrator."

"But the telegram was not identical to the recommendation to terminate?"

"Yes, there is a distinction," Pelley answered. "That's a stupid question. This was just a part of the policy of harassment that started earlier."

IN EARLIER testimony, Dayton Police Chief Robert M. Igleburger said he does not condone use of profanity or name-calling by any policeman under his authority.

Igleburger was appearing for the board in rebuttal to P. L. Leon E. Frazier, who last week testified he often used the word "pig" to describe police officers when trying to handle a crowd of black youngsters.

Frazier had said his superiors condoned the use of the term, but Igleburger denied it yesterday.

He said he had witnessed "the Thomas technique" in using vulgar language to crowds and police and thought that when Thomas used such language, he had "lost control."

HE SAID: "This does not appear to be anything other than an emotional reaction from a

person who is frustrated . . . it's just a lack of control, a control breakdown."

He was appearing in rebuttal to four defense witnesses who had said Thomas did not use abusive language to police. Bettinger testified that Thomas' use of abusive language when he was arrested once and that three others were arrested at the same time for using the same term.

Police Sgt. Charles N. Bettinger also testified as to Thomas' use of abusive language when he was arrested near Stivers High School Sept. 9.

Judge Delays Hearing

BIOG. THOMAS ART

JOUR. HER. OCT. 23, 1968

On Thomas Firing Suit

Bio. Thomas, Art

A hearing on the Model Cities Planning Council's suit for an injunction against the Dayton Board of Education to keep it from firing Arthur E. Thomas has been continued to Oct. 30.

The hearing had been set for today.

JUDGE RODNEY M. Love granted the continuance at the request of the council's attorney, Ted W. Rice, who must prepare a brief answering the board of education's motion to dismiss.

The board contends the court does not have jurisdiction to enjoin. It also says a "partnership" agreement between the board and council bearing on Thomas' dismissal is illegal.

THE COUNCIL claims the firing of Thomas would be a violation of the partnership agreement.

Judge Love said he will hear the motion to dismiss the action Oct. 30.

BIOG. THOMAS RT
Board

to Fire Thomas, Sources Say

DAYTON DAILY NEWS DEC 1 1968

Dayton school board members today were ready to dismiss Arthur Thomas as Model Cities education project director, board sources said.

At the same time a school board member, the Rev. Gordon Price, was set to resign from the board. Sources said board duties have interfered with his work and that his resignation will clear the way

for the naming of a Negro to the board.

THE SEVEN-MEMBER board would be without a Negro representative after the first of the year. The only Negro board member, Leo Lucas, did not seek re-election.

One board member, without confirming directly that Thomas would be dismissed,



Price

Thomas

said "speculation" to that effect would not seriously contradict the prepared resolution.

Formal decision on the Thomas case caps five weeks of testimony on charges of insubordination and violation of orders from school Supt. Wayne Carle. Five of the seven board members were voting on the Thomas decision.

NOT VOTING ARE Walter

Martin, who missed many of the hearings, and Joseph Seaman, who was hospitalized Monday.

Early this afternoon it was reported a resolution to explain the Thomas dismissal was being prepared. Expected to vote on the resolution were board members Ann Shellbarger, Jephtha J. Carrell,

See Thomas, Page 18.

BIOG. THOMAS ART

JOUR. HER. DEC 3 1969

Board Told Walkout OK'd

Biog. Thomas Art

By John Sweeny
and James Babcock
Journal Herald Staff Writer

Leo A. Lucas, Dayton School Board vice president, gave his approval before 30 black students were removed from racially tense Stivers High School Sept. 9, Model Cities official Edward E. Campbell testified yesterday.

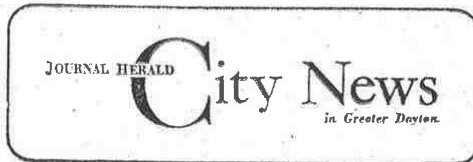
Arthur E. Thomas, suspended Model Cities education director, faces dismissal in part because he allegedly removed the students without parental permission.

Campbell, chairman of the education committee of the Model Cities Planning Council, said at the Thomas dismissal hearing the planning council told

Thomas to go to Stivers Sept. 9 to assist in assuring the safety of black students. A black youth had been struck on the head in an inter-racial fight the day before.

CAMPBELL AND Thomas went together to Stivers and talked with the principal and concerned parents who also had come, Campbell said. The group discussed taking the black students away from school in a bus, and it was after this discussion that Campbell talked with Lucas by phone, Campbell testified.

"Mr. Lucas . . . asked me what we were planning to do. I said we were going to bring the children to the board of education building. He said all



Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1969

Page 25

right," Campbell related.

The defense witness said neither Lucas nor the school principal, Chester A. Gooding, objected to the removal of the students. Gooding had testified he talked by phone with Supt. Wayne M. Carle, who told him not to permit the students' removal.

CAMPBELL SAID Gooding never mentioned he had talked with Carle and gave the impression he approved of the bus plan.

The decision to remove the students was made jointly by Thomas, himself and the parents who were there, Campbell said.

Asked by Thomas' attorney, Mrs. Jean Camper Cahn, whether the group thought they were violating state uniform school attendance laws, Campbell said: "We are more interested in people, than of laws. . . Nobody mentioned state attendance laws. It never occurred to me . . . I think it would be a very poor law if it didn't put children before laws. . ."

"IF WE HADN'T taken these children out, it would have been much worse and in all probability somebody would have been killed," Campbell explained white youths had assembled outside the school with chains and clubs and frightened him when he entered.

He added, Gooding "indicated

he was extremely worried about the well-being of students and even that it might be a good idea to take them out. There never had been anyone who said do not take the children out."

Gooding had admitted during his testimony that he once said it was a "blessing in disguise" when Thomas removed the students.

CAMPBELL ALSO testified: —Black students in newly integrated Stivers thought they got a "raw deal" because both faculty and students at the school weren't prepared for integration. White students frequently abused black students and one Stivers teacher told a black

(Continued on Page 30)

Thomas 'Shock,' Tactic Backed

By HENRY HARRIS
Daily News Staff Writer

Three Dayton policemen testified Tuesday they approve crowd control or "shock" language that is partly the basis for dismissal charges against Model Cities educator Arthur E. Thomas.

Plt. Leon E. Frazier said he has used the word "pigs" and "pigs" in public reference to fellow policemen and the police department in an effort to gain rapport with unruly crowds. He cited as one occasion a disturbance at the Montgomery county fairgrounds.

"I USED THE word 'pig' in reference to a policeman who was 'tuned out,'" Frazier said, describing the fairgrounds situation, "in which we had to identify with and work very hard to keep the crowd in order.

"I would say, 'Hey, I know these pigs are out of order, but you get yourselves together."

The patrolman would not address the word "pig" personally to Police Chief Robert Igleburger, he said, because he said he admires Chief Igleburger as a man of "open mind, well aware of the social change, well aware of the police officer who is tuned out . . ."

Frazier said his superiors condone his language and tactics.

HE SAID THOMAS was not connected with boycott leaflets passed outside Roosevelt high school Sept. 11 but cleared a crowd from the school grounds, using a police loudspeaker. Frazier defended the vocator's use of the word



EMMETT H. WATTS JR.
Admires Thomas Method



LEON E. FRAZIER
'Pigs' Useful Word

"nigger" to a school administrator.

"If he believed sincerely enough that he had been misled, used, sold out . . . then it was in order," he said.

Emmett H. Watts Jr., owner of a Dayton private police agency, said Thomas, in the use of language, is "tougher" than he is and "he's been successful, very successful."

WATTS said he uses Thomas' "technique" now. "The way Mr. Thomas hollers at them, tells them they're black and proud; they just move for that man, they just move for him."

Asked by board attorney John P. McHugh to define the technique, Watts said, "Any time a man can get on top of a car and say, 'Get your asses on out of here' and they smile and leave, I say that's wonderful."

Plt. Richard A. Garrett said he approves of the "shock" technique style of Thomas.

Garrett also disclosed that Roosevelt assistant principal Floyd G. Norman had ordered the school doors chained shut

Sept. 11 "to keep the outsiders out." He said Norman told him.

A ROOSEVELT teacher, Charles G. Fyve, testifying for the prosecution earlier, said he had chiseled the chains off.

Garrett said he ordered the chains removed. "The students were very upset because they were questioning Mr. Norman if an emergency occurred, how could they leave the school . . . I informed him of the law and that it was a public building. I went inside the building and had the chains removed from the doors."

Geneva Turpin testified she asked to be transferred in October from her job as an assistant principal at Roosevelt because of accusation from fellow administrators and teachers that she supported Thomas.

SUPV. WAYNE M. Carle asked whether she were an "Art Thomas fan," she said. She asked for a meeting to face her accusers in Carle's presence. McHugh asked whether her

administrator accusers had indicated, "you were working more for the benefit of Mr. Thomas than for the school?"

Mrs. Turpin, now an assistant principal at Belmont, said she didn't know what the complaints were about. "We had had conversations before that I was not cooperating with the team. I was not aware what I was being accused of . . . I still am not aware."

'SLANT' CHARGED
BY G. THOMAS ART

Thomas Lawyers

DAYTON DAILY NEWS DEC. 4, 1968

Attack Press

By G. Thomas Art

Attorneys for Arthur E. Thomas and the Dayton school board have complained of press coverage during the dismissal hearing for the black Model Cities educator.

Mrs. Jean Camper Cahn, co-attorney for Thomas, charged that newspaper reports are "slanted."



SHE ALSO accused board attorney John P. McHugh of creating the headlines over stories in The Daily News with allegations of "conspiracy." She said his intentions were immaterial.

Co-attorney Charles S. Bridge agreed that McHugh's purpose seemed to be "to catch the early deadline" of The Daily News with a striking allegation.

Board president William Levy said he would not accept statements that the board's attorney was "trying to catch the headlines."

McHUGH SAID if there is any adverse effect on Thomas in the newspaper coverage it is because of the "gross, explosive comments made by counsel (for Thomas)."

Mrs. Cahn renewed her objection to McHugh's allegations that Thomas and the Model Cities Planning council were trying "to set up and control separate schools."

McHugh said his intentions to explore the "black separatism" theme were honorable.

He asked whether all attorneys and the board would not agree that newspaper coverage leaves something to be desired.

MRS. CAHN AGREES.

"This (press coverage) is so slanted that if it were a television station I would go to the FCC (Federal Communications commission)."

Introduced by McHugh of "evidence," she believes is extraneous to the charges but potentially prejudicial, Mrs. Cahn said, is putting the de-

ferred to support black separatist allegations against Thomas. Mrs. Cahn explained this left her with no one to cross-examine.

HIS INTRODUCTION of newspaper clippings also gave her no one to cross-examine to get at the whole truth, she said, since the writers are not called to testify.

In an effort to counter the effect on the board, Mrs. Cahn mentioned Vice President Spiro Agnew's criticism of news media power to mold public opinion. She did not indicate opinion. She did not the vice president's opinions, but she did allude to press "slanting," she said she has encountered in Washington, D.C., papers similar to that she has charged in Dayton.

Separatism Stirs Hearing Debate

BIOGRAPHY: ART
BY: Thomas, Art

JOUR. HER. REC.

1968

By William Worth
Journal Herald staff writer

Attorneys at the Arthur E. Thomas hearing clashed repeatedly yesterday over the issue of whether Thomas advocates a separate, black school system in Dayton.

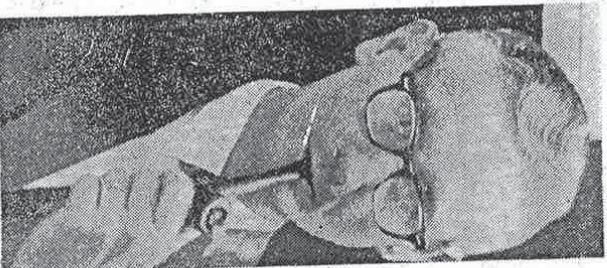
Charles S. Bridge, Thomas' attorney, said he will file a motion Monday before the school board asking that questions about Thomas' attitudes on separatism be halted and previous testimony on the issue be stricken from the record of the hearing being held on whether Thomas' contract as Model Cities education director will be terminated.

Bridge and Mrs. Jean Camper Cain, also a Thomas attorney, contend no mention of Thomas' alleged espousal of separate schools should be made because Supt. Wayne M. Carle did not include that charge in the specifications he gave the board when he recommended Thomas be removed.

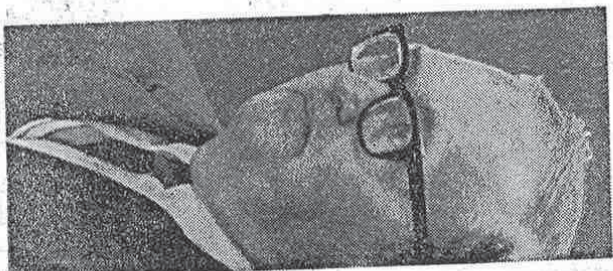
THE ISSUE first came up yesterday as John P. McHugh, attorney for the board, was cross-examining Edward E. Campbell, chairman of the Model Cities education committee.

McHugh asked Campbell about a "declaration of independence" document issued Sept. 23, following disturbances in West Dayton high schools, by the Model Cities Planning Council and the Joint Community School Council which said, in part:

"Since our major concern is the education of our children . . . (we) . . . wish to announce that schools will be open on Monday, Sept. 15, 1969 and operating fully under the Model Cities Education Component."



John P. McHugh



Charles S. Bridge

McHugh asked: "What was the intent of this declaration of independence?"

Campbell replied: "We were still honoring the agreement we had with the (school) board. Therefore, not we, but they had violated the agreement, and we were honoring it by ordering Mr. Thomas into the schools."

"Wasn't its purpose to separate (Model Cities) from the school board?"

"My interpretation was that we were honoring the agreement."

LATE R, McHUGH pressed the issue again: "Was part of the purpose of

the declaration of independence for Model Cities to run, manage, finance or control the hiring and firing or curriculum in Model Cities schools?"

"The intent was to honor the partnership agreement," Campbell repeated, "not to alienate ourselves from the board or education."

After a series of objections to the line of questioning, Bridge said, "We are prepared to stipulate that at no time did Arthur Thomas, or Mr. Campbell, or Model Cities intend to run a these schools."

McHUGH DID not accept the stipulation and continued to ask Campbell about the purpose of the Model Cities administrative interns in the schools.

He said previous testimony indicated the purpose of the interns "was to take over administration of the Model Cities schools from the principals."

He continued: "If this is in a conspiracy to take over and form a separate school system—"

Bridge objected, saying this is a serious charge. "This is true, why is it not the specifications? Unless it is in the specifications, Mr. McHugh is using this as a red herring to prejudice this board and the public."

McHUGH REPLIED, flipping a paper clip into the air in exasperation as he shook the declaration document: "If it doesn't say what I am contending, then I don't know what it does."

Bridge admitted the declaration was a document "that was capable of misunderstanding."

"I think," he said, "that what they were saying was that Model Cities would be running their part of the component."

(Continued on Page 74)

THOMAS HEARING

FIG. THOMAS ART

Conspiracy to Grab

Copy of Thomas Art

Black Schools Claimed

JOUR. HER. DEC 3 1968

By HENRY HARRIS
Daily News Staff Writer

Dayton school board attorney John P. McHugh charged today in the Arthur Thomas hearing that a "conspiracy" had been developing among black people to take over black schools. McHugh got support from board member Anna Shellabarger.



Shellabarger

McHugh

McHugh based the allegation on the "declaration of independence" issued after the Stivers incident that resulted in Thomas' relief from duties and a partial boycott of schools.

The statement lifted the boycott and said that previously boycotted Model Cities target area schools "will be open and operating fully under the Model Cities education component."

EDUCATION committee chairman Edward Campbell was asked what the declaration meant, if the declaration meant Model Cities people would finance, staff and run the 11 "target area" schools.

Campbell said, "The intent of the declaration of independence was to honor the partnership agreement which the council made with the school board. It was not to alienate ourselves from the board of education."

McHugh said that meant the declaration was "a lot of hot

air." He told the board he was trying to learn what the council was declaring itself independent from.

A T T O R N E Y Charles S. Bridge scolded McHugh for implying a black takeover, declaring there was "no intention to operate all the schools in the target area."

McHugh's accusation, he said, was a "red herring that should not be pursued."

"It's right here" said board member Anna Shellabarger referring to the declarator statement. "They said that."

McHugh declared, "If this is not clearly a conspiracy developing here to take over . . . black schools for black people."

He alluded to testimony of a witness who claimed Thomas was preparing Model Cities

See **THOMAS, Page 4**

Officer Backs Thomas' Tactics

JOUR. HER. DEC 19 1969

By John Sweeny
Journal Herald Staff Writer

Dayton policeman Leon E. Frazier testified yesterday he uses rough language similar to that of Arthur E. Thomas in controlling crowds of black youths—and that his “shock techniques” are condoned by the police department.

Frazier told the Dayton school board now hearing dismissal charges against Thomas, the suspended Model Cities educa-

tion director, that he has even called other policemen “pigs” in crowd situations to gain rapport with black youths.

HIS SUPERIOR officers sanction such crowd control techniques because “the department understands I . . . have to identify with youth (and) . . . it gets the job done,” the officer said.

“You use terms they are using in order to communicate with

them.” Frazier explained “it might be valuable” to call other police who are “tuned out” to racial problems “pigs” when talking to restless blacks.

“I might say, ‘I know the pigs are out of order some time. But now you got to get yourself together and get the hell out of here!’”

ONE OF THE dismissal charges against Thomas is that he used vulgar language to fel-

low educators in the presence of crowds.

Frazier said he does not condone, however, the use of one other vulgarity which Thomas allegedly used to police officers who arrested him for disorderly conduct near Stivers High School Sept. 9.

The black officer said under cross-examination he has been associated with black militants in Dayton and is a former first vice chairman of the Congress

on Racial Equality (CORE), a civil rights group.

ASKED BY school board attorney John P. McHugh whether he would call the police chief “pig,” Frazier brought a round of laughter with the reply, “To his face?”

He went on to explain that he respects Chief Robert M. Igleburger and would never use

(Continued on Page 2)

BIG. THOMAS ART

Policeman Claims Threats Caused Boycott at School

By Art Thomas

(Continued from Page 1)
 control students outside of Dunbar and Roosevelt on Sept. 11 and 12 after "those little jokers carrying the black flags (the street gang)" forced the youngsters out of the buildings by setting off five alarms.

EARLIER yesterday, Thomas' attorneys presented three witnesses who disputed the charge Thomas abused police officers at the time of his arrest Sept. 9.

That charge also is one of 11 specifications set forth by Carle. A witness also testified that Principal Chester A. Gooding of Stivers High School said it "was the wise thing to do" in allowing black pupils to be removed from the school that same day.

THE UNAUTHORIZED removal of the students by Thomas also is one of the specifications against Thomas.

Thomas' attorneys conducted examinations of Gordon H. Lewis, Dolph Aahaber and Clarence Young III, all of whom were present when Thomas was arrested near Stivers High School on the afternoon of Sept. 9.

Alphabet, Young and another man, Donald Curry, were arrested at the same time. Lewis was driving the car that was stopped by police, but was not arrested.

Lewis testified that he and four other men were ordered to Stivers to investigate disorders occurring there and that they first topped at the Board of Education building on West First Street to try to find out more about the disorders before going to the East Fifth Street high school.

HE SAID they received no satisfactory answer from John W. Harwood, administrative assistant to Carle, so decided to go to the school because they had heard black students were in danger.

At the building, they picked up same story, adding that he heard a policeman at the arrest scene say, "That's Art Thomas, moved from the school earlier in the day."

With Lewis driving, and four others in the auto, the car raved toward Stivers, stopping near the intersection of Fifth Street and Wayne Avenue, Lewis testified.

There, the five men noticed a group of armed black youngsters talking to a police officer. Alphabet and Thomas walked toward the group and persuaded them to return to West Dayton rather than continue to Stivers, Lewis said.

ALL FIVE men returned to the auto, drove to Stivers and were told by police they could not stop there. They turned right on High Street and right again on McLain, a dead-end street.

"What happened?" asked Charles S. Bridge, Thomas' attorney.

"A police officer told us to pull over, so I went down the street a little farther and pulled over. The police asked me to get out, so I got out. At the same time, I noticed my friends emerging from the car."

"As I looked for my driver's license, I noticed three police officers walking Mr. Thomas up the street—one on each side and one pushing him from behind."

"The only statement I heard Art say before they pushed him down the street was, 'Why are you here (two blocks away) when the trouble is over at Stivers?'"

LEWIS testified that after the four men were arrested, he tried to follow a paddy wagon in which they were being transported to the Safety Building, but a policeman stopped him and said, "Boy, I don't want to see you around here tonight or any other night." Alphabet told substantially the

same story, adding that he heard a policeman at the arrest scene say, "That's Art Thomas, get him."

He said: "Up to the time he was cuffed (handcuffed) and thrown into the back of the paddy wagon, I heard Mr. Thomas say nothing other than 'I don't have any identification to the police.'"

ALPHABET admitted that Thomas at first refused to be fingerprinted at the Safety Building until he had called his attorney, but later consented.

Under cross examination from John P. McHugh, attorney for the school board, Alphabet admitted that Thomas had made a statement similar to: "With all these white people around, you've got to arrest us niggers?"

Alphabet said Thomas did not use the word "niggers" in making the statement, however, police asked him for his identification.

Alphabet also said that no occupants of the car made any vulgar or derogatory remarks to any members of a crowd of white persons around Stivers.

McHUGH asked Alphabet why all five men got out of the car when it was stopped.

"Because we wanted to find out what we had done," Alphabet replied. "We hadn't done anything. Why stop five blacks when there were 300 armed whites ready to go?"

"Don't you feel that the police, by being present, were acting as protection for you?" McHugh asked.

"You've got to be kidding," Alphabet replied. "No."

ALPHABET admitted that he knew Thomas had identification when Thomas told police he didn't have it.

"Why didn't he show it?" McHugh asked.

"He was not going to reach into his pocket and give the

police an excuse to beat him up side the head," Alphabet replied.

Alphabet emphasized that he heard Thomas make no vulgar or derogatory comments to police either at the time of arrest or later in the Safety Building. Young also told substantially the same story, that he at no time heard Thomas use obscene, vulgar or derogatory language to policemen.

IN HIS CROSS examination, of the three witnesses, McHugh asked them all why only four of the five persons in the car were arrested and tried to show that the behavior of those arrested must have been different from that of Lewis, who was not arrested.

They all denied that their behavior at the scene was any different and said they did not know why Lewis was not arrested.

Later during yesterday's session, Mrs. Alfred Tucker, mother of the black student who was injured during a fight at a bus stop on Sept. 8, testified that no one at the school on the morning of Sept. 9 told Thomas not to remove 30 black students.

"**WE ASKED** Gooding about guaranteeing the safety of black children, and he said he couldn't guarantee it," Mrs. Tucker said.

"We told him we would take the children out of the school and he nodded and said, 'I think this is a wise thing to do.'"

"Mr. Thomas suggested that Gooding call a bus and Gooding said he would have to call Dr. Carle," she said.

Mrs. Cahn, another attorney for Thomas, asked Mrs. Tucker this question: "When Mr. Gooding told you that it was a good idea to remove the children, did that constitute in your mind as a layman, authorization to remove the children?"

"Yes," replied Mrs. Tucker.

Witness: Thomas Used Creative Abrasion Tool

DAYTON DAILY NEWS DEC 11 1968

By HENRY HARRIS
Sally News Staff Writer

Arthur E. Thomas used "creative abrasion" hoping to change the Dayton school system, and the administration failed "to present a case worth a responsibility to make the black educator "as effective as possible," a witness in Thomas' dismissal hearing told the school board Wednesday.

But that required trust, said Larry W. Hillman, associate professor of education administration, Wayne State university, Detroit.

Could the system "incorporate" Thomas to maximize his contribution? Dr. Edgar Cahn, filling in for his attorney wife, asked.

"IT'S A QUESTION of mutual development of trust between two people," said Hillman, evidently referring to Thomas and Supt. Wayne M. Carle.

"There cannot be an 'I power relation. It must be 'We' and they must be colleagues," he said.

The superintendent's responsibility, Hillman said, "is to make that person as effective as possible."

Asked the consequence of "purging such an individual," the former Daytonian said, "There has to be a balance of people who object and people who don't object (or) it would be a stale organization."

MANY TIMES "People who sit and listen are more a problem to you than people who push," he said.

Asked by board attorney John P. McHugh what he would do if this abrasive person called a school boycott that succeeded, Hillman said, "You're very shortly asking me to answer the ultimate question, right? He didn't answer.

Board member Jephtha J. Carroll asked what are the limits of abrasiveness?

"It is not clear in my mind," said Hillman, who has helped plan three school system de-

segregations. The acceptable limit depends on the individual's relation to the organization and the individual who is trying to relate, he said.

HILLMAN, formerly a teacher in Darke county and Trotwood principal, helped create Dayton's Model Cities education component. He drafted the "Dual accountability" part knowing the hazard, he said, in making the education director responsible both to the school superintendent and Model Cities Planning council.

Board member Anna Shella-

berger said the section, "should have been deleted."

Hillman said it was put in so that, "people becoming involved really in determining the fate of these (West Side) children" would not be subject to unilateral decision making by school administrators. It was the "vehicle" to insure people could participate jointly with professional educators, he said.

"It's an interesting thing," Hillman said, "that we would have to document or legislate citizen participation in a country that is supposed to be based on that."

SCOPE BOSS

BIOG. THOMAS ART

JOUR. HER. DEC 12 1968

Raps Carle

By William Worth
Journal Herald Staff Writer

A series of decisions by Dayton school Supt. Wayne M. Carle brought "outpourings of rage, hopelessness and frustration" from Model Cities target area residents, a witness for Arthur E. Thomas told the school board yesterday.

Those decisions, said Albert G. Rosenberg, director of SCOPE, "shook and bruised the tender shoots" of a new and hopeful partnership between the Model Cities Planning Council and the City of Dayton.

Rosenberg was the main witness yesterday in the contract termination hearing of Thomas, suspended as Model Cities education director.

The thrust of his testimony was directed at the importance of citizen participation in solving urban problems.

ROSENBERG SAID Carle's decision about a year ago to return Thomas to his former job as MacFarlane Elementary School assistant principal was the first in a series "which put in jeopardy the entire Model Cities program."

He said, "West Dayton representatives expressed their strongest objections to this. They were afraid this would be the final stone in making residents feel there was no other way under the law to find redress for their condition."

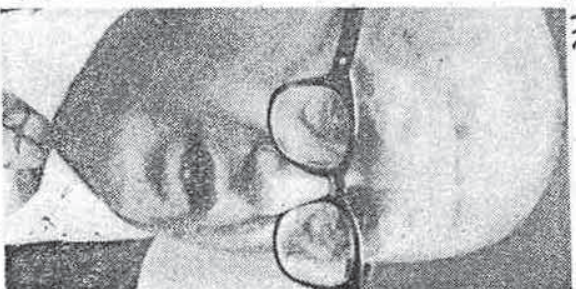
John P. McHugh, attorney for the board, vehemently objected to allowing Rosenberg's testimony to remain in the hearing record.

"This record is trying to be blown into a record of discrimination: so they (Thomas' attorneys) can take it to the Supreme Court and claim there was some great big plot by Dr. Carle to get rid of Mr. Thomas."
"This is extremely prejudicial. This is not a civil rights case . . ."

McHUGH SAID the testimony "is an obvious attempt to damage and render useless one of the finest superintendents this school system has ever had."

A second decision, Rosenberg's testimony continued, was to tell Thomas he was not entitled to a travel allowance.

"The community viewed this as an action against the entire



Albert Rosenberg

program by Mr. Carle," said Rosenberg. "It was equivalent to taking away the shoes of a man who walked for a living."

A third decision, he said, was the formation by Carle of a task force to study a proposed Model Cities program related to education.

Rosenberg called it "a slap in the face of the West community."

A FORTH "serious happening," according to Rosenberg, was a statement attributed to Carle in The Journal Herald of July 14, 1969, that Thomas "had written himself in for a salary" as administrator of the Community School Council project associated with Model Cities in addition to his salary as educational coordinator.

(Here is the statement as published in The Journal Herald: "The city attorney reviewed the proposal and had two objections," Carle said. "One, that Mr. Thomas had written himself in for a salary from the city; two, that he could not legally serve both the city and the board.")

(The article continued: "James W. Drake, city attorney, yesterday confirmed that he and Thomas agreed to changes in the application and that Thomas agreed to accept a salary only from the school system.")

(Continued on Page 4B)

'Big Issue' Not Thomas Self-Educator

1968

By John Sweeney
Journal Herald Staff Writer

The Dayton School Board should not have to choose between Supt. Wayne M. Carle or Arthur E. Thomas to settle the controversy surrounding them, an education consultant testified at the Thomas dismissal hearing yesterday before Thomas' attorneys rested their case.

Defense witness Roderick A. Hisinger, former Dayton education consultant and now director of curriculum and instruction at Temple University characterized dismissal charges brought by Carle against the suspended Model Cities education director as a personality conflict between the two in which both have their jobs on the line.

But the real issue before the board, "much bigger than the personalities of (Carle or Thomas)," is community participation in urban schools, Hisinger said.

CARLE WAS wrong to move for the dismissal of Thomas after the latter took 30 black students out of racially tense Shivers High School Sept. 9, he said.

"If I were the superintendent, I'd hug him and say, 'Thank God you were able to do that (ease tension) because I couldn't do it because I'm white.'"

The hearing has shown Carle felt Thomas was precipitating unrest in schools by his "shock tactics" and was forced to choose between the safety of schools and Thomas' job. Defense witnesses have said

(Continued on Page 46)

Carle's Job Not Issue,

Thomas Defense Says

By William Worth
and John Sweeney

Journal Herald Staff Writers

The Dayton school board has "no right" to consider the possibility, Supt. Wayne M. Carle would leave if his dismissal of Arthur E. Thomas is not upheld, the defense argued in closing arguments last night.

"The board might have the idea that Dr. Carle has put this

on the basis that either he or Thomas had to go," attorney Charles S. Bridge said.

"You have no right to consider this case on that basis. . . . I realize you must consider many factors. . . . But you are sitting as a court. You are not sitting as a (school) board. . . ."

As closing arguments continued at a session that stretched past 1 a.m., today, Board President William Levy predicted that a decision in the case would be reached by Jan. 1, and "possibly" by the board's meeting Friday.

He said the board will meet privately to consider all the testimony at the hearing, as a jury does in a court trial. The hearing is on Thomas' dismissal as Model Cities education director, a move recommended by Carle.

Defense attorney Edgar Cahn, who spoke after Bridge, said desegregation methods used in Dayton were "professional negligence" on the part of Carle.

In an emotional summation Thomas' case, Cahn said there is "sound basis" for the contention that last fall's unrest at Stivers High School was caused by inadequate preparation for integration.

"Dr. Carle failed to take those steps essential to increase the likelihood of an effective transition (of black students) into Stivers," Kahn said.

He said the new integration plans was developed only to fill vacancies in the Stivers building and for "budgetary concerns."

Jean Camper Kahn, the attorney's wife and Thomas' co-counsel, said:

on Dr. Carle, not Art Thomas, for insensitivity."

Earlier in the night, board attorney John P. McHugh opened the summation portion of the hearing. McHugh was to begin a rebuttal to the defense closing arguments shortly after 1 a.m.

McHugh reviewed the testimony of his 19 witnesses and said the charges against Thomas had been proven by a "greater weight of the evidence."

He countered allegations that the dispute is a personality

(Continued on Page 14)

BIOG. THOMAS ART

Thomas Act Called Blessing in Disguise

DATE: NOV 25 1968

Biog. Thomas Art

(Continued from Page 1)

sufficient to haul all those children . . .

"I WENT to the point of pulling out the phone directory and opening it to City Transit Company . . . I did this to gain time for thinking because after that someone suggested taking the students down to the Model Cities office, and then the administration building . . .

"I asked who will take responsibility for this. Mr. Thomas said, 'I'll take responsibility. If necessary we'll shut down Dunbar, Roosevelt and Roth and bring those children over to help protect them (the black students). I excused my-

self to talk with Dr. (Wayne M.) Carle (superintendent)."

Gooding talked with Carle three times by phone during the episode. "The substance of what Dr. Carle told me was, no, you can't release these young people."

UNDER QUESTIONING

by Mrs. Cahn, Gooding said he did not offer the Thomas group any alternative to the bus removal plan. "There was no alternative," he said.

Asked if he requested Thomas' help with the restless black students, he said, "No, because I was answering his question. Mr. Thomas interrupted me. There

was no chance for any other exchange."

Mrs. Cahn asked, "Did you ever indicate whether you could guarantee the safety of these people?"

"My answer was, with the police help we have. But these people were not particularly complimentary of police," Gooding said.

HE SAID Thomas told him, "Neither Carle or anybody else is going to keep them in the building."

Thomas lined the 25 or 30 students up outside the building after they had become restless in the auditorium and walked them away as Gooding was talk-

ing on the phone to Carle, Gooding said.

Thomas' behavior over the several months prior to this incident gave the principal the impression Thomas was opposed to school integration in general and, particularly, to the new integration move at Stivers, Gooding testified earlier.

Attorney Cahn contended Stivers was not sufficiently prepared for what she called "drastic increase in back students" at the school.

GOODING TESTIFIED there were five black students in Stivers last year and about 92 this year.

She told the board, "The

contention is that the problems in the schools after Sept. 9 were caused by Mr. Thomas. My contention is the problems were those which are normally expected in integration by educators as they prepare for an influx of (black) children."

Asked what desegregation plans were made, Gooding said the following five-point plan was made: set up a security system in the building; provide immediate communication via a monitor system; have police in and around the building when necessary; allow students to air gripes; use young people as monitors in the halls.

William H. Watson, assistant superintendent for urban educa-

tion, testified yesterday morning he thought Thomas was "ruthless" and was "after Dr. Carle."

"I'VE OFTEN said Mr. Thomas is a man of interesting potential. But he was impetuous. I objected to his whole attitude toward Dr. Carle. I often told him, 'I admire your relentlessness. But, don't be ruthless,'" Watson said.

Watson explained he was verbally abused by Thomas Sept. 10 during a meeting at the administration building.

"This is the nigger who cost me my job. Get him out of here. Get him out of here," Watson quoted Thomas as saying.

Stivers Principal:

BIOG. THOMAS A RT THOMAS

Thomas' Action 'Unjustified'

JOUR. HER. NOV 2 1968

By John Sweeney
Journal Herald Staff Writer

The principal of Stivers High School yesterday admitted he once said it was a "blessing in disguise" when Arthur E. Thomas led 30 black students out of his racially tense school Sept. 9.

Supt. Wayne M. Carle has accused Thomas of violating school regulations and precipitating school unrest by removing the students. The action is one of the charges facing the suspended Model Cities education director in dismissal hearings now before the Dayton School Board.

Principal Chester A. Gooding's testimony came when

Thomas' attorney asked him if he ever told Charles M. Katsounakis, a Model Cities employe, that Thomas' act was a blessing in disguise.

"YES I DID. And I also used a second phrase, that it was a left-handed blessing," Gooding said. He explained Katsounakis was a friend of his and as a new employe of Model Cities came to him shortly after the Sept. 9 incident to "get some impression of what happened here."

Mrs. Jean Camper Cahn, a Washington D.C. civil rights attorney acting as co-counsel for Thomas, then asked, "And did he say the reason he was there was to find out if Mr. Thomas

was justified in his action at Stivers?"

"Yes," Gooding replied, "And my comment was that no, indeed, he was not justified. The phrase 'left-handed blessing' is not pertinent. My decision to not create a confrontation (by attempting to stop the students' removal) was between an illegal and impossible situation."

KATSOUNAKIS, a former employe of the Dayton Boys' Club, took the job of administrative intern with the Model Cities Education Component, which Thomas directed, about one week after the Sept. 9 incident.

Gooding testified there "was

a restless group of about 25 black children in the school just before Thomas arrived the morning of Sept. 9 and one of the students had a piece of a broom handle in his hand. He said he confiscated the broom handle. Police have testified all was quiet at the school prior to Thomas' arrival.

Gooding said some of the black students wanted to leave the school and he told them at the front door "they were not able to leave and they might not get back in," if they did.

A FEW LEFT away, he said, and Thomas then arrived bringing those students back in the school.

Gooding then told his assistant principal to take the group of students to the auditorium while he talked with Thomas and about eight adults who were with him, Gooding said.

He continued his account:

In his office with the adults he was asked how a black student was injured the day before. He began to answer.

"Mr. Thomas interrupted me and said, 'No, folks. It looks to me what we got to do is get a bus and get these people out of here . . .

"I said, 'What about the additional black children in the high school' . . . One bus was not

(Continued on Page 2)

Halt Ouster,

Thomas Asks

BIOG. THOMAS ART.

JOUR. HER. OCT. 28 1968

Biog. Thomas, Ar

A suit was filed in federal court yesterday seeking to stop the Dayton Board of Education from dismissing or suspending Arthur E. Thomas and from conducting a public hearing Nov. 3 on charges leading to these actions.

Thomas, Model Cities education director, has been suspended by the school board pending the Nov. 3 hearing on the board's intention to dismiss him.

The suit, filed by Columbus attorney William J. Davis, also seeks a permanent injunction restraining Dayton Police Chief Robert M. Igleburger and the police department from "har-

assing, intimidating or obstructing" Thomas while he is performing his Model Cities duties.

Plaintiffs include Thomas, THROB (a local civil rights group), and nine parents of West Dayton school children.

Davis cites the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 10 amendments to the U.S. Constitution and other federal laws as the basis for the suit.

Thomas' Action

DAYTON DAILY NEWS MON. 2-5-1968

Called 'Blessing'

BIO · THOMAS ART

By HENRY HARRIS, Daily News Staff Writer

Arthur E. Thomas' removal of Negro students from racially tense Stivers high school was unauthorized but was a "blessing is disguise," Principal Chester A. Gooding testified Monday he told a friend.

Gooding reluctantly agreed he had used that phrase to Model Cities education intern Charles M. Karsounakis.



The principal for 10 years at the school in media relay added, in the Dayton school board's hearing on Thomas' suspension as Model Cities education project director, "And I also used a second phrase, that it was a 'left-handed blessing.'"

HE WAS responding to Karsounakis' inquiry during a visit about whether Thomas was justified. Gooding said he told the former Dayton Boys club employe, "No, indeed not."

In not preventing the students from leaving, Gooding said he was torn "between an illegal situation and an impossible situation."

Thomas' Washington attorney, Jean Camper Cahn, asked if Gooding had authority to release students. Gooding had testified, "I gave no permission nor did Dr. (Wayne M.) Carle," Dayton school superintendent.

Gooding said that he did have authority. Mrs. Cahn read from school rules that give principals the authority.

CARLE HAS asked the board to fire Thomas, who was suspended Oct. 3. The hearing, in its third week, will decide his dismissal.

Gooding described what he called a five-minute "melee" outside Stivers Sept. 9, after school, between black and white youngsters. Some were not students.

The next morning Thomas, Model Cities education committee chairman Edward Campbell and five or six other adults, including parents, arrived at Stivers.

Gooding, who had summoned police to the building, said there were four inside. The adults wanted his guarantee the black students were safe in the building. He said he tried to guarantee it, "through the police department," but added, "These people were not particularly complimentary of the police."

HE SAID HE offered no alternative to assure the children's safety because he had none to offer. He had the black children not in class taken to the auditorium by an assistant principal and said he did not seek Thomas' help in calming them.

Gooding said he did not sanction the group's securing a bus for the children, but "I indicated one bus would not be sufficient for his group." He did that, he said, to stall for time to think.

Gooding called Carle twice to relay the group's requests for a bus, he said. The superintendent refused permission, telling Gooding to keep the children in the building.

"Mr. Thomas asked me one's consent," Gooding testified. "He told me he was taking the group, and that neither Carle nor the police nor anyone would keep him from doing it... and that he would close down Roth and Roosevelt and Dunbar and bring them over for protection if necessary."

Gooding maintained in essence that his hands were tied. "I had no alternative after Mr. Thomas made his statement about getting the bus and getting them out," he said.

BIOG. THOMAS, ARTHUR

Baby Labs a Priority Goal In 'Womb-to-Tomb' School

By William Worth
Journal Herald Staff Writer

Picture this: A large room, probably attached to a school in West Dayton. There are 25 cribs in the room, each holding an infant. The sign outside says: "Baby Lab."

Inside, nurses' aides quietly are instructing men, woman and children on infant care. Mothers of the babies are working. They have "loaned" their children to serve as living teaching tools.

The baby lab is not a reality, but it lives in the fertile mind of Arthur E. Thomas, who has drawn high praise from local, state and national observers for his work on the Dayton Model Cities educational component.

He hopes the baby lab can become a reality within a year or two as part of the component's working plan.

"**WE ARE** interested in 'womb to tomb' education for children," Thomas said in an interview.

"This means we must emphasize the need for proper care and love for our children, in terms of the whole community, not just for their mothers or immediate family members." He added:

"We want to involve the child in some sort of school program from the minute he is born. We've got to develop positive attitudes in terms of educating and caring for pre-school children, and this includes infants."

The baby lab, or something like it, is probably at least a year in the future. But significant por-

tions of the 18-part component will be moving rapidly in the months ahead.

HERE IS a review of each of the component's program projects and Thomas' appraisal of where they stand:

No. 1: Administration.

Thomas recently was named by the board of education to serve as director of the educational components. He is recruiting five assistants: associate directors for community affairs, education, program development, research, and community schools.

He's also looking for 12 teachers in target area schools to become administrative interns.

"They would assist in implementing the various projects and earn their master's degrees in educational administration over a two-year period," Thomas said.

No. 2: Community School Councils.

These "mini-school boards" for each of the 10 target area schools have been functioning since April 12, Thomas said.

Expense money will come from the supplementary funds recently released by the federal government.

THE COUNCILS are set up to give community residents a voice in deciding the educational direction of the schools.

A minor flap has developed over the agency to which the community school councils will report. The city wants the councils to report to the board

of education, but council members have petitioned to remain under the administration of the City Demonstration Agency, the Model Cities arm of Dayton city government. Thomas had this to say about it:

"The superintendent pretty much left it up to me to decide where to go with the councils," Thomas said. "He appears to recognize the importance of citizen participation and in fact seems to be looking at the councils in terms of expansion to other areas of the city.

ON THE other hand, the city commission is anxious to maintain its rapport with the board. I feel the setup should remain as it is, the way it was written and submitted to the government. We have to resolve this before we can get any money out of the supplementary funds."

No. 3: Renovation and Building Needs.

"We are negotiating now to have a consultant do a long-range study," Thomas said. "We want to get it off the ground by the second week in July and hope to have it finished in October."

What might such a study show?

"Well, we don't think any of the schools needs to be torn down," Thomas said, "but most or all need extensive renovations—probably \$1 million a school.

"And it probably will show that we need more schools, possibly as many as three," he said. "I do know one thing. In the near future, we want

(Continued on Page 22)

Staff Photo by Woody Snyder

Arthur E. Thomas: Attitude first

BIOGRAPHY - THOMAS, ARTHUR Baby Labs Planned

(Continued from Page 21)

to concentrate on building at least one middle school for sixth, seventh and eighth grades.

No. 5: In-Service Training.

This will provide target area teachers with input from outside sources on the best ways to keep their skills up to date.

The project will be funded partially through the supplementary money. Questionnaires already have been sent to all target area teachers seeking ideas for training methods, Thomas said.

"We want to expose teachers to the latest things that are happening in education and then ask them to develop a strategy to use these things to improve education in the Model Cities area," he said.

No. 6: New Careers Development.

This program has received \$80,000 in tentative funding. It was designed to take jobless persons and give them positions in schools as aides, after which they could work up to "U.S. commissioner of education," as Thomas put it.

BUT THE focus has been changed slightly, he said. Now it appears as if 10 Vietnam war veterans will be placed in the program, given stipends and also enrolled at Central State University.

"The purpose," said Thomas, "is to give our school children a male image in the classroom and give returning veterans a chance to upgrade their education and develop a profession."

The program will be run the first year as an experiment, with the hope of receiving enough money next year to train about 100 persons, Thomas said.

No. 10: Community Schools.

A grant of \$100,000 will keep six of the 10 Model Cities schools open in the evening for vocational, recreational and educational activities, Thomas said. The program will start when school opens in September.

No. 11: Visitation of Renowned Black Americans.

A GRANT of \$21,600 will provide funds for a noted black American to visit target area schools, starting this fall. A task force made up of community school council members will work with Thomas on choosing the visitors, he said.

"I'd like to see people like Julian Bond, Revdy McCoy, Muhammad Ali or James Brown come here," Thomas said, "but it's not important what I want. It's who the people want that's important."

No. 12: Pre-School Program and Improvement of Home Environment for Indians.

The "baby lab" would be part of this program, which has been funded for more than \$200,000.

But there is more. For example, Thomas would like to see portable classrooms placed near at least one target area school to serve as a day care center for young children.

"THAT WAY, the children can get the feeling of a school environment very early in their lives," he said.

He's also interested in offering training for persons who run private day care centers so they could provide meaningful educational experiences for young children instead of simply babysitting. And he wants all target area children to begin formal schooling by age three.

Thomas said he has filed an application for \$704,000 more for this project.

No. 14: College and University Consortium.

This project provides \$10,000 so the Dayton-Miami Valley Consortium of 12 institutions can pump new ideas into the component and conduct a constant evaluation of its successes or failures.

No. 15: Administrative Intern Training.

FUNDED for \$88,725 to provide target area school administrators with intern help and at the same time prepare the interns to assume future administrative jobs. This is related to No. 1, the administration of the component.

No. 16: Dropout Prevention. Written jointly by Thomas and central administrative officials. Funded for \$520,000 on a pilot basis through the Dayton Board of Education. Object: To prevent kids from dropping out of school.

No. 18: Prevention of Negative Attitudes. Funded for \$70,000 in an attempt to reduce vandalism of target area schools by changing attitudes of pupils.

OTHER PROGRAMS not listed are New Leadership (No. 4); Differentiated Staffing (No. 7); Specialized and Supporting Services (No. 8); Vocational-Career Training (No. 9); Com-

1983

QUIR HERB (No. 10); Twelve Month Schools (No. 13); and Talent Search (No. 17).

All those programs did not receive funding this year, Thomas said. He added, however, that some objectives of the unfunded program will be achieved through others that did receive funding.

Attempts will be made next year to receive funding for projects now unfunded, he said. Initial emphasis, Thomas said, will be concentrated on changing attitudes in the Model Cities neighborhoods.

"WE'VE GOT to develop positive attitudes on the part of students and the entire community toward their schools," he said, Thomas added:

"We want to emphasize that the teachers are experts and that we have confidence in them. We want to emphasize that the students are beautiful and we have confidence in them.

"We have to tell parents that they are beautiful and that they have a right to have some say in how their schools are run.

"We need better behavior in the target area. We need to love and trust one another, and we have to make it clear that knowledge is power.

"We need to make better use of the existing facilities and we need better coordination between us and other agencies.

"But most of all, we need to make sure that all decisions regarding the educational component are made with the people."

Thomas

Called

Lawless

BIOG. THOMAS ART

By HENRY HARRIS
Daily News Staff Writer

Thomas was branded as "lawless" Tuesday and accused, in the fourth day of his dismissal hearing, of damning Whittier elementary school parents.

Thomas, chewing gum rapidly, heard School Supt. Wayne M. Carle accuse him of orchestrating "demonstrations" that would not have materialized without him.

Challenged to produce "hard evidence" that the suspended Model Cities education project director caused demonstrations, Carle said:

"HE HIMSELF chose to act in a lawless fashion, (not obeying) the orders he should be subservient to; this alone causes others to act disorderly."

Pressed by Thomas' attorney, Charles S. Bridge, for evidence that Thomas "organized" the crowd that demonstrated his reinstatement Sept. 10 at the downtown administration building, Carle said, "I'd have to use the word 'participated.' That's evidence of organization."

WONE radio newsman Glenn Alexander played a tape, against objections, purportedly recording Thomas' voice Sept. 10 from inside the rear entrance of the First St. building, where the current hearing is being held.

"... Black folks got a right to a public building just like white folks do. . . . He don't care whether it's 300 or 3,000. The white man (Carle?) refused to see black folks," the often unintelligible voice exhorated.

"THE MAN refused to see nig-gars," the voice said. "It's now or never. . . . So don't touch nobody. . . . We got plenty of numbers here. . . . don't do nuffin. Let's be orderly. . . . don't mess with no white folks. . . ."

At this point a voice identified as that of Asst. Supt. William Gott, in charge of personnel, said, "Stop, wait a minute." The voice alleged as being as Thomas' said something like, "This man (Gott) is trying to disrupt our organized board protest."

BIOG. THOMAS ART

Sept 20/69

BioG- Thomas, Art

Suit Seeks to Halt

Thomas' Firings

JOUR. HER. OCT 11 1968

By Denise Goodman
Journal Herald Staff Writer

A suit to block the Dayton Board of Education from firing Arthur E. Thomas was filed by the Model Cities Planning Council yesterday.

Thomas, Model Cities education director, was suspended without pay from that post by the board last Friday and was notified Monday the board intends to terminate his contract.

He had 10 days to seek a hearing before the board on the proposed dismissal. He has not sought that hearing yet and could not be reached for comment last night.

The suit, filed in Montgomery County Common Pleas Court by the Planning Council's attorney, Ted Rice, seeks a temporary restraining order and permanent injunction. It refers to two documents signed by the school board and the planning council in August.

A "PARTNERSHIP agreement" signed by both says, "... it must be understood that the Board carries the ultimate responsibility for final decisions in this and all other neighborhoods within the school district."

A "co-operative relationships" document also signed by both, says in part, "Termination of the employment of the project director shall be consummated only upon the concurrence of the Board and Council."

The suit asks that the board be temporarily enjoined from proceeding with its proposed action, that it "be ordered to perform according to the agreement" between the board and council, and that upon a final court hearing the board be permanently enjoined from dismissing Thomas.

IT MAINTAINS the proposed firing of Thomas, unless enjoined, "will cause irreparable harm and damage to the Model Cities Educational Program and

to the total Model Cities program" and would deprive 40,000 residents of the Model Cities neighborhood in Inner West Dayton the benefits of the Model Cities program.

Rice could not be reached for comment yesterday, but J. Paul Preat, council technician, said a hearing date has not been set for the suit.

Dayton School Supt. Wayne M. Carle said last night he would reserve comment until he

had a chance to read the suit. However, an "administrative bulletin" published Oct. 6 by the school board's central administration said:

"REPRESENTATIVES of the council and its technicians have been aware since February of the legal opinions that a provision of this nature (requiring council concurrence on hiring or firing the project director)

(Continued on Page 10)

Suit Seeks to Halt Firing of Thomas

(Continued from Page 1)

may be interpreted as being contrary to law and contrary to the provisions of the partnership agreement, itself apparently that section which says the board has "ultimate responsibility for final decisions".

"Legal opinion has been that since the project director (Thomas) is an employe of the board of education, such employe is subject to provisions of state law, his employment status is subject to provisions of state law ... (and is) the

privogative of the board of ed-

CARLE recommended location subject to such provision," that document adds.

Thomas' dismissal on grounds he allegedly encouraged students not to attend school and continually violated Carle's order that he refrain from entering any school but Louise Troy where his office is located.

Carle also charged Thomas with "contemptuous, vulgar, disorderly and unbecoming conduct" as a board employe.

Thomas Demands Job,

Back Pay, Hearings

DAYTON DAILY NEWS OCT 1 2 1968

Boycott Thomas, Art

To Help You Catch Up...

Arthur E. Thomas, suspended Model Cities education project director, demanded Saturday the Dayton school board restore his job and re-pay the salary he has lost since his suspension Oct. 3.

In his first public statement since receiving notice Monday of the board's intention to fire him, Thomas said, "I am also demanding that I be afforded the public hearing to which I am lawfully entitled and demanding the Model Cities planning council's presence as co-partners pursuant to their contract with the board of education."

(The school board previously pointed out that Thomas is entitled legally to a hearing within 10 days, if he requests it.)

THE 30-YEAR-OLD former MacFarlane school assistant principal charged that the action of Supt. Wayne M. Carle to relieve him of duties Sept. 9 unlawfully ignored his position as project director of the Model Cities Planning council, education component.

In his statement to the board, made available to The Daily News through education committee chairman Edward Campbell, Thomas charged that his suspension without pay "is in direct violation of the legally binding

To bring you as much Sunday reading pleasure as possible, your copy of The Daily News today includes two comic sections and three Parade magazines.

There is no Leisure magazine this week because our return to publication did not allow the necessary lead-time to produce the local magazine. It returns next Sunday with some interesting changes for you.

mutual commitments between the board of education and the Model Cities Planning council signed in August, 1969 . . .

"**THE CONTRACT** clearly states that, 'Termination of the employment of the project director shall be consummated only upon the concurrence of the board and the council.'"

(The "contract" refers to a 12-point statement of "co-operative relations" which accompanied the "partnership agreement" which each group signed. The agreement, as a condition to the final resolution, states that the board "carries the ultimate responsibility for final decisions . . .")

The resolution, itself, states that "all proposals from either the Planning council or the Board affecting the target area schools shall be set forth

in writing and transmitted to the Board and the Planning council for their acceptance or rejection before being implemented as part of the educational program for the target area schools.")

Thomas claims, "At no time was the council's concurrence (in his suspension or firing) given or asked for," and he contends the board erroneously considers him a teacher for the purpose of firing him.

CARLE STATED 11 grounds Oct. 2 in **r e c o m m e n d i n g** Thomas' immediate suspension and the termination of his contract as teacher and project director.

The superintendent claims Thomas urged children and parents to boycott schools, disobeyed orders and exhibited, **Turn to ART, Page 14A, Col. 4**

BIOG,
ARTHUR, THOMAS
DAYTON
2
Friday, Oct

Thomas Sues Board

JOHN BY DICK DANIS
OCT 2 5 1989
Daily News Staff Writer

Arthur E. Thomas filed a \$100,000 damage suit against the Dayton Board of Education and School Supt. Wayne M. Carle Thursday.

Thomas, suspended education project director for Model Cities, asked Common Pleas court to order him reinstated in his job with full back pay.

THOMAS, OF 5309 Eastport Ave., was suspended Oct. 3 after student unrest at Shivers high school. He asked the court to invalidate the suspension.

He also sought to have the school board disqualified from hearing the issue of his contract termination, scheduled Nov. 3, until the court rules on the board's role as arbiter and the Model Cities Planning council's position.

Thomas' suit asked punitive damages of \$100,000 from the board for "bad faith and conduct" in misleading "Thomas and the planning council into entering a partnership agreement which, the suit alleged, the board knew was illegal.

MODEL CITIES has sued for an injunction to block the firing of Thomas. The school board has asked the court to dismiss the injunction request because, the board said, the agreement is faulty.

Thomas also asked the court to restrain the board from denying him access to his office at Louise Troy elementary school.

Biog - Thomas, Arthur

B IOG. THOMAS ART

Big Thomas, Art.

Thomas Sues School Board, Carle

OUR HER. OCT 24 1969



Arthur E. Thomas

Arthur E. Thomas, suspended this month as director of the Model Cities education project, filed suit yesterday against the Dayton school board and Supt. Wayne M. Carle for \$100,000 in damages.

Thomas, alleging the board entered into an equal partnership agreement which it knew to be illegal, also is asking for compensatory damages, including back pay.

He wants common pleas court to declare the equal partnership agreement is legal; to decide whether he is legally a "teacher" subject to the terms of state law under which the board notified him of intent to terminate his contract, and to

declare that he be reinstated immediately, with full back pay.

HE ALSO claims in the suit the board should be disqualified from sitting in judgment of him at a scheduled Nov. 3 hearing.

On Oct. 3, Thomas was suspended and notified of the board's attention to terminate his contract as project director.

In the suit, filed by attorney Charles S. Bridge, Thomas claims the board should not be allowed to sit in judgment of him because the charges against him allege that board members were abused verbally by him.

"The board of education cannot sit as a fair and impartial

arbitrator when one of the grounds for the action taken involves two of its members personally," the suit claims.

THOMAS ALSO asked for a temporary restraining order to prevent the Nov. 3 hearing from taking place until the court determines the validity of the board's procedures in its action, the qualifications of the board to sit in judgment, and the role of the Model Cities Planning Council in the board's efforts to remove or suspend Thomas.

He also asks that an order be granted to restrain the school system from denying him access to his office at Louise Troy Elementary School, or from any

schools in which he has been working as project director.

The board's decision to suspend Thomas and notify him of intention to terminate his contract stems from Thomas' actions at Stivers High School on Sept. 9, when he led about 30 black students out of the high school.

The planning council previously filed suit to block the school board firing Thomas. The board, in turn, countered with a motion to dismiss that suit because it is based on the equal partnership agreement which the board claims cannot be legal because it supersedes state law.

IN HIS SUIT filed yesterday, Thomas argues the partnership

agreement is, in fact, legal; he adds that if it is found not to be a legal agreement, then board members are liable for damages he has suffered "because of the willful and deceitful conduct . . . in purporting to enter into a good faith agreement, at a time when they now contend they knew it was illegal."

DAYTON DAILY NEWS OCT 27 1939

Suit for Thomas

Asks Police Curb

Suit was filed in federal court today to stop Dayton police and school authorities from interfering in the activities of controversial black educator Arthur E. Thomas.

The suit was filed by Columbus Attorney William J. Davis for Throb, Inc., a civil rights group, and nine parents of school children.



Thomas

Thomas, 33, before the school board on his notice of dismissal, appeared at a press conference Monday but had no comment.

Davis, in his suit, asks Federal Judge Carl A. Weinman to stop School Supt. Wayne M. Carle, the board of education and Police Chief Robert Igleburger from curbing Thomas' educational efforts.

NOTHING arrests, the suit says, "all of his acts and speeches" in those instances arose because he was trying to do his job.

Thomas, it says, "has become the subject of a concerted and conspiratorial effort between the defendants to silence his efforts at reducing public tension and to prevent him from developing equal educational efforts for black children."

The school board signed a "partnership agreement" with the Model Cities Planning council, the suit says, "solely and only to obtain control over the salary and activities" of Thomas and defeat the program.

DAVIS, in the press conference, accused the board of "pinning with public funds" to keep a school system going in which, he contends, black kids grow up hating them-

selves and whites.

In an interview last week, he said the contemplated suit in federal court is a newly developed attacking technique used in Thomas' case, he said, because, "This man means a great deal."

"If he's crushed, black people in Dayton will be set back 20 years . . . His arrest was aimed at shutting him up."

"THE SCHOOL board said, 'This is the same bastard we had to be bothered about,' " Davis continued, "running

around here teaching children black pride, instilling pride in these kids. We want them

dumb and ignorant . . . Davis said a suit may also be planned in connection with

the board hearing on the dismissal, which he called "witch hunt."

Bigg Thomas Art

Board Files Motion On Suit by Thomas

Biog-Thomas Art

The complex legal battle over the possible firing of Arthur E. Thomas as Model Cities education director intensified yesterday with the filing of a motion to dismiss Thomas' suit against the Dayton Board of Education.

Legal maneuvers so far have spawned three law suits.

Thomas was suspended by the board of education Oct. 3. The board stated its intention to dismiss him because of his actions at Stivers High School Sept. 9 where he led about 30 black students out of the school.

ON OCT. 10 Thomas asked for a hearing on the dismissal charges and one was set for Nov. 3 at 10 a.m. before the board.

Here is the lineup of court sections which followed:

—The Model Cities Planning Council filed an injunction suit in common pleas court Oct. 10 asking a halt to the Thomas dismissal because the council was not given a say in it, as guaranteed in a "partnership agreement" signed last August by the board and council.

—Thomas sued the board and superintendent Oct. 23 saying they entered into the "partnership agreement" knowing it was illegal. He asked for a court order to stop the Nov. 3 hearing of his dismissal. The board answered the common pleas suit yesterday with a motion to dismiss, claiming Thomas "has no capacity or standing to sue" because he is "not a party" to the agreement.

—A local civil rights group, THROB, filed suit Monday in U.S. District Court to enjoin the Thomas dismissal. This action brought Dayton Police Chief Robert M. Igleburger into the case by asking that he be restrained from "harrassing, intimidating, or obstructing"

Thomas in his Model Cities duties.

Common Pleas Judge Rodney M. Love has set a hearing for 10 a.m. tomorrow on the Model Cities Planning Council suit.

No injunctions have been issued.

Bid on to Avoid Thomas Showdown

Good - Thomas Art

DAYTON DAILY NEWS OCT 31 1963

By ROBERT DALEY, Daily News Staff Writer

A last-minute attempt to avoid a showdown between Negro educator Arthur E. Thomas and the Dayton Board of Education was under way this morning.

Thomas is scheduled to go before the school board Monday in a hearing on Superintendent Wayne Carle's recommendation he be fired.

THE MODEL Cities planning council has objected to the school board's action on its contention it violates an agreement to cooperate.

Ray Hruschka, assistant to the Chicago regional director of the federal government's Health, Education and Welfare department, was scheduled to meet with Thomas, school board members and officials of the Model Cities planning council Thursday.

Hruschka said he was invited to Dayton by the Human Relations council and other "interested citizens."

His purpose is to re-establish communications between the

school board and the planning council.

IMMEDIATE goal is to cancel Monday's hearing by the school board in favor of a meeting between the school board and the planning council or their representatives.

Said Hruschka:

"Suppose somebody wins. It will be an empty victory.

"Whoever wins, Dayton will be the loser.

"We're trying to avoid a showdown for the future good of all concerned. Scars sometimes take a long time to heal."

HRUSCHKA SAID he was optimistic about his chances of success.

"These people are sincere, intelligent and concerned about this Model Cities program and they're concerned

about the plan that has been evolved here," he said.

Hruschka said he planned to meet with Carle, Dr. William Levy, head of the school board, Roger Prearr, head of the Model Cities Planning council, in addition to Thomas.

Hruschka said, shortly before he went into the first of a series of meetings Thursday morning:

"I COME AS A friend of Dayton trying to see whether some continuation of the relationship between the (school) board and the (Model Cities) planning council could be possible. . . . To see that some of the advances that have occurred in Dayton's Model Cities program can continue."

Hruschka has high praise for the "innovative" techniques in Dayton's program, one of which is an unusually high degree of citizen participation.

"Some good things have been evolved in this Model Cities program and we feel it would be to the advantage of Dayton if some solution to the benefit of all involved could be worked out.

HRUSCHKA'S definition of "communication" between the school board and the planning council includes "continuing meetings between the two groups."

"We're not in this as feds coming to interfere," Hruschka said of his office's

Argument Aired In Thomas Suit

DAYTON DAILY NEWS OCT 31 1969
By DICK DANIS, Daily News Staff Writer

Common Pleas Judge Rodney M. Love this morning heard two Dayton board of education motions to dismiss suits centering on the board's scheduled hearing Monday on whether to fire Arthur E. Thomas.

The Model Cities Planning Council is asking a restraining order against the hearing on grounds that terminating Thomas' contract would violate a so-called "partnership" agreement between the board and council.

THOMAS WAS suspended Oct. 3 as Model Cities education project director.

School board attorney John P. McHugh argued today that the court lacks jurisdiction to hear the injunction request. He said that, granting the injunction would "usurp" powers given the board of education by the state legislature.

Model Cities attorney Ted W. Rice contended the school board isn't complying with the "citizen participation" aspect of the Model Cities act and challenged McHugh's statement that the agreement "is nonlegal."

JUDGE LOVE took the dismissal motion under advisement.

On a second matter, a suit filed personally by Thomas, his attorney, Charles Bridge asked Love to hear the restraining order request before taking up the school board's dismissal action.

Love said procedure dictates hearing the dismissal action first, adding:

"If we (the court) don't get around to deciding this restraining order before (Thomas's Monday hearing before the school board), let the record show it's too bad."

Biog Thomas, Art

BIOG. THOMAS ART

Court Refuses Role In Thomas Dispute

JOUR. HER. NOV. 3 1953

Goldberg Aid Sought As a Mediator

By William Worth
Journal Herald Staff Writer

Boys
Thomas Art

Arthur J. Goldberg, a former U.S. Supreme Court justice, has been asked by attorneys for Arthur E. Thomas to hear the dispute between Thomas and the Dayton School Board.

Goldberg said from his New York law office yesterday he "would be glad to do it" if all parties in the dispute ask him.

However, Wayne M. Carle, superintendent of schools, said, "I see no possibility under the law for anyone but the board of education to conduct a hearing which the statute requires."

Goldberg, also a former ambassador to the United Nations, said, "If it could help avoid a terrible racial situation and would not tax my time—if I could go out and do it in a day or so—I would be glad to do it."

"But I would have to be invited by all segments of the community, the school board, the mayor, and so forth."

GOLDBERG SAID he was completely unaware of the Thomas-school board dispute, and emphasized he would come only if asked by all parties involved.

The Goldberg development came to light yesterday in a motion for a temporary restraining order filed for Thomas by his attorney, Charles S. Bridge.

The motion asks the Second District Court of Appeals to postpone the school board hearing—scheduled for Monday—at which the board will decide whether to terminate Thomas' contract as Model Cities education director.

Thomas was suspended by the board Oct. 3 and notified his contract for actions at Stivers High School in early September.

GOLDBERG SAID he was contacted by Mrs. Jean Camper Cahn, nationally known civil rights attorney and chief defense attorney for Adam Clayton Powell in his fight to gain reinstatement and back pay from the U.S. House of Representatives.

Board Criticized, But Wins a Round

By John Sweeney
Journal Herald Staff Writer

A common pleas judge refused yesterday to intervene in the Dayton School Board's attempt to fire Arthur E. Thomas and branded the board "defective" for making an illegal partnership agreement with the Model Cities Planning Council.

Despite the criticism, the ruling amounts to a victory for the board which maintains it alone has the right to fire Thomas, a controversial educator under fire for ignoring orders from the school administration.

The Planning Council has contended otherwise, claiming its partnership agreement with the school board requires the board to seek council "conurrence" before it acts against Thomas.

Judge Rodney M. Love ruled yesterday the agreement is illegal. He dismissed actions by Thomas and the Planning Council which sought to enjoin the board from going ahead with dismissal proceedings.

MEANWHILE, ANOTHER court — the Second District Court of Appeals — agreed yesterday to hold an emergency hearing at 10 a.m. Monday on a request for a temporary restraining order — a last ditch effort by Thomas and his attorney, Charles S. Bridge, to stop the board from proceeding with its hearing.

Wayne M. Carle, school superintendent, said last night the appellate court "has indicated it will attempt to reach decision by noon" and the hearing will be postponed until 1:30 p.m.

IN A SEPARATE action yesterday, Judge Love held Thomas is not a party to the partnership agreement and can appeal to the courts if he is dismissed after the school board hearing — hence he cannot ask the court to interfere now.

Love held in this case — the suit, filed by Thomas to halt his own dismissal — that Thomas may sue the school board for money damages on grounds there was a misrepresentation in the partnership agreement. Thomas is seeking \$100,000 punitive damages and back pay from the school board. That action will be heard later.

OF THE SCHOOL board's partnership agreement, Love said: "The court is of the opinion that the Board of Education was derelict in its duty when it approved any document wherein it abandoned any part of its sovereign responsibility for the operation of the schools, and agreed to share it with others, no matter how worthy the purpose."

"The court does not say . . . the understanding or cooperative relationship entered into between (council and board) is entirely illegal. In fact, only that part at issue which delegates . . . part of the authority . . . of the board . . . is declared illegal and unenforceable by this decision," the judge said.

Thomas contended in his suit that the school board cannot be impartial at its hearing of his dismissal because some of the charges against him involve school board members.

"The possibility that the board of education may not react impartially is immaterial since (state law) authorizes . . . an appeal to the common pleas court," Love ruled.

BRIDGE TOLD the court, in his request for a restraining order, the school board hearing will probably run past Jan. 1, when four newly-elected school board members will take office.

This will complicate the hearing by possibly breaking away members of the board hearing the evidence or removing four members from the board, thus reducing the panel to three, Bridge said. State law requires a minimum of four board members sit at such a hearing.

Transfer Case,

JOUR. HER. 1969

Thomas Asks

Biog. Thomas, Art

An attorney for Arthur E. Thomas, suspended Model Cities education director, filed petitions in U.S. District Court yesterday asking that misdemeanor cases against Thomas be transferred there from Dayton Municipal Court.

William J. Davis, Columbus civil rights attorney, said Thomas' civil rights were violated when he was charged March 7 and Sept. 10 with abusing police officers.

THOMAS WAS cited March 7 following an incident in front of the Dayton Safety Building March 5 in which Thomas allegedly called police "pigs." He contended he was calming a group of young people at the time.

The Sept. 10 charge stems from an incident at Stivers High School when Thomas led a group of students from the school.

Davis said in the petition Thomas was impeded in his task of obtaining equal educational opportunity for black children.

ART THOMAS • BIOG

Thomas

Biog. - ART THOMAS

Requests

U.S. Court
DAYTON ENL. NEWS NOV 3 1969

Another Arthur E. Thomas suit was filed Tuesday, this one requesting the U.S. District court to take jurisdiction from Dayton Municipal court in three criminal actions against the suspended 31-year-old Model Cities education project director.

Dayton police charged Thomas with abusing a policeman Mar. 5, abusing four officers Sept. 9 and disorderly conduct in unlawfully creating a disturbance, also on Sept. 9.

Biog - Thomas Art

The jurisdiction transfer petition, filed by Columbus attorney William Davis, stated Thomas was arrested while trying to "peaceably disperse or rescue black schoolchildren." The suit said in each instance in which Thomas was charged there were confrontations between youngsters and city officials.

THE CASE cited a section of federal code on "providing for equal civil rights" of citizens.

The petition termed impending city prosecution of Thomas "denial of the right to be free from injury, intimidation or interference."

The Dayton Board of Education suspended Thomas, of 5309 Eastport Ave., from his Model Cities post last month after disruptions at a high school.

SEVERAL court actions followed in attempts by Thomas and the Model Cities Planning Council to keep him in his job.

A school board hearing is set for next Monday morning on the issue of firing Thomas.

Goldberg Help Asked

In Hearing

JOUR. HER. NOV. 25, 1968

(Continued from Page 1)

not yet received a copy of that telegram.

Mrs. Cahn could not be reached for comment.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, Carle's office distributed an agreement by attorneys for both sides which laid down guidelines for the hearing.

The agreement says attorneys for Carle will present Carle's recommendations for termination of Thomas' contract and the evidence to back the recommendations.

Then Thomas' attorneys will present his defense. Each side may then offer rebuttal testimony.

Each attorney will have the right of cross examination of witnesses and all testimony will be taken under oath.

A court reporter and a bailiff will be present. Witnesses will not be allowed to be in the hearing room before their testimony is taken.

There will be seats for 50 spectators, 25 to be chosen by each side.

The taking of photographs and the presence of television cameras and tape recorders will be prohibited. Live radio broadcasts will be prohibited. No interviews with anyone will be permitted during the hearing or during a recess.

BIOG. THOMAS ART

Biog - Thomas, Art

Court to Hear

BIOG. THOMAS ART
SUNDAY, NOV 1 1959

Thomas Plea

By William Worth
Journal Herald Staff Writer

The Second District Court of Appeals will decide this morning whether a Dayton school board hearing on the dismissal of Arthur E. Thomas will take place this afternoon.

Charles S. Bridge, attorney for Thomas, said yesterday there is nothing left to do but present the case before the court. Bridge filed a motion Friday to restrain the school board from holding its hearing after Common Pleas Judge Rodney M. Love refused to intercede in the dispute.

Bridge also asked the school board to allow Arthur J. Goldberg, a former Supreme Court justice, to conduct the planned hearing. The board rejected the request over the weekend.

"The string is out," Bridge said. "We'll just have to go into the appeals court and see what its decision is."

THE SCHOOL BOARD hearing, originally planned for 10 a.m. last Monday, and then postponed until 10 a.m. today, was put off again Friday.

Unless the appeals court enjoins the board from holding today's scheduled hearing, Thomas will present his case to the board at 1:30 p.m.

The board suspended Thomas without pay Oct. 3 and notified him of its intent to terminate his contract as Model Cities education director.

The action stemmed from Thomas' actions in withdrawing black students from Stivers High School in early September during racial trouble at the newly integrated East Dayton high school.

SINCE THE BOARD'S action in suspending Thomas, the Model Cities Planning Council has maintained the board could not do so alone, citing a partnership agreement between the board and the council.

The council's position is that

the agreement and an accompanying document called "co-operative relationships" prevent the board from firing the education director without the council's consent.

Love's ruling Friday declared the partnership agreement illegal. He said the board cannot delegate its authority to hire and fire to another group such as the planning council.

Love criticized the board for entering into an illegal agreement, but his decision was seen as a victory for the board in the complicated legal battle.

IN MAKING the decision, Love dismissed suits by Thomas and the planning council which sought to enjoin the school board from holding today's hearing.

But, Bridge appealed, and the appeals court will hear his appeal at 10 a.m. today. If the court does not grant the temporary injunction, the hearing will begin this afternoon.

The hearing was scheduled at the request of Thomas and his attorneys under provisions of state law which say a school board must offer a teacher a chance to defend himself before the board.

THE LAW ALSO says, however, a majority of the board must conduct the hearing—that is the basis of the board's rejection of Goldberg's services.

The request for Goldberg to conduct the hearing officially came from Mrs. Jean Camper Cahn, a Washington attorney who has been retained by Thomas to present his case along with Bridge.

Mrs. Cahn also asked the hearing be delayed so she can be present. The board denied that request also, contending Thomas is adequately represented by Bridge.

The law provides Thomas has the right to appeal the board's decision to the Common Pleas Court.

Carle Takes Self Out Of Partnership Deal

DAYTON DAILY NEWS NOV 11 1969

By HENRY HARRIS
Daily News Staff Writer

Dayton School Supt. Wayne M. Carle disassociated himself from the so-called partnership agreement between the school board and the Model Cities planning council today.

Carle, testifying at the school board hearing on the



Daily News city editor has filed an objection to the picture ban during the Art Thomas hearing. Page 13.

dismissal of Arthur E. Thomas, noted that the school board entered the agreement without his recommendation.

"That is a policy matter which the board is free to act on as it chooses," Carle said.

Thomas, suspended Model Cities education project director, contends that under the agreement he cannot be fired without concurrence by the Model Cities Planning Council.

Carle also said the school board "broadened" the aspect of citizen representation to the rest of the city through a "partnership with people policy."

Carle, who urged the suspension without pay and Thomas' firing, said Monday the director's job is no different from that of eight other federal project directors.

The superintendent said the federal-local relationship is meant, "to provide as much autonomy as possible," and he is unaware of any hiring-firing limitations it imposes.

CHARLES BRIDGE, actor-

WAYNE CARLE Urged Suspension

ney for Thomas, protested. The defense is trying to show Thomas was employed both by the board and Model Cities planning council and worked believing a mutual agreement prevented either from firing him without the other's consent.

Thomas and the council, "thought they had entered into an agreement which would be honored by everybody in good faith . . . Bridge said in opening statement.

"When you work for a partnership you are responsible to both parties. Mr. Thomas had reason to believe he would not be fired . . . so that what he did must be read as his working for both parties," Bridge said.

Bridge contends Thomas is being judged for "shock techniques" used consciously to achieve results, "name calling, if you will, so that crowds of rioters could feel they have a champion."

He argued that these techniques cannot be divorced from the problem situations

Thomas faced, but that to impute disturbance to Thomas is wrong.

"There was trouble at Stivers high school before Thomas ever set foot in the school," Bridge said. "That afternoon there was trouble and black children were injured."

Referring to other school disorders, Bridge contended, "to say that these disturbances were caused by Mr. Thomas is to attribute to him a wonderful power . . ."

"He tried to limit the closing of West Side schools compared to what many people wanted to do."

SOME OF Thomas' statements, "I think are offensive," Bridge said, but, "he has intervened when mob action threatens. If name calling was part of the technique to intervene," as he did outside the board building, Bridge said, "more often than not (it was) a constructive and effective technique . . ."

"You knew the kind of a man you had on the job . . . look at the proof, whether . . . his actions have been constructive given the problems he found.

"Try to decide whether there is an all-out effort to get rid of Art Thomas . . . you will conclude the action of the superintendent . . . was unwarranted and Mr. Thomas should be restored as Model Cities education project director."

Board attorney John P. McHugh said he would prove the allegations Thomas tried to keep pupils out of schools; entered schools against the superintendent's orders and used vulgar language.

BLOG. THOMAS ART

Daily News Protests Photo Ban at Hearing

Blog - Thomas Art

DAYTON DAILY NEWS NOV 11 1969

Daily News city editor Doug Walker objected Monday to the ban against photo coverage arranged by lawyers and enforced by Dayton school board president William Levy in the hearing on Arthur E. Thomas' firing.

Walker protested to Supt. Wayne M. Carte, to board lawyer Pat McHugh and to Charles S. Bridge, representing Thomas. He asked them to cite the law giving lawyers this power. No law was cited.

The lawyer's with school board concurrence prearranged to bar photographs during the hearing, the use of television cameras, cameras for video taping, live radio broadcasts, and the taking or making of transcripts by anyone than the "court reporter."

THEY ALSO decided to forbid interviews either "during the hearing" or "in recess." However, the school board and counsel said they "do stipulate and agree that the subject

'He asked them to cite the law giving lawyers this power. No law was cited.'

matter of the proceeding is of some general interest . . . ; but the state they will ban "interviews and the use of mechanical equipment by the news media" anyway to report the hearing to the public.

Attorneys and the board also limited the number from the public who could witness the hearing in person to no more than 50.

Levy's first action on starting the hearing at 2:18 p.m. was to warn Daily News photographer Bill Koehler, who was seated in the roped-off spectator section, "There will be no pictures taken, sir."

Bridge said, "I think the press should be offered every opportunity to take photographs of people in place—but it would be distracting to all the witnesses."

Levy asked Koehler, "to dispose of the camera and not take any pictures . . . I didn't say you couldn't stay. I said there would be no pictures taken."

DAILY NEWS photographer

Wally Nelson also was present. After the hearing started, Levy interrupted, "I've been advised that some of the people are taking pictures here."

Bridge said, "Mr. Thomas is perfectly agreeable to having the press cover this in full." But Bridge contended that picture taking and television mill make nervous witnesses even more nervous.

Levy ordered the photographers to stop and they left the board hearing room.

BIOG. THOMAS ART 'Get Thomas' Move Denied

PHOTOGRAPH BY ART THOMAS ART NOV 11 1968

Page 10 - Thomas Art

By John Sweeney
Journal Herald Staff Writer

Dayton School Supt. Wayne M. Carle described Arthur E. Thomas yesterday as "totally alienated from the board of education" and denied suggestions that there is an all-out effort to "get" Thomas.

Carle, testifying in the second day of the school board's hearing into dismissal charges against Thomas, said he knew the controversial educator had said "shock tactics" in civil suits work but that he didn't

expect Thomas to flaunt school regulations when appointed director of the Model Cities education program.

Thomas' attorney, Charles

They may not be right, but a lot of people think it's a farce, Bill Barringer writes, Page 25.

S. Bridge, shouted objections to Carle's testimony that Thomas is alienated from the school board. He said Thomas may be

alienated from Carle but not from the board.

BRIDGE ADMITTED Monday that Thomas has done some ill-advised name-calling and uses "shock techniques" in his work, but he insisted Thomas gets the job done.

He challenged the school board to "decide whether somewhere there is an all-out effort to get Mr. Thomas."

In apparent answer to this, Carle said yesterday, "Mr. Bridge has indicated some kind of grand jury investigation has been made of this and that is not so."

The school board, upon recommendation of Carle, suspended Thomas Oct. 3 and gave him notice of its intent to terminate his contract. The board is now hearing Carle's charges against Thomas and will decide when the hearing ends whether to retain him as educational director or dismiss him.

CARLE TESTIFIED for nearly seven hours about Thomas' actions Sept. 9 when he allegedly took 25 or 30 black students out of Sivers High

School and about racial tensions in the Dayton schools that followed the incident.

"In the period following Sept. 9 there were in many schools, disruptions, sometimes on a racial basis, sometimes out of confusion," Carle said.

"These disruptions were instigated Sept. 10 in reaction to the gated Sept. 10 in reaction to the events of Sept. 9."

After Sept. 9, Thomas defied his edict, set forth in a telegram, not to enter Dayton schools and took part in student demonstrations, Carle said.

HE TOLD the board he heard Thomas talking to a group of students gathered outside the administration building Sept. 10 when Thomas urged them to "go back to the schools and organize students to leave the school."

One of the charges against Thomas is that he has consistently advocated boycott of certain schools.

Carle said he did not intend to fire Thomas Sept. 9. He restricted Thomas' school activities to his office at Louise Troy

(Continued on Page 10)

JOUR. HER. NOV 11 1969

Establishment vs.

Non-Establishment

By James Babcock

Journal Herald Staff Writer

Bridge - Thomas, Art

Opposing attorneys in the Arthur E. Thomas vs. Dayton Board of Education battle are fellow Democrats, both Presbyterians and men who have sought public office and never quite made it.

But the similarity ends there. It's Charles S. Bridge, Oakwoodie and product of Phillips Exeter Academy, Harvard College and Harvard Law School vs. John P. McHugh, Dayton View, a graduate of Chicago De LaSalle High School, the University of Dayton and Ohio Northern University Law School.

Obviously, that pits Bridge, blue-blooded and Establishment, against McHugh, the poor-boy-made-good and defender of the unestablished. Right?

Wrong!

Bridge is defending Thomas. McHugh is presenting the school board's case.

Here's how they measure up.

BRIDGE

He is 49, was born in New York City and reared in Franklin, O. His father was vice president of the Black-Clawson Co. in Hamilton. He has practiced law in Dayton since 1948 when he received his degree from Harvard Law School.

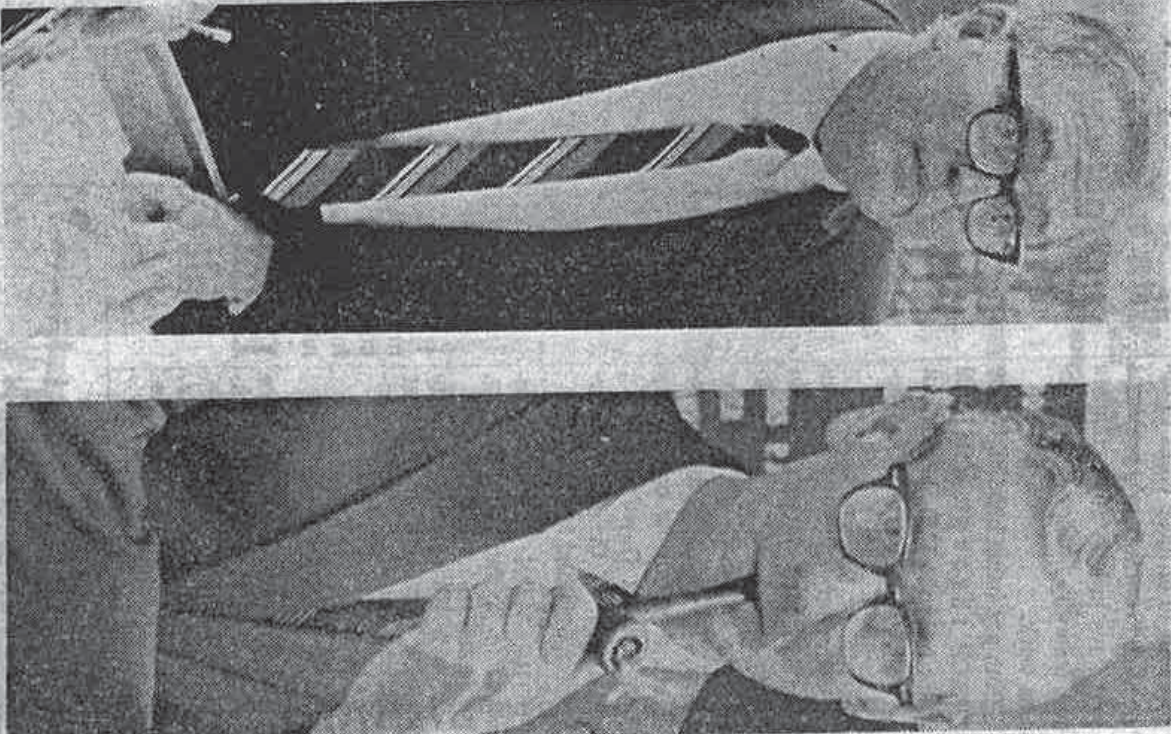
He helped create the Montgomery County Park District in 1962 and has been a member of the park commission since then. He ran unsuccessfully for Democratic nomination to congressional candidacy in 1962, for the Oakwood school board in 1965 and for common pleas court judge in 1966.

He is a member of the Dayton Council on World Affairs, active in the American Civil Liberties Union and a host of civic and professional organizations.

He and his family reside at 103 Beverly Place, Oakwood.

McHUGH

He is 44, a native of Mem-



Charles S. Bridge

John P. McHugh

phis, Tenn., the 11th child in his family and the son of a railroad traffic manager.

After receiving his law degree from Ohio Northern in 1951, he became an assistant Montgomery County prosecutor. He was appointed Montgomery County's first administrator in 1957, quit the job in 1959 and joined the law firm of Pickereel,

Schaeffer and Ebeling as an expert in governmental law.

He ran unsuccessfully for the Dayton City Commission in 1961. He is a former Miami-burg city prosecutor and now is law director in Moraine. He is active in the American Calligrapher Society and several civic and professional organizations.

He resides with his family at 609 Ridgedale Rd. in Dayton View.

Carle Explains Beliefs,

Calls Thomas 'Beautiful'

BIOG. THOMAS? ART

WALTER WARD HEADLINE L. 2. 1989

Biog-Thomas, Art

By HENRY HARRIS
Daily News Staff Writer

Dayton School Supt. Wayne M. Carle praised the black educator he has asked the school board to fire as "strikingly beautiful."

Carle also disclosed during his second day of testimony in a school board hearing on the dismissal of Arthur E. Thomas, suspended Model Cities education director, that his (Carle's) family has "gone through hell" on the question of Mormon attitudes toward Negroes.

Carle, a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter day Saints, insisted on answering a question from Charles S. Bridge, Thomas's attorney over the objection of the board's attorney, John P. McHugh, that the question was "scurrilous."

BRIDGE, ALERTING the board that the question would be "sensitive," asked Carle, "Do the doctrines of your church distinguish between black and white citizens?"

"I don't really see that the religion of the superintendent



Thomas

Carle

has been raised as an issue here," McHugh protested.

Board President William Levy agreed, but Carle insisted on answering.

Carle said, "Everybody's conscience in his own. I do not purport to be beholden to any church or organization . . . I did not grow up as a Mormon . . . I grew up as a Congregationalist."

CARLE SAID, "In college I became associated with the Mormon church." He said that the church maintains missions for people of all colors "including Fiji Islanders who are about as black, I suspect, as any human beings . . ."

The superintendent said, "Anyone with education today knows how ridiculous it is to classify a race on any basis. You could classify three. You could classify 250 and still not be accurate . . ."

He added he doesn't expect to live to see the day the issue disappears in the Mormon church, "an issue that should not be a religious issue . . . Perhaps, ironically, all religions have misled mankind because they have tended to develop in us a feeling of superiority that is alien to the humanistic spirit."

Carle said, "Because my family and I have a conscience, we have gone through hell over this issue."

THE SUPERINTENDENT added, speaking of Thomas, "I, too, find him to be strikingly beautiful in the sense of his manhood and his vigor."

At this point Levy recessed the hearing.

The superintendent recommended Thomas' suspension without pay Oct. 3, and his

Turn to CARLE, Page 10

BIO. ART THOMAS

Comments 'Ill Advised'

Thomas Did Job, Board Told

JOUR. HER. NOV 11 1969

By John Sweeney
Journal Herald Staff Writer

The Dayton School Board knew all along Arthur E. Thomas would use "shock techniques" to get the job done, his attorney said yesterday, and it should judge him by what he accomplishes and not how he goes about it.

The attorney, Charles S. Bridge, acknowledged his client resorted to ill-advised name-calling at times but demanded he be given a fair hearing.

Bridge's remarks came at the opening of formal hearings in which the school board is pursuing its intent to dismiss Thomas from his job as Model Cities education director.

BRIDGE LOST his bid to delay the hearing when he was denied a temporary injunction yesterday morning by the Second District Court of Appeals.

Bridge had appealed to the court after losing an injunction suit in common pleas court where he contended there were serious questions about the school board's jurisdiction to hear the charges against Thomas.

The school board suspended Thomas without pay Oct. 3 and gave notice of its intent to terminate his contract.

The hearing of dismissal charges is now Thomas' only legal recourse in opposing the

The attorneys: who are they? . . . U.S. asked to hold back school funds, Page 25.

dismissal. He requested it, and can appeal to the courts if he loses.

BRIDGE SAID the crux of his defense will be that Thomas believed he could not be fired unless the Model Cities Planning Council agreed to it and "what he did must be read against what he thought."

"He has certain techniques used to achieve certain re-

been effective on the job, and has "moderated violence."

The school board's attorney countered by saying Thomas' actions at a Sept. 9 disturbance at Stivers High School was "tantamount to yelling fire in a crowded theater." That incident was followed by a number of

disturbances at other Dayton schools.

John P. McHugh, presenting dismissal charges by Supt. Wayne M. Carle, told the board in opening statements any one of 11 charges against Thomas would be sufficient grounds for

Biog - Thomas, Art

BIOG. Attorney

Pleads for Thomas

(Continued from Page 1)

dismissal "under normal circumstances."

"BUT WE RECOGNIZE Mr. Thomas' conduct is not the conduct of an ordinary person," McHugh said. Carle has praised some of Thomas' work, and gave latitude when Thomas stepped out of line, he added.

"But at what point does the school board make the determination (to) place the welfare of the school system above the welfare of one person?" McHugh asked.

McHugh said he would prove the 11 charges made by Carle, which include the following alleged actions of Thomas:

- Encouraging students to leave school.
 - Ignoring Carle's directive to cease such activity.
 - Making vulgar remarks to school board members.
 - Leading a group of about 30 students out of Stivers High School Sept. 9, during which he made abusive remarks and was arrested for disorderly conduct.
- Testimony will resume at 9 a.m. today.

Biog - Art Thomas



Arthur E. Thomas sits at defense counsel's table with an adviser, Mrs. Ruth Burgin, the associate director at SCOPE, anti-poverty umbrella agency.

Hiring Pact Hit

By Carle

DAYTON DAILY NEWS NOV 13 1989

By HENRY HARRIS
Daily News Staff Writer

THOMAS

Participants rested today for the first time this week in a Dayton school board hearing to decide the dismissal of Arthur E. Thomas.

The Negro educator suspended from directing educational work in the Model Cities program has yet to address the board in nearly 20 hours of testimony the first three days.

SCHOOL SUPT. Wayne M. Carle, the only major witness yet to testify of at least 50 expected to be called before it ends, denied Wednesday he contributed anything to "tensions" that disrupted schools in September and forced several to close.

Carle also repudiated the board's disputed "partnership agreement" with the Model Cities Planning council as curbing the superintendent's power over all 5,000 Dayton public school employees, including Thomas.

The combination judicial-administrative hearing resumes Friday, then will recess for the week end and pick up next week. William Levy, the chairman and board president, is not speculating when it will end.

CARLE, the day's only witness, refused most of Wednesday in cross-examination to respond to questions about which he knew nothing firsthand, generally saying, "I can't testify to that... I don't know that to be a fact."

It was contrary to his first day of direct testimony, which consisted nearly all of hearsay volunteered in response to board attorney John P. McHugh's questions.

At the onset, Thomas' attorney, Charles S. Bridge, asked Carle to respond. McHugh accused Bridge of "badgering" Carle, and Bridge said Carle was "quibbling," leading Carle to challenge Bridge's questions and provoking Bridge again to say, "Dr. Carle, you're quibbling."

WHEN THEY settled down, Carle, asked whether he knew the "partnership agreement" between the board and Model Cities Planning council was illegal and had told both parties before the signing, said, "I recalled repeatedly, from February on, the perils of any kind of dual responsibility... I have never withdrawn these perils."

The superintendent said not he, but a board member, presented the agreement to the board and "this was a matter acted on by the board and was not part of the superintendent's recommendation."

He said, "I was present," but he denied "participating in negotiations," that extended over six months, to reach the agreement, which was signed in August.

CARLE TESTIFIED that Thomas' "prominence" intensified.

See Thomas, Page 12.

Carle Denies Effort to 'Get' Thomas

(Continued from Page 1)
JOUR. HER. NOV 1 2 1966

school and directed him to not enter any other school.

"THIS TELEGRAM intended to say, 'You have already taxed very greatly the regulations of this school district.' It was not my intention to dismiss Mr. Thomas, but to place him on sound warning (that) further violations could not be permitted.

"Mr. Thomas in the past has dared his supervisors to fire him . . . I thought I must avoid having to take direct action against him. Mr. Thomas had come to that school (Sivers) with a demand . . . and he was not bending from that demand.

"Mr. Thomas has on prior occasions used administrative directives to indicate to others he was about to be fired to raise sympathy for himself. (MY) effort was to resolve this as calmly as possible," Carle said.

BIOG. THOMAS?ARR

Biog-Thomas, Arr

BIOGRAPHY - THOMAS, ARTHUR

We Are Here to Help You Help Yourself, Thomas Says

DAYTON DAILY NEWS FEB 5 1968

Biography - Thomas, Arthur

By EMIL DANSKER
Daily News Staff Writer

An intellectual Arthur E. Thomas talked Model Cities to teachers Tuesday in a low-key presentation at Dunbar High school.

Thomas, education coordinator for the Model Cities program in Dayton, set his tone early in addressing a joint meeting of the faculties of Dunbar and Roosevelt High, both in the Model Cities target area.



Thomas

"Since you're worried which bag I'm in," observed the characteristically blunt Thomas, "I'm in my education bag, so you don't have to worry."

Then he:

- Praised his colleagues as the source of basic ideas in the 16-part Model Cities education program.

- **ASSURED THEM** that the new Community school councils proposed in the program will not threaten their jobs.

- Urged emphasis on changing the attitudes of parents, students, teachers and administrators to make the program most effective.

- Stressed its importance as

a "vehicle for people to develop to the maximum of their potential."

- Urged teachers to support the program through "any means necessary — any positive means," such as the writing of letters to Washington.

He charged the Nixon administration with seeking to "kill the OEO (Office of Economic Opportunity) not because it has failed but because it has been successful . . . in motivating the brothers and sisters in oppressed areas of the country into being more concerned about their destinies."

"IT IS THE responsibility of all black people every-

WE ARE LEARNING
ABOUT THE INDIANS.
DID THEY KNOW ABOUT
YOU?
BOBBI



© King Features Syndicate, Inc., 1968

where," he said, "to write their Congressmen and demand that OEO remain open and functioning and to make sure the Model Cities program becomes larger and respects the right of the brothers and sisters to determine their own destinies through citizen participation.

"Teachers should write and they should have their children and their parents write."

"It's a program the Model Cities education committee can't take credit for," he said. "I can't take credit for it. It is a program developed by you.

"**WE JUST PUT** some ideas together . . . of what the residents want, of what the parents want, of what the teachers want.

"We read reports, we listened to tapes . . . and we came up with 60 ideas we put into 16 programs. It's not just a program somebody got together. It came directly from you and the ideas you have.

"I want you to know we respect you and that we appreciate what you're doing," he said.

ETHNIC CULTURES SEMINAR

BIOGRAPHY - THOMAS, ARTHUR We'll Hook Up Forces,

Thomas Tells White Youth

DATE: FEB 1 1969

Bioography - Thomas, Arthur

By DAN GERINGER
Daily News Staff Writer

"The only black man I've ever heard about in school," admitted Fairmont West senior Scott Stringham, 3707 Lenox Dr., "is some guy with peanuts. And I don't even know his name."



Thomas

He said the school had promised to include black men in its history courses, but he wondered "when the ding dong they're going to do it."

Stringham was speaking out at "Ethnic Cultures," at Saturday seminar in black-white relations for Fairmont West students.

ART THOMAS, Model Cities educational co-ordinator, was Saturday's guest.

"You seem to be a pretty hip dude, man," he told young Stringham, with a friendly smile, then went on to talk

about the link between white youth and all black people.

"Later" for the old folks," he said to more than 50 Fairmont West students. "You and I will hook up forces."

He asked his listeners to:

- Write letters to President Nixon, support Office of Economic Opportunity projects, and ask that the voting age be lowered to 14, so it will end up being lowered to 18 as a compromise.

- Write to Roger Prear and Graham Watt asking for expansion of the Model Cities program.

- Boycott Fairmont West when black students boycott West Side schools to pressure downtown city officials into meeting their demands.

"If I say, let's have a black boycott on the West Side," Thomas laughed, "the cops will sharpen their clubs, man, shine their shoes, and put in overtime whomping heads."

"BUT IF YOU make some signs, and take a bus downtown and picket the board of education to support us, man, those cops aren't going to hit

you because you might be one of Oelman's children or Pike's children. Dig?"

Thomas called for a balance between white and black power. "Like the checks between the executive, judicial, and legislative branches of the government. We should have white power with black power checking it. And some power for our Indian brothers, and the Chinese, and if the cats from Mars get here, we've got to give them some power too. See where I'm coming from?"

HE OUT the older people present, including seminar co-ordinator Robert Jones, severely. "Thank you, great white father," he told Jones. His respect was only for the young.

"I will work with you in supporting Ted Kennedy, John Lindsay, Charles Whalen, if you'll work with me in supporting Don Crawford for Congress when Whalen goes to the Senate. Okay?"

After a heated two hours of talk, the answer among the young seemed to be, "Okay."

THOMAS ART

Return Thomas to Kids, Lawyer Pleads...Hearing Ends

DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Biog-Thomas, Art

By HENRY HARRIS
Dayton News Staff Writer

Arthur E. Thomas dis-
hearing, which started
promising to last four
ended at 1:40 a.m.

neys for the black edu-
argued the charges are
en and that Thomas
be returned to his
Cities job and "the chil-
ie loves" as speedily as
e.

EDGAR CAHN said
Wayne M. Carle's ac-
gainst Thomas, starting
the telegram Sept. 9,
ng him of duty "have
sively boxed the board
forced the board to
sce or repudiate the su-
ndent."

evidence for the 11
s "cannot sustain the
s and Dayton cannot
the loss of Arthur
s," Dr. Cahn argued.

issue before the board,
l, is "to find a way out"

and the way is not open to
judge "narrowly in a way to
fix blame."

Jean Camper Cahn, his law-
yer wife, referring to Thomas
and Carle, who have feuded
more than a year, said "mut-
ual coexistence is not only
possible at this time, it's man-
datory."

THE TIME Thomas "has
served confinement in this
room without pay," she said,
"has been punishment
enough."

School board President Wil-
liam Levy said the board will
decide in "closed session"
whether the charges are "sub-
stantial" and, if so, whether
they warrant Thomas' dis-
missal. He did not speculate
when they would decide.

The charges of the superin-
tendent "accepted" by the
board Oct. 3 allege Thomas
urged parents to keep their
children from school, dis-
obeyed Carle, and used vul-
garity. They refer to events
starting after racial friction

among students drew Thomas
to Stivers high school Sept. 9.

Charles S. Bridge, Thomas'
third attorney in the hearing
requested by Thomas after the
dismissal notice, said it is
paramount to consider "that
Dr. Carle hasn't shown even
yet the administrative finesse
to handle this gifted adminis-
trator."

THE DEFENSE'S last wit-
ness, Dr. James H. Pelley,
professor of educational ad-
ministration at Miami univer-
sity, and an architect of the
Model Cities education pro-
gram, said Carle was disposed
against Thomas from the
start.

It was a "personality prob-
lem . . . dating back even
before the superintendent re-
ported for duty," Dr. Pelley
said. He recalled mentioning
Thomas right after Carle
started, "whereupon he whis-
tled and made a very ominous
statement that Mr. Thomas is
going to have to decide
whether he's going to be a
professional or not."

DAYTON DAILY NEWS Focus on Suburbia

Tuesday, December 16, 1969

Second Section

Page 23

The superintendent's "nit-
picking" and "foot dragging"
on Model Cities convinced him
finally that Carle "was looking
for a way to fire Mr.
Thomas," Dr. Pelley said.

Carle's telegram to Thomas
"was a gross error," he said,
and "part of the harassment
that had originated earlier."

With "many ways to meet
the problem," Pelley said, the
board chose the "poorest of
all" in accepting the superin-
tendent's charges.

Attorney Bridge, who tried
to relate evidence or the lack
of it to each of the 11 charges,

said, "The board may have
had reason to think Dr. Carle
is putting this (dismissal deci-
sion) on an either-or basis,
either Mr. Thomas or me."

He warned the board must
decide "on the question,"
which is only whether evi-
dence is "sufficient to consti-
tute just cause to fire Arthur
Thomas."

BOARD ATTORNEY John
P. McHugh said his 19 wit-
nesses presented sufficient
evidence. He closed his case
after summarizing testimony
of each with a statement of

Carle's and a newspaper edi-
torial.

He challenged Dr. Pelley's
objectivity in view of Carle's
criticism of Pelley's work on
Model Cities as a "jumbled
composite of repetitive state-
ments."

McHugh's last witness, Dr.
Robert O. Greer, assistant
superintendent for urban edu-
cation, Ohio department of
education, said the superin-
tendent had acted "correctly"
since it was "unreasonable" of
Thomas to have removed 39
black students from Stivers
without seeking Carle's assent,
then marching them through a
"hostile" neighborhood.

The contention Thomas
should not have had to choose
between duty to the Model
Cities Planning council and
Carle is immaterial, he said,
to what he should have known
the law permits.

THE BLACK educator would
not be "lost" to Model Cities
if dismissed, he said. Thomas
could serve as a consultant.

Thomas' attorneys tried to

show he acted on legal and
moral justification to get
black students out of danger.

Defense witness Beverly
Morales, womens' editor of
The Daily News, testified to
mixing in a "belligerent
crowd" of mostly adults con-
gregated across from Stivers
Sept. 9. Some were armed, she
said.

They were waiting to see
whether Negroes would exit
from the school when classes
ended. No one was sure Ne-
groes were inside, nor did
anyone mention Thomas, she
said.

Herman L. Brown, Jeffer-
son Twp. school superintend-
ent, said his car was stoned
by whites that day on E. Fifth
St. as his wife was returning
with their son, who was en-
rolled in the Living Arts
center. Brown is a Negro.

The defense, trying to re-
verse the tables, accused
Carle of "professionally negli-
gent" acts in failing to take
steps "likely to achieve har-
monious desegregation" at
Stivers.

Characterizing the introduc-
tion of 94 Negroes to the
largely Appalachian school as
a boundary change "does not
exonerate Carle," Cahn said.
He was responsible to plan the
desegregation, but subordi-
nated everything "to one pur-
pose—full utilization of a phys-
ical building," Cahn said.

THE WASHINGTON attor-
ney, who is white and his wife
black, could not erase from
mind, "the image of a child
being beaten and beaten and
beaten and beaten," he said,
as his own two sons were
beaten two years ago by a
"pack of boys" wielding
boards with nails in them.

Cahn's son, in the hearing
room, heard their father char-
acterize Carle as "oblivious"
to the fear of the West Siders
or the threat his telegram to
Thomas engendered.

"The black child does not
seem to exist in Dr. Carle's
emotional world," Cahn said,
"but it does in Mr. Thomas'
world and that may be the
central reason he is on trial."

BLOG THOMAS ART

Return Thomas to Kids, Lawyer Pleads...H

DAYTON DAILY NEWS DEC 16 1969

DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Focus on Suburbia

Tuesday, December 16, 1969

Second Section

Page 23

By HENRY HARRIS
Daily News Staff Writer

The Arthur E. Thomas dismissal hearing, which started Nov. 10 promising to last four days, ended at 1:40 a.m. today.

Attorneys for the black educator argued the charges are unproven and that Thomas should be returned to his Model Cities job and "the children he loves" as speedily as possible.

DR. EDGAR CAHN said Supt. Wayne M. Carle's actions against Thomas, starting with the telegram Sept. 9, relieving him of duty "have successively boxed the board in . . . forced the board to acquiesce or repudiate the superintendent."

But evidence for the 11 charges "cannot sustain the charges and Dayton cannot sustain the loss of Arthur Thomas," Dr. Cahn argued.

The issue before the board, he said, is "to find a way out"

and the way is not open to judge "narrowly in a way to fix blame."

Jean Camper Cahn, his lawyer wife, referring to Thomas and Carle, who have feuded more than a year, said "mutual coexistence is not only possible at this time, it's mandatory."

THE TIME Thomas "has served confinement in this room without pay," she said, "has been punishment enough."

School board President William Levy said the board will decide in "closed session" whether the charges are "substantial" and, if so, whether they warrant Thomas' dismissal. He did not speculate when they would decide.

The charges of the superintendent "accepted" by the board Oct. 3 allege Thomas urged parents to keep their children from school, disobeyed Carle, and used vulgarity. They refer to events starting after racial friction

among students drew Thomas to Stivers high school Sept. 9.

Charles S. Bridge, Thomas' third attorney in the hearing requested by Thomas after the dismissal notice, said it is paramount to consider "that Dr. Carle hasn't shown even yet the administrative finesse to handle this gifted administrator."

THE DEFENSE'S last witness, Dr. James H. Pelley, professor of educational administration at Miami university, and an architect of the Model Cities education program, said Carle was disposed against Thomas from the start.

It was a "personality problem . . . dating back even before the superintendent reported for duty," Dr. Pelley said. He recalled mentioning Thomas right after Carle started, "whereupon he whistled and made a very ominous statement that Mr. Thomas is going to have to decide whether he's going to be a professional or not."

The superintendent's "nit-picking" and "foot dragging" on Model Cities convinced him finally that Carle "was looking for a way to fire Mr. Thomas," Dr. Pelley said.

Carle's telegram to Thomas "was a gross error," he said; and "part of the harassment that had originated earlier."

With "many ways to meet the problem," Pelley said, the board chose the "poorest of all" in accepting the superintendent's charges.

Attorney Bridge, who tried to relate evidence or the lack of it to each of the 11 charges,

said, "The board may have had reason to think Dr. Carle is putting this (dismissal decision) on an either-or basis, either Mr. Thomas or me."

He warned the board must decide "on the question," which is only whether evidence is "sufficient to constitute just cause to fire Arthur Thomas."

BOARD ATTORNEY John P. McHugh said his 19 witnesses presented sufficient evidence. He closed his case after summarizing testimony of each with a statement of

Carle's and a newspaper editorial.

He challenged Dr. Pelley's objectivity in view of Carle's criticism of Pelley's work on Model Cities as a "jumbled composite of repetitive statements."

McHugh's last witness, Dr. Robert O. Greer, assistant superintendent for urban education, Ohio department of education, said the superintendent had acted "correctly" since it was "unreasonable" of Thomas to have removed 30 black students from Stivers without seeking Carle's assent, then marching them through a "hostile" neighborhood.

The contention Thomas should not have had to choose between duty to the Model Cities Planning council and Carle is immaterial, he said, to what he should have known the law permits.

THE BLACK educator would not be "lost" to Model Cities if dismissed, he said. Thomas could serve as a consultant.

Thomas' attorneys tried to

Blog - Thom

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Stop livin' and start

teaching: Thomas

100th ANNIVERSARY APR 1970

By Catherine Martindale
Journal Herald Staff Writer

Stop jiving around, get united, get an education and help the younger ones learn, educator Art Thomas told University of Dayton students yesterday.

Speaking as part of an all-day forum on black education and reform, Thomas told 60 to 70 students in the Kennedy Union ballroom to study instead of party, to the library instead of to dances.

"He who gets behind in a race must always remain behind or run ever faster than the man in front. Remember Martin Luther King, remember Malcolm X., remember all the black children coming up behind you."

THOMAS, FORMER Model Cities education director now working with the Model Cities manpower job center, told the students that black students' failures in education play into the hands of racist white people who want to stay on top.

The controversial Thomas was fired from the education job by the Dayton board of education last December after a lengthy hearing involving charges Thomas was insubordinate.

"If the black man learns to read, he reads the Constitution. He finds out what the definition of a man is, and he surmises that he is a man and therefore he is endowed with certain rights. You've got to teach a nation that wrote the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence what the real defini-



Staff Photo by Al Wilson

UD students talk to Thomas

tion of democracy is."

COLLEGE STUDENTS, white and black, have a special responsibility to the young black child just beginning school, Thomas said, because the schools will try to educate that child to feel inferior.

"All institutions of learning, black ones and white ones, private and public, are designed to denigrate black people, are designed to make sure he is not

educated. One of the first things the slave traders and slave owners did was to make sure black people were not permitted to read, write, think or learn to think."

Black children in school are shown pictures of white children living in beautiful homes and playing with shiny red wagons—all designed to enforce the belief that white is good, he said. A black child is asked if he would like to be a carpenter or a barber, not a doctor or a lawyer, Thomas said, adding he is never exposed to black heroes who helped shape America's history.

THOMAS URGED the students to, if they do nothing else, "grab one black child from the West Side of Dayton and tutor him, because he'll learn more outside school than in a room with 24 other students and one scared teacher."

He also cautioned against viewing race "emotionally instead of pragmatically," saying that alliances with truly racist whites might accomplish more than depending on white liberals.

Art Thomas Sues



For Job, \$500,000

Continued from Page 1

judge federal court he named to hear his suit.

Meanwhile, a petition scheduled to be filed in Commonwealth court this afternoon asks that the stay of all proceedings in state courts, pending federal action.

Basic to Thomas' allegations in federal court is the claim that his discharge violated a 'partnership' agreement between the school board and the Model Cities Planning council. This has also been a contention of the Model Cities Planning council, a complainant.

HOWEVER, the Model Cities group took a giant step toward agreement with the school board on a new federal funding application Tuesday. A seven-point "guideline" agreed to by representatives

Bigo Thomas, Art

of the board and Model Cities has been referred to legal representatives as the basis for a pending application for some \$700,000 in federal funds.

Deadline for the fund application is Mar. 18; attorneys for Model Cities, the board and the city are to deliver a progress report Feb. 13.

Thomas, who went off the board of education payroll last October, was subsequently retained as a consultant by Model Cities. The amount and source of his salary has not been disclosed.

Attorneys for Thomas in his latest court action are Edgar and Jean Camper Cahn, a husband-and-wife legal team from Washington, D.C.

Charles S. Bridge, Dayton attorney who combined with the Cahns in representing Thomas at his dismissal hearing, died Jan. 9.

Harvard fellowship

BIOGRAPHY - ART THOMAS

Thomas gets offers

JOUR. HER. 11/17/1970

By John Felton

Journal Herald Staff Writer

Arthur E. Thomas, ousted Model Cities education director, has been offered a graduate fellowship for this fall at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

But Thomas said he hasn't accepted the position yet and will decide in the "next couple weeks."

"I'm going there (Harvard) next week to look around a little and I'll make up my mind after that," he said yesterday.

If he does accept, Thomas said he would work toward his doctorate in urban education. He said he also has been accepted for graduate work at the University of Massachusetts and two other unnamed schools.

Thomas has been working at Central State's international studies office since his ouster as ayton Model Cities education rector last fall.

Speaking yesterday to nearly 10 students in CSU's Upward Bound poverty program, Thomas said students, "poor

people and young people, both black and white, must unite to fight the hypocrisy of the old folks."

He said students should avoid violence on campuses this fall "in order to survive."

"The National Guard, the highway patrol and the cops are just waiting for you to start something this fall," he said. "They're getting ready, they're taking target practice and they want you to be violent so they can wipe you out."

"But if you want to really put them off balance, keep it cool," he said. "That'll shake 'em up."

He said "student unrest" has been caused by "old folks' hypocrisy."

"You young people, the students, you see the hypocrisy and the lies of the old folks and you want to change it," he said. "But you're not going to change it by violence because the system has you backed into a corner and can beat on your head until you can't fight anymore."



Arthur E. Thomas

"The Man is goading you into a position where you do foolish things and die for them," he said. "That's got to stop because you should be thinking in terms of what you can live for instead of what you can die for."

BILOG.-THOMAS, ART

Court Refuses to Order

Rehiring of Art Thomas

DAYTON DAILY NEWS JUNE 20 1970
By DICK DANIS

Biog - Thomas, Art

Daily News Staff Writer

Federal district Judge Carl A. Weinman today refused to grant a 12-part injunction that would have returned to Arthur Thomas his job as Model Cities education project director.

Weinman, on an assertion that the Dayton school board's firing of Thomas from the post Dec. 19 without concurrence of Model Cities Planning council violated a school board-planning council agreement, wrote:

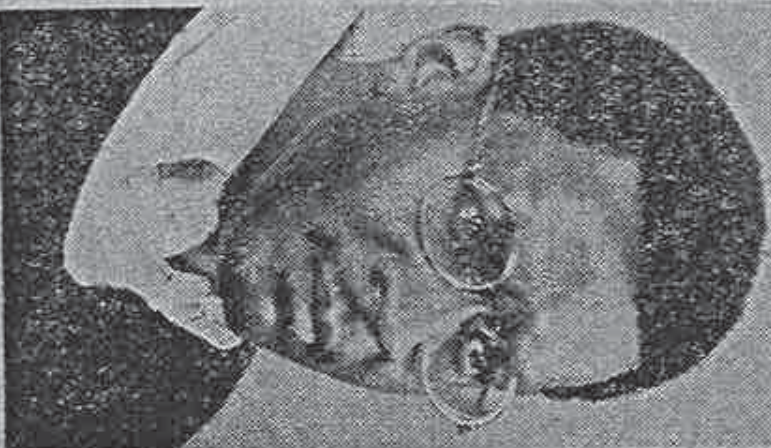
"The Model Cities act does not disclose any intent of Congress to create a role for the courts in the enforcement of these eligibility requirements."

WEINMAN STATED the case, involving several plaintiffs and defendants, "is attempting to circumvent the review procedures available under Ohio law."

Thomas was fired after a long hearing on specifications by school Supr. Wayne Carle against him.

This suit was brought by Thomas and Model Cities personnel against Carle and past and present school board members.

Weinman ruled Thomas had to prove "irreparable harm" if the injunction was granted. The judge added Weinman has "adequate rem-



ART THOMAS
Claimed Rights Violated

edy" to challenge his discharge and seek injunctive relief in the state court, where the board's action is being appealed.

PLAINTIFFS have failed to establish that they have a reasonable probability of succeeding on the merits."

of the federal court case, Weinman also concluded.

Thomas claimed that his firing violated his constitutional rights.

The injunction he sought would have restrained enforcement of the school board decision to fire him and would have returned him his Model Cities post with back pay. It would have banned hiring of a replacement for Thomas.

The injunction further sought to require partnership participation of school board and Model Cities planning council in "all matters concerning the education component of the Dayton Model Cities program."

WEINMAN determined his court should "stay its hand" until state courts here have considered Thomas' claims and interpreted relative sections of Ohio law.

The federal court suit also asked a three-judge panel to decide the issue finally. Judge Weinman ordered that issue continued pending a decision by the U.S. Supreme court on a case it is studying on the convening of three-judge courts.

BIOG.—THOMAS, ARTHUR

Arthur Thomas

loses 2d suit

Biog-Thomas, Arthur

By Jonathan Miller

Journal Herald Staff Writer

Arthur E. Thomas, fired last year as Model Cities education director, lost another round in Federal Court yesterday in the battle to get his job back.

It was the second time Thomas' suit had come before U.S. District Court Judge Carl A. Weinman, who dismissed it the first time in March on grounds it was too wordy.

Yesterday, he denied Thomas a preliminary injunction that would have stayed his Dec. 19, 1969 dismissal by the Dayton school board.

THOMAS HAD sought the injunction on two grounds:

— That Thomas' dismissal vi-

olated his federally protected civil rights.

— That Thomas' dismissal violated the concurrence of the Model Cities Planning Council violated federal funding guidelines and the joint partnership agreement between the school board and council.

Weinman ruled that Thomas could "assert his constitutional claims" adequately in state courts, as he is now doing in a companion suit filed in Montgomery County Common Pleas Court.

The judge also held that any alleged violation of federal funding guidelines was an administrative matter that should be taken to the agency involved, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

JOUR HER JUL 21 1970

Thomas could not be reached for comment last night on whether he will appeal.

One of Thomas' attorneys, James Skiles of Washington, D.C., said he could not comment on the prospect of an appeal until he saw the decision.

In denying the injunction, Weinman deferred judgment on Thomas' request for special three-judge court to hear his challenge of the Ohio law under which he was discharged.

THAT LAW STATES a teacher may be dismissed for, among other things, "good and just cause." Thomas' suit contends this language is so vague it violates U.S. Supreme Court interpretations of due process.

Weinman said no decision would be made on the three-judge request until the Supreme Court rules in several pending cases involving similar requests.

Decisions of such special courts can be appealed directly to the Supreme Court, thus bypassing the federal appeals court.

THOMAS' SUIT was brought by him, the Model Cities Planning Council, Community School Council, black students, parents and teachers. Defendants were School Supt. Wayne M. Carle and past and present school board members.

Had the injunction been granted, the board and Carle would have been restrained from enforcing their dismissal and hiring Thomas' replacement pending outcome of the case in federal court.



ARTHUR E. THOMAS
Won't Be Scapegoat

Thomas: Schools

In Chaos

Black educator Arthur E. Thomas claims the Dayton school system is in a chaotic state.

In an "Open Letter to the Dayton Community," the head of the federally funded Center for the Study of Student Citizenship, Rights, and Responsibilities, said:

—Discipline in the schools is lax; students are showing little respect for teachers.

—BLACK AND white students are committing violence against each other while citizens choose their own scapegoats for the situation based on political bias.

—The recently achieved racial balance of teaching staffs in the schools is having an adverse effect in predominantly black schools.

—The Individually Guided Education program begun in 19 schools this year is a failure.

—The Dayton school administration is playing games with the Student Rights center.

THE OPEN letter is circulating with the December issue of *Rap magazine*, a black-oriented magazine published in Dayton.

Thomas has long had a running battle with the Dayton school administration. School Supt. Wayne M. Carle dismissed him as head of the Model Cities Education component in 1969.

Carle charged Thomas had taken part in student disorders at Stivers high school. A long hearing ensued and Carle's decision was upheld by the school board.

Since then, Thomas has been a gadfly to the local school administration.

HE SAID in the letter, "The real answer to school problems demands a hard look at the facts and the results of public substandard education. It is much easier, of course, to find a scapegoat on which to pin the problems. The Center for the Study of Student Citizenship, Rights, and Responsibilities refuses to be that scapegoat.

"It refuses to accept responsibility for problems in Colonel White, Fairview (and) Stivers (high schools) and other schools which were there long before we opened our offices in November, 1970.

THE CENTER is funded by a \$175,000 second-year grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity's legal services division.

It is funded through Central State university in Greene county.

In the letter, Thomas explains the stated goals of the center and adds, "The school administration has failed to provide students information about their rights as United States citizens. It has failed to do this because it doesn't see students as citizens."

2
Bios - Thomas
ART

Thomas Out; Now What Happens?

DAVID LEVY NEWS DEC 22 1988
Continued from Page 1

even graduate from high school and you're hating up on legality.

"WE HAVE GOT to work together." You unemplored. "I'd give my life so we could work together. We're going to work together or we'll die together."

Board president William Levy announced the firing as based on "all the facts and evidence" from 150 hours of evidence presented over a period from Nov. 10 until 2 a.m. this Tuesday, he said.

It was the decision of all members but Walter Martin, who missed most of the hearing, and Joseph Seaman, who underwent surgery Friday, Levy disclosed. Seaman would have voted for dismissal, he said in a statement Levy read.

DR. CARRELL read a personal statement urging "a display of fair-mindedness." However necessary Thomas' dismissal, he said, "let there be no impression anywhere in this District that it is an occa-



FANNIE COOLEY
"You'll Pay . . ."

sion for rejoicing. With his departure this District will lose his skills as well as his faults.

"We are losing a remarkable young man . . . Too few know the exceptional quality of his dedication and talents."

But Bridge told the board, "This matter is not finished."

He said they would appeal since, "We cannot feel we have had a fair and impartial hearing . . . I have a m.p.l.e feeling Mr. Thomas will be vindicated."

BLDG. THOMAS ART

Thomas Out; What's Next?

By HENRY HARRIS
Daily News Staff Writer

The future of Dayton's Model Cities education program was left in doubt today with the school board's dismissal of the director, Arthur E. Thomas.



Thomas

The controversial black educator was not present as the board declared him guilty Friday of charges that had prompted his suspension without pay Oct. 3 on the recommendation of Supt. Wayne M. Carle.

BEFORE ACTING the board revoked a policy agreement not to fire Thomas without consent of the Model Cities Planning council on the ground a Common Pleas court had ruled that agreement illegal.

At the urging of Carle and over member Neptha J. Car-

rell's objection, the board voted to deny Thomas a future teaching job in the Dayton system.

Dr. Carrell called that unfair in light of Thomas' right of court appeal, seemingly vindictive, and an act both "to rub salt in the wounds" and to make Thomas' five-week dismissal hearing "largely a charade."

DR. CARLE contended he was trying to spare the board expense. Member Len Lucas agreed that "... we could deprive the children of this district of a certain amount of money, which we're primarily concerned about..."

The most stinging criticism came in response to Lucas' move to delete the paragraph ostensibly preventing Thomas' unilateral dismissal, found in the statement of cooperative relationships reached by the board and council Aug. 7.

To leave a paragraph "contrary to law" is apt to mislead, said Lucas, who proposed not only its deletion, but also



FROM LEFT, BRIDGE, LEVY, PRICE AND CARLE DURING DISMISSAL MEETING
Denial of Future Teaching Job for Thomas, Part of Firing Statement
DAYTON DAILY NEWS, DEC. 2, 1968

Daily News Staff Photo by Wally Nels

that the board and council meet at the earliest to develop "a substitute paragraph."

"I KNEW you weren't going to live by it," said Fannie Cooley. Rising to her feet, the council's outspoken education committee member called it, "a lie... I'm ashamed."

"We going to plan our own destiny whether you help us or not... You'll pay for signing a piece of paper and lying this time," she warned.

"You are setting for a riot that you've never had before. You are setting for one... I know why you don't want

them coming out of that school learning because you don't have jobs for them..."

Before stomping out, she turned on the Rev. Price: "I'd give up the cross if I were you... and let me tell you something — If you keep me down, you'll stay down there

with me 'cause this is a fight I'll never lose."

ATTORNEY Charles S. Bridge, who represented Thomas, said Lucas' move was, "too early and it's too late."

An appeals court will re-

verse the Common Pleas decision, Bridge asserted, "and it's too late because if you really found in your hearts it was illegal, it was wrong and immoral to mislead this community," he said. "If this board is going to hide behind

legal technicalities and will not stand on its word... what kind of example are you setting to the youth of this city?

Theater West director Clarence Young said, "We're talking about people who can

See THOMAS, Page 5

Board Ousts Thomas

Unanimous Decision

Will Be Appealed

By William Worth
Journal Herald Staff Writer

The contract of Arthur E. Thomas as director of the Model Cities educational component was terminated immediately in a unanimous, 6-0 decision by the Dayton school board yesterday.

The decision will be appealed to Common Pleas Court, said Charles S. Bridge, attorney for Thomas.

Thomas was out of town and could not be reached for comment.

The board also voted not to offer Thomas another contract next June, even if his appeal on termination of the present contract is upheld. This action, formally called contract non-renewal, was opposed by board member Deplata J. Carrell.

WHAT THE ACTIONS mean is that Thomas is formally discharged as a teacher-project director under his present contract.

Editorial, "Arthur Thomas Loses," Page 4

tract and will not be offered another contract next year, even if the appeal is upheld by the courts.

If the appeal is upheld, Thomas will be able to collect his back salary and will be able to sue for other damages.

But he will not be rehired for the next school year.

Board member Walter L. Martin did not sign the order to terminate Thomas' contract because he did not attend the hearing, which lasted over a period of days from Nov. 10 to Dec. 16.

Board member Joseph G. Seaman did not vote on the motion of contract non-renewal, because he is recovering from surgery and was not present at yesterday's meeting.

IN A RELATED action, the board voted to delete a section of the statement of Cooperative Relationships between the board and Model Cities Planning Council.

BIOG - Thomas Art

That section declared that the hiring and firing of the education director — which was Thomas' job—could not be done except by mutual agreement of both bodies.

The board also extended an invitation to the council to meet at an early date to develop a substitute paragraph for the section.

The section was the one which was the subject of most of the negotiations between the two

groups when the statement of Cooperative Relationships and the Partnership Agreement were under discussion earlier this year.

MRS. FANNIE Cooley, member of the Model Cities education committee, said she knew the board would not stand by its agreement on the section.

"We knew this was illegal and you did, too," she said "but you'll pay for signing this piece of paper and telling a lie. You are setting for a riot that you never had before . . . this is a fight we won't give up, a fight we won't lose."

The order to terminate Thomas' contract was read by William Levy, school board president and said in part: "IT IS THE ORDER OF THIS BOARD, CONCURRED IN BY A MAJORITY VOTE OF THE FULL MEMBERSHIP that such contract be, and the same hereby is terminated, effective December 19, 1969, and said teacher-project Director is, therefore, disaffiliated from any and all contractual relation with the Dayton School District."

Before voting on the motion of non-renewal of Thomas contract at the end of the year, Carrell voiced strong opposition. He said that the board would create an impression of not acting in good faith.

CARRELL EXPLAINED later that the board's action denies Thomas the right to be reconsidered for the project director's job if the court should overrule the board on its termination decision.

"I feel we made the correct decision on the termination," Carrell said, "and I don't anticipate that the court will overturn it."

"But he was tried under a provision of the law that permits him an appeal. By use of this non-renewal, we are denying him a right that should be his."

He said that if next July, for example, the court overrules the board, it could not order reinstatement for Thomas, because Thomas' contract would have expired in June and he would no longer be a part of the school system, despite the court's decision.

He said also that passage of the non-renewal motion would make the Thomas hearing "a matter of limited significance and largely a charade" and that passage would "rub salt in the wounds" of Thomas.

"**IF WE ARE** to continue to move this district forward," Carrell continued, "we must have the confidence of the public in our good faith—in our fair play. This revolution proposes action that is not only unfair, but gives the appearance of being vindictive."

"I realize that it offers a sense of conclusiveness — of tidy legal action. But by such actions as this we are in danger of winning a scrimmage and losing the whole ball game."

"I am opposed to the resolution and urge its defeat."

The resolution passed 5-1, with Carrell voting no. After the announcement of the board's verdict on the termination hearing, Bridge said the verdict will be appealed immediately.

"We hope to get this (case) heard before an impartial tribunal," he said. "I have every confidence that Mr. Thomas will be vindicated."

He said also that he realizes

(Continued on Page 9)



Arthur E. Thomas

Board Ousts Thomas In Unanimous Decision

By W. Thomas, Jr.
(Continued from Page 1)

state law requires the board to be put in the position of being prosecutor, judge and jury in such a hearing and that is one reason for the appeal.

BRIDGE ALSO objected to the board's voting not to renew Thomas' contract when it expires.

"Why is there such haste on Dec. 19 to give this notice?" he asked. "Why not wait? This is unnecessarily cruel and there is no need to do it today."

By law, a teacher must be notified no later than April 30 if his contract for the school year beginning that fall is not going to be renewed.

Dr. Wayne M. Carle, school superintendent, said the purpose of the non-renewal notice is to limit the liability of the school system in case Thomas' appeal is upheld.

"This does not take away Mr. Thomas' right of appeal," Carle said. "He could still claim damages under his present contract.

"This simply limits the school district's liability if litigation on the appeal continues for months or years."

After announcement of the board's decision on contract termination, Carrell appealed for compassion and good will in the community.

HE SAID, IN part: "Arthur

Thomas' employment has been terminated. However necessary that action, let there be no impression anywhere in this district that it is an occasion for rejoicing.

"With his departure this district will lose his skills as well as his faults. We are losing a remarkable young man, with a self-imposed tightening of discipline, can become a major figure in urban education. Too few know the exceptional quality of his dedication and talents."

"I urge upon you a compassion. Let us resolve that, in the days to come, this agonizing experience will cause us to think of the interdependence of all parts of the Dayton community; that it will enable us to see more clearly the needs of all our children; and that it will constantly remind us of the merits of the simple virtue of 'being nice' to each other."

BIOG. THOMAS ART

Thomas to Be Fired

Doc. 19, 1968

Board Sources Say

Biog. Thomas Art

Continued From Page 1

Lucas, Mr. Price and board president Dr. William Levy.

The board was told by its legal counsel, John P. JMcHugh, that no deviation legally was possible from its deciding strictly whether to dismiss or reinstate Thomas, who was suspended without pay Oct. 3.

Id only decide in terms of the testimony taken as a whole whether Carles' charges against Thomas were substantially proven.

One immediate implication of the expected decision would be its effect on the remaining 19 Model Cities education staff members, who had affirmed at the conclusion of the hearing Monday they would quit if Thomas were fired.

\$ Board president Levy, who would not con-

firm today thtre would even be a vote, said "a majority" of the board "has been in caucus and meetings almost continuously" since the hearing ended early Tuesday.

MEMBERS HAVE devored "a goodly portion of each day" discussing the case. Dr. Levy declined to give any more specifics than that, even to say where members had been meeting.

Mrs. bshellabarger, who confirmed the vote would be taken today of only the five members, said members "discussed different aspects of the legality of what you could do. We asked if there was any flexibility," she said, "such as might be the case with a 'guilty' finding, but 'probation,' not dismissal, as the punishment.

BIOG. THOMAS ART

And After Art Thomas?

*Rev. Howard
Ade*

The Art Thomas thing has dragged its way to a conclusion of sorts and if anybody ever watched a Greek tragedy unfold, this was it. Each character on stage was reduced and when it was over, you could cry for just about everybody, most of all the Dayton schools.

Tim Fain

The two protagonists, Thomas and Supl. Wayne Carle, could not be more different. A playwright would never create characters so dissimilar because his audience would think he was caricaturing. The characters simply would not be believed.

Carle probably is a man of deep emotion, else he would not be so carefully controlled, but he comes on as computer-programmed and he worships a religion of neatness and order. Administrative untidiness is blasphemy to him.

Thomas' swashbuckling life-style is the opposite. He has the passion of a poet and is ruled by emotion.

* * *

BOTH ARE gifted, highly intelligent educators. Both, I think, are good men, wanting only to do good. Both are deeply concerned for children. But they affect each other like a mongoose and a cobra.

Thomas, over a period of time, frontally challenged Carle's authority, and it seemed to me the outcome was inevitable. In the end, Carle had to be upheld and Thomas had to lose.

It wasn't so much the instant case. From the testimony I read, it did not

seem to me that anyone proved Thomas ever incited violence—the most critical charge. In fact, the evidence seemed the opposite. In the crunch, he was usually there cooling it.

And, on the matter of insubordination at Stivers, there was enough ambiguity in the set-up that I thought a reasonable man could have felt he was operating under orders of proper authority—in this case, the Model Cities planning council — though whether that actually is what Thomas thought may be questionable.

In fact, it seemed almost as if a proper verdict might have been to find Thomas innocent and then fire him, paradoxical and unjust as that may sound.

* * *

OVER A PERIOD of time, it seemed to me that Thomas began to confuse his own personality with his goals and that is a dangerous thing for any man. It makes it impossible for him to be objective about his tactics. Maybe, as some of his friends have said to me, he just started to believe his press clippings and TV film clips.

In any event, the dual personality he said he assumed out of pragmatic necessity—brilliant educator as Dr. Tekyll and five-talking street leader as Mr. Hyde—seemed to become a vital part of him. It was, no pun intended, a matter of life copying art, and I fear he could never have been counted upon to act responsibly in future crises within the Dayton schools, however much he might expect to honor any commitments he would

make toward that end.

Aside from the personal tragedies, the larger pity is that we now lose a scarce if not unique talent: There are not many men in the world as gifted as Art Thomas in this complex new field of urban education. If he will start fresh somewhere, he can become a giant in the nation.

* * *

AS FOR US, we have some wounds to bind up. The school board was petty in serving notification, in addition to the firing, of intent not to renew the Thomas contract. That kind of bit-in-the-teeth silliness can do only harm.

What we need now is some sincere, constructive groping for a new working partnership between the school administration and the Model Cities educational component and, beyond that tough chore, we need a great deal more.

Wayne Carle seems to have determined to integrate and greatly to improve the Dayton schools. This is not just a worthwhile but an absolutely essential job. Yet it is being received with distaste in all quarters—by white neighborhoods, by black neighborhoods, even by the teachers themselves.

Someone has got to supply leadership in getting this city to face up to its needs and all of us better start looking inside ourselves and asking whether we are really paying the price for living in a free, democratic society. If we cheat, sooner or later we'll lose it all. As somebody once put it, there ain't no such thing as a free lunch.

BIOG. THOMAS, A. T.
Street Gang Threats

Boys' Town
Linked to Boycott

By William Worth
and James Babcock
Journal-Herald Staff Writers

A Dayton police officer said last night a West Dayton street gang and not Arthur E. Thomas, suspended Model Cities education program director, seemed to be chiefly responsible for the success of a school boycott on Sept. 11 and 12.

Patrolman Leon E. Frazier, a member of the police community relations group, said the gang, **JOURNALS** known as the "Gloria Stompers," the "Chains of Rap Brown" and the "Dayton Panthers" attempted to use Thomas by claiming support for him to gain momentum and membership.

CARLE'S charges also state that as a result of Thomas' action growing out of an incident at Solvers High school on Sept. 9, "children were intimidated by fear of physical violence."

Frazier testified that threats of physical violence on Sept. 11 and 12 have been traced by the police directly to the street gang. Referring to a pamphlet he said warned Dunbar and Roosevelt students, "If you are caught at school, you'll be beat to death," Frazier added:

"As far as we could determine if (the pamphlet) had absolutely no connection with (Thomas)."

One of the charges set forth against Thomas by Dr. Wayne M. Carle, Dayton school superintendent, in recommending termination of Thomas' contract is that Thomas was responsible in general for the school boycott.

Frazier's testimony was the last of the day and was stopped at that point to be resumed at 8 a.m. today.

Earlier, under direct questioning by Thomas' co-counsel, Mrs. Jean Camper Cahn, the police officer testified he was present at incidents on Sept. 10 and Oct. 1 and said Thomas' actions at those incidents "helped greatly" in bringing them under control.

He also said Thomas helped

(Continued on Page 40)

Thomas Backers

Plan Next Move

Model Cities officials don't accept the school board's dismissal of Arthur Thomas, director of the education component.

Thomas backers are planning their next step and are scheduled to announce a course of action early next week, according to Edward E. Campbell, chairman of the Model City planning council's education committee.



Campbell

Dayton Board of Education Friday upheld the firing of Thomas for his part in a racial disturbance at St. Xavier's high school in September.

Biog-Thomas, Art

CAMPBELL SAID the Model Cities planning council still considers Thomas head of the education component. Thomas was suspended without pay Oct. 3 by Supt. Wayne Carle.

No meeting between the school board and Model Cities officials has been scheduled since Friday's announcement of the decision, which followed a five-week hearing by the board.

Roger Prear, planning council chairman, said Thomas' dismissal would be appealed "all the way to the Supreme court."

Prear would not elaborate on plans to appeal Thomas' dismissal. He would not say whether the council planned to appeal under state laws through Ohio courts or under civil rights provision in the federal courts.

SCHOOL BOARD members also struck provisions of the partnership agreement with the planning council and said

insist upon a strong voice in any joint council-school board programs.

Legal fees for Thomas, who had three-lawyers on hand for parts of his dismissal hearing, will not be paid from Model Cities funds, Prear said. He said there was considerable support for Thomas from a large number of small contributors who would help pay expenses.

Black control of West Dayton schools is at stake, Prear said, and the council "has everything to gain and nothing to lose" by appealing the decision.

Prear said the council's role in efforts to achieve quality education in West Dayton would not be reduced by a threat to withhold money for programs. If the school board and the planning council fail to resolve their differences and education programs are suspended, Prear said, "we'll be no worse off than before."

EDUCATION component programs in the Model Cities target area have virtually been suspended since early fall when Thomas was fired. Since then, education staff members have threatened to resign if Thomas is not

BIOG THOMAS? ART Defense Testimony Begins

DAYTON DAILY NEWS NOV 2 1968

Today in Thomas Hearing

Biog - Thomas, Art
By HENRY HARRIS
Daily News Staff Writer

The defense called its first witness today in an effort to nullify six and a half days of testimony that Arthur E. Thomas should be fired as Dayton Model Cities education project director.

The defense witness, Roger Prear, chairman of the Model Cities Planning council, would have testified Tuesday, but he had to be chairman of a joint meeting of the council and city commission, he told the Dayton school board.

PREAR is expected to play an important role in the defense contention that Thomas, as an employe both of the Planning council and board, entered Stivers high school Sept. 8 under aegis of the council.

Board attorney John P. McHugh finished Tuesday

trying to prove the black educator unlawfully removed students from Stivers, urged others to stay out school, disobeyed Supt. Wayne M. Carle and used vulgar language in public.

Board President William Levy refused to dismiss the superintendent's case against Thomas. Attorney Charles Bridge offered nine reasons at the start for the board to stay out of the case. The hearing started Nov. 10.

THOMAS' co-attorney, Jean Camper Cahn, director of the Urban Law institute at George

Washington, asked the board to end the hearing in Thomas' favor. She contended McHugh has not substantially proven the charges.

Levy denied Mrs. Cahn's motion, but said the board would consider her contention that not all 11 grounds for the charges against Thomas had been proven.

Thomas asked for the hearing after the board suspended him Oct. 3, stopped his pay and prepared to fire him, all Turn to THOMAS, Page 9

Thomas: 'Togetherness' His Bag

By EMIL DANHEIT
Daily News Staff Writer

WILBERFORCE—Arthur F. Thomas, education expert with Dayton's "Model Cities" program, packed politics, general and the generation gap to a black togetherness bag on Friday night in a two-hour talk at Central State university.

Speaking before more than 100 CSU students and adult youth members of the recent county chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Thomas:

• Endorsed the election next month of Democrats Hubert Humphrey for President and John F. Gilligan for the U. S. Senate and Republican Sen. Charles W. Whalen Jr. in Congress.

• Urged black adults to study history and current events to understand why their children are rebelling and urged young people to respect their elders and work with them despite differences of opinion on solution of racial conflict.

• Supported coordinated effort among citizens of cities such as Dayton, Springfield and Xenia to improve conditions in the public schools.

• Warned of "concentration camp" provisions in federal security plans aimed at handling black citizens in case of civil disorder.

THOMAS SAID he supports Humphrey because he is "the last five" of the three major residential candidates, and supports Gilligan and Whalen on their records.

"Whalen didn't have to do within' for black folks, but his record is perfect," Thomas declared.

"If you vote for Wallace you'll be in a concentration camp in six months," he said.

If you vote for Nixon you'll be in a concentration camp in a year. But Humphrey is the best jivest. He might take three years.

'NOT DOWN' take this jive about not voting," he went on. "Black people might be able to settle who gets in the White House, but they ain't gonna who doesn't get

Thomas, CSU graduate and education coordinator for the Jackson Model Cities Planning Council, said black adults and young must remember that they can be effective only by working together.

SEE PARTICIPATION in a general election by students, parents and teachers to combat racism in Xenia and Dayton schools. With questions designed to expose attitudes and plans to set to correct social ills.

Among such questions, he said, are: "What are the things you would like to see changed in your community?"

Participation to Advance social values released from Britain fails to relate to the colored and various who individual themselves to earn their living.

'TIMMY' CLEIN A N O B D and streets of England vain that fifth and over here they look down at us," he charged.

"And you can get your local leader if he was second from Lincoln Lincoln I. The was illegitimate," he said.

Thomas said no race class can work together in patterns, including possible hopes and to threaten loss of class and based on upon attendance.

THEY ALSO charged out the law and order positions of Nixon and say. Wallace too take because they are for a protection of "concentration camps" of white people for social mass. Catherine for black job are even through they have seen they're trying to help.

"If anybody wants my advice, they should go to the White House and see what they can do. I have been changed myself, in this country."

Group Formed

BIOG. THOMAS ART

To Aid Thomas

JR. HER. OCT 23 1958

BioG. Thomas, Art

A group called Citizens for Equal Partnership and using the local SCOPE offices as headquarters has been formed to support Arthur E. Thomas, embattled Dayton school administrator.

SCOPE is the local umbrella anti-poverty agency and its director said yesterday he knew nothing about the new group.

But according to Rev. Richard L. Righter, pastor of the Congregation for Reconciliation and a member of the group, assistants in the SCOPE office know about it.

RIGHTER SAID membership includes about 25 "blacks and whites who are in full support of the equal partnership and Art Thomas."

"Equal partnership" refers to the controversial agreement between the Dayton School Board and the Model Cities Planning Council. The agreement is involved in the board's attempt to dismiss Thomas as an employe of the school system.

Model Cities claims Thomas

can't be fired without its agreement because of the partnership pact. The school board is attempting to do so anyway, claiming it is not legally bound by the pact.

The new group is distributing fliers with reprints of newspaper articles and editorials about the education program.

THOSE FLIERS list the Citizens for Equal Partnership at 126 South Ludlow St., the address of SCOPE, and SCOPE's phone number.

Albert G. Rosenberg, SCOPE director, said yesterday, "I never heard of them. This is the first time I've heard a word about it."

But, he added, he was out of town last week. He explained that use of SCOPE's office and telephone as a receiving point for mail and messages could be appropriated for organizations promoting citizen participation and the Model Cities Planning Council is a SCOPE delegate agency.

A public hearing has been set for Nov. 3 on the school board's stated intention to terminate Thomas' contract.

'Added Facts'

BIOG. THOMAS ART

Amended Petition

RECEIVED NOV 28 1962

Filed on Thomas

An attorney for the Model Cities Planning Council yesterday filed action in Common Pleas Court which he hopes will cause the court to reconsider a request for an injunction against the move to fire Arthur E. Thomas, Model Cities education component director.

A petition for the injunction was dismissed early this month by Judge Rodney M. Love on grounds there was insufficient cause for action.

AN AMENDED form of that petition was filed yesterday by Ted W. Rice, attorney for the original petition.

Rice said the new petition "attempts to allege more facts that will be within the kind of thing the court may feel is cause for action.

"Maybe he (Judge Love) can say these facts change things so he will allow the case to be tried."

RICE SAID the most significant of the added facts are those which "make clear that the rea-

son for the contract (between the planning council and the Dayton school board) was to conform with federal guidelines on citizen participation."

The planning council has charged that the school board's move to fire Thomas is in violation of the contract between the two bodies because the contract states the education component director's employment can be terminated only upon concurrence by the board and the council.

IN DISMISSING the original injunction petition, Love essentially ruled that section of the contract is illegal because it appears to violate state law against a school board delegating its authority.

Rice said the planning council is now "trying to show that this is a different situation and out of the ordinary course of business for school boards. So whatever authority they cite for the proposition that a board can't delegate its authority, it isn't applicable in this situation."

Thomas Prevented Riot, Pre

JOUR. HER. NOV 27 1968

By James Babcock
Journal Herald Staff Writer

Attorneys for suspended Model Cities Education Director Arthur E. Thomas opened Thomas' defense yesterday by depicting a man who acted on orders to keep "explosive situations" from exploding.

During seven hours of testimony by Roger P. Prear, Model Cities Planning Council chairman, there also was an attempt to show a "continuing pattern of problems" has existed between the planning council and the Dayton School administration since Wayne M. Carle became superintend.

Thomas' dismissal from his Model Cities post has been recommended by Carle. The Dayton Board of Education

is conducting hearings on that recommendation.

Prear was the first witness brought to the stand by Thomas' co-defense attorneys, Charles S. Bridge and Mrs. Jean Camper Cahn, since the hearings began Nov. 10.

The planning council chairman, responding to questions from Mrs. Cahn a Washington civil rights attorney, and cross-examination by John P. McHugh, school board attorney, identified himself as the source of orders leading to actions that have become the basis for Carle's dismissal recommendation.

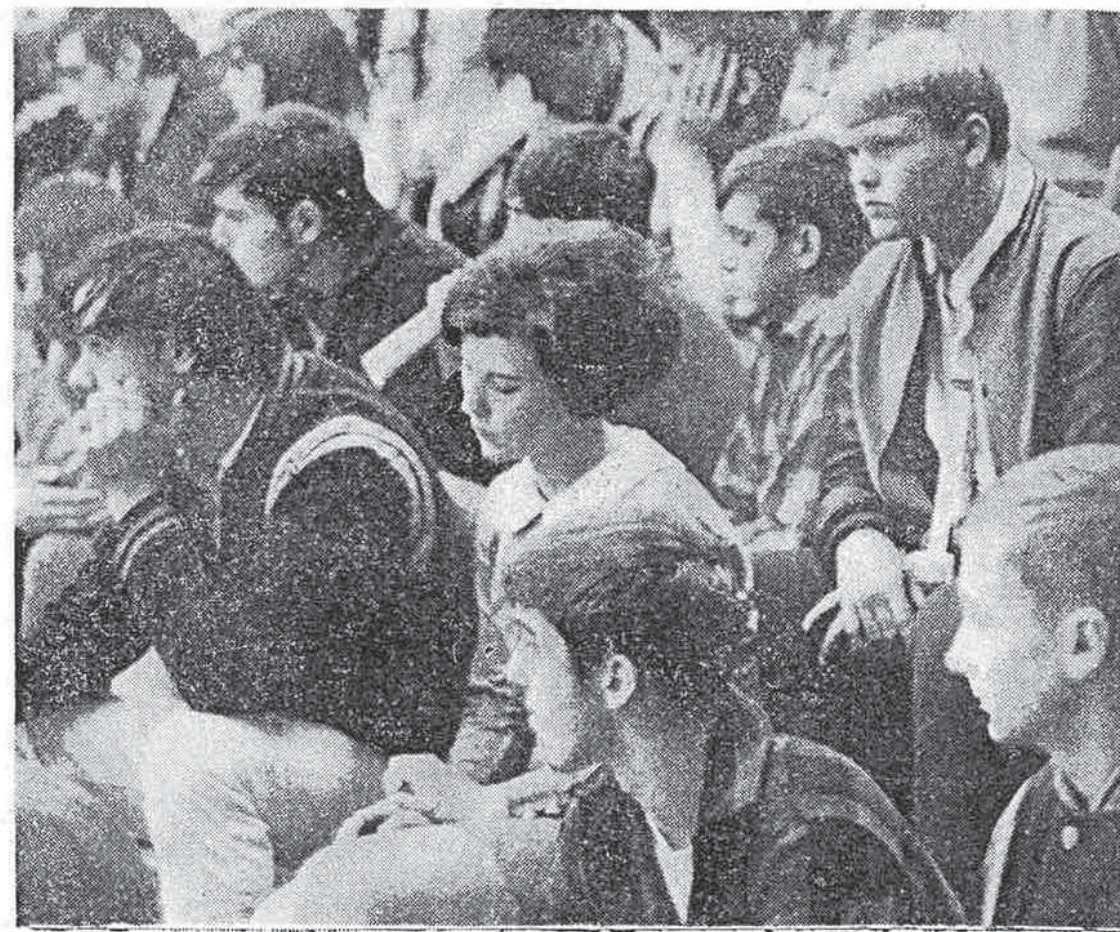
Recounting events as he saw them before and after Sept. 9, when Thomas led about 30 black students from Stivers High School, Prear said he gave the orders because "we were trying to prevent a riot—a very serious race riot."

He said the first order was given the night of Sept. 8, after the father of a student injured during the day in an altercation at Stivers appeared at a planning council meeting to demand "something to be done."

"HE (THE FATHER) was very disturbed, very emotional," Prear testified. "It had quite an emotional impact on the council. And more important, impatient members of the community were saying, 'Let's take to the streets.'"

Prear said he was finally forced to adjourn the planning council meeting and go into a late-hour strategy session with angry and upset parents, the council's education component committee and "members of the community."

"There were unsuccessful attempts to arrange an immediate meeting with Carle. Then it was decided Mr. Campbell (Edward Campbell, chairman of the Model Cities education commit



National Trail Students Assemble on La

"Mr. Thomas was a symbol in the community. He had great influence on the young people and this act to them was an indication of bad faith on the part of the administration," he said.

PREAR SAID the situation during that evening, and succeeding days, became one of "militant" dom

vocal way of dealing with them," he told the board. "He relates to them through black pride . . . He has to go down with a language they will react to—use terms like 'honky' and 'pig' in order to give them the shock treatment, the response they want. Then he leads them

(Continued on Page 41)

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"There were unsuccessful attempts to arrange an immediate meeting with Carle. Then it was decided Mr. Campbell (Edward Campbell, chairman of the Model Cities education committee), Mr. Thomas and myself would go to Stivers High School the next morning, together with the parents, just to see what the situation was out there," Prear said.

BY THE NEXT morning, however, Prear found he couldn't go with Campbell and Thomas due to other commitments, he said.

Events occurring after the two who had gone to Stivers were earned by Prear second hand, he said. But he was well aware the situation was becoming more "explosive" throughout the day, he added.

Among the events feeding the tension were the arrest of Thomas and a telegram from Carle ordering Thomas to confine his activities to his office at Louise Troy School, Prear testified.



National Trail Students Assemble on Last Day of School

... Each time the ²⁰ fails we have a new disappointment!

"Mr. Thomas was a symbol in the community. He had great influence on the young people and this act to them was an indication of bad faith on the part of the administration," he said.

PREAR SAID the situation during that evening, and succeeding days, became one of "militants" demanding every school in the city be closed and the Planning Council and Thomas seeking only to assure the safety of black students attending Stivers.

Prear then described how Thomas, on orders from Prear, dispersed a crowd gathered at the school board offices the morning of Sept. 10; allegedly kept a crowd from getting out of control during a meeting at Theater West the evening of Sept. 10; calmed a student disruption at Dunbar High School Oct. 2 and dispersed a crowd of youths gathered outside the school board building the same day.

IN EACH instance, Thomas resorted to the "Thomas method," Prear said. He described the method as Thomas' way of "dealing with young people."

vocal way of dealing with them," he told the board. "He relates to them through black pride . . . He has to go down with a language they will react to—use terms like 'honky' and 'pig' in order to give them the shock treatment, the response they want. Then he leads them

(Continued on Page 41)

Attorney's Solution: Money

B.D.C., THOMAS ART

By Charlotte Taylor
Daily News Staff Writer

"Civil rights is almost a dirty word to me. I am tired of being freed over and over again. Money and power can solve our problems. I've never seen civil rights buy anybody's lunch."

Jean Cahn carefully sewed up a rip in her son Johnathan's pants as she talked, looking up occasionally to emphasize a particular point or flash her dazzling smile.

The lady lawyer for Art Thomas was getting ready to go home. She was tired and ready to leave Dayton, after being here almost continuously since Nov. 13.

"I feel like a limp dishrag. If I can get my family's pants sewed up, sure you can take a picture of us," she quipped.

Turning back to the more serious topic, she began again: "What I am trying to say is this—The Constitution of the United States is sufficient to protect me. Why do we need all those amendments? It has taken more to free me and my race than anyone else. All these civil rights . . . how many times do you have to be freed?"

"WITHOUT MONEY and economic and political power, we (the black race) are going to be in the same place 25 years from now."

Jean Cahn's interracial marriage has caused no problems for her or husband Edgar, who was also defense attorney in the Thomas case.

"If you have an interracial marriage and you had to deal with people on the make, so to speak, it would be frightening. But our friends, well, they are ambassadors, supreme court justices. It's a different scene. There is no pay-off."

But for the children—Reuben, 10, and Johnathan, 11—there have been problems.

"Like the time," Jean said, "when Reuben was eight. He came in from school one day and told me, 'Well, Mom, they beat me up last week cause I was a Negro . . . this week because I look like a Viet Cong . . . and now that the Arab-Israeli war has broken out, they will probably beat me up because I look like an Arab?'"

Home for the Cahn's is Washington, D. C., two blocks from the Maryland border.

"WHEN WE WENT to look for a house, I talked to the real estate agent for 2 and a half hours before we went looking. I told her that since I was black, I wasn't afraid of what part of town she put me in. But I knew what kind of prices real estate agents made black people pay—and that I wasn't going to



JEAN CAHN, SONS JOHNATHAN AND REUBEN, WITH HUSBAND
It's a Warm, Close Family—Staff Photos by Wally Nelson

pay such prices. I told her not to put me in a neighborhood where I would have to send my children to private schools, but where there were good public ones. And I wanted a house big enough so that I wouldn't get claustrophobia.

"She put back the keys she had in her hand, pulled out another set and told me she had just the house for us. We looked at it and bought it."

Mrs. Cahn interrupted the interview to get her sons ready for the picture and dispatched Reuben for a comb. "I want those curls to stand up," she commanded.

JEAN CAHN DIDN'T GO into law because she wanted to.

"My husband told me I had to. I had to fight somebody and he didn't want it to be him, so he sent me to law school. And after two weeks you couldn't have gotten me out. I have fun doing it."

The lady lawyer is rightly proud of her husband Edgar, whom she met "in a strange way."

"I was going to college at Northwestern and my roommate was writing letters to a boy at Swathmore. She didn't think she

wrote interesting letters, so I wrote them for her. Later I dropped out because of tubercular fever. In September of the next year I enrolled in Swathmore because the climate was better for my health.

"Then I set about to find this boy named Edgar. I never had known his last name. Well, I found him in November and we became engaged in January."

"HE'S JUST WRITTEN a book, 'Our Brother's Keeper: The Indian In White America! Needless to say, it's selling like crazy on the Indian reservations."

But writing is old hat to Edgar Cahn, who used to be an associate with Sergeant Shriver in the poverty program. He wrote many of Shriver's speeches and, incidently some of Bobby Kennedy's, too.

Cahn left Shriver's office in September of 1967 so that he and Jean could go to Venezuela as consultants to the President of Venezuela.

"We looked at, were consultants to, and revised the labor department there," Jean explained.

"I am not," she repeats, "a civil rights lawyer. I am a corporate attorney for the poor. My solution to poverty is money."

WSU names Dr. Thomas

Wright State University yesterday announced the appointment of Dr. Arthur E. Thomas, Central State University graduate as director of the Bolinga Black Cultural Resources Center at the school, effective July 1.

Dr. Thomas, 34, now serves as director of the Center for the Study of Student Citizenship, Rights and Responsibilities in Dayton, an organization he helped found in 1970.

In the Wright State position, he will succeed Mrs. Yvonne Chappelle, who resigned last Jan. 31. Mrs. Linda Moody Gillespie has been acting director of Bolinga Center since Mrs. Chappelle's departure.

Dr. Thomas received his bachelor's degree in history from Central State. Additionally, he holds a master's degree from Miami University and a doctorate in education from the University of Massachusetts.

He was a Dayton school teacher from 1962 to 1968, served as an assistant elementary school principal there and was coordinator of the Dayton Model Cities Educa-



ARTHUR THOMAS

tion program before holding his current post.

In addition to his duties as director of Bolinga Center, it is anticipated that Dr. Thomas may later do some teaching in the WSU College of Education.

Thomas Pact May Violate City Rule

By Denise Goodman
Journal Herald Staff Writer

A Model Cities Planning Council contract with Arthur E. Thomas apparently violates the fiscal control plan agreed upon by Dayton city officials and the council after a federal audit last year.

All information available indicates the contract was signed by a city representative long after its effective date, contrary to fiscal control guidelines.

Officials of the council and the city yesterday confirmed that such a contract has been signed to retain Thomas, former Model Cities education director, as consultant to the council's education committee.

THE FISCAL control plan was developed after a federal audit

criticized the city for failing to maintain proper controls over council expenditures in 1968.

It specifically called for "prior written approval" of the City Demonstration Agency, headed by Edward T. Crutcher, for any council contract.

The fiscal control plan states: "All contracts entered into by the Model Cities Planning Council for program execution shall have approval endorsed on the contract by The City of Dayton in advance of the effective date of the contract."

Asked what the impact of the apparent guideline violation would be, Whitney Shartzler, acting city manager, said, "I'd have to do some checking. I

don't really know. I have no information on it."

THE EFFECTIVE date of the Thomas contract was Oct. 4, 1969, J. Paul Prear, Council technician, and Crutcher said yesterday.

But Crutcher says he signed the final form of the contract "within the last two weeks" for the city.

He said he gave verbal approval to the contract plan last fall, shortly after the council authorized it to be drawn up.

Then he added that he had signed a first draft sometime in October, but asked that parts he disagreed with be rewritten and a final, corrected contract be prepared.

But when he was asked about the contract Monday evening, Crutcher said he had seen a draft but didn't recall the details.

ASKED BY a reporter yesterday about his Monday response, Crutcher said, "I didn't pay that much attention. I didn't take it as a formal question or interview."

Yesterday, he said: "An exception to the fiscal control plan in this case was made, at least on my part, due to the conditions."

He referred to the action by the Dayton Board of Education, Thomas' former employer, first to suspend Thomas last Oct. 3 and later to dismiss him Dec. 19

following lengthy hearings before the board.

PREAR SAID the council authorized the contract with Thomas, shortly after Dayton School Supt. Wayne M. Carle ordered Thomas not to enter any school but Louise Troy where his office was located. That order came last September after Thomas became involved in disturbances at Stivers High School.

Later, Prear said, the council reaffirmed this action.

In response to repeated queries about the dates of council action, Prear said yesterday he had been too involved in other council business to have time to check them.

He said the contract has no notation as to when it was signed.

HE SAID he would make a copy of the contract available but later his brother, Roger, council chairman, refused and said the contract and other council documents would be made public at the council's next meeting.

The contract, to retain Thomas at his former salary of \$18,200, was signed by Roger Prear, Thomas, Crutcher and Mrs. Mayme Robinson, Council secretary, J. Paul Prear said.

Asked when she signed the contract, Mrs. Robinson said, "I don't give out any information. I'm not authorized to speak."

Biog. Thomas, Ht

Art Thomas Still Leader In The Hearts of Council

BY DAN GERINGER

Daily News Staff Writer

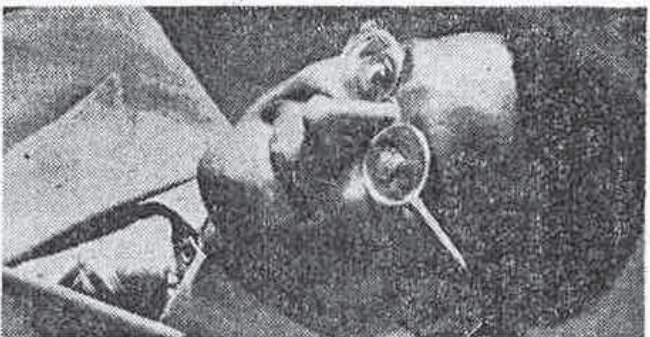
Presenting him with gifts, statements of support, and an emotionally charged standing ovation, Model Cities Community School council members made it clear Saturday that Arthur Thomas is still their education director, despite his dismissal from that position by the Dayton Board of Education three weeks ago.

A large crowd of Model Cities people met in the Dunbar high school cafeteria at 9 a.m. to hear Thomas say: "Leading children and neighbors to freedom is not easy. But the thing you've got to understand is that you are the heroes of the new revolution."

And when they write the history books and talk about what a mess the schools were in the 1960s, and how a small group of people in Dayton, Ohio, stayed loyal to their community and did something about it, you will know how beautiful you are. I love you very much."

HE SAID he still considers himself director of the Model Cities education program and will function in that capacity. Fired by the Board of Education and removed from the Board's payroll, he is now salaried as consultant to Model Cities. He said the Model Cities planning council and the Community School council still consider him director.

Following a silent prayer for his lawyer, the late Charles Bride, Thomas, speaking slowly and softly, told his Model Cities people: "I don't want you to get down because you think I'm down because



ARTHUR THOMAS
Accepting Gift

I'm never down. Sometimes I'm adopting a different posture, but I'm never down."

Community school council members are the elected citizen arm of the Model Cities education component. They presented Thomas with a trophy for his "build, don't destroy" approach to education here, a \$125 New Year's gift check, and a large gold-wrapped package.

His theme, Dayton as a blueprint for quality education that other cities in America will follow, was reflected by the members who presented plans for opening community schools in early February.

THESE PLANS were delayed by the Board's hearings. Thomas is director of the

Community Schools Council, a city, and having nothing to do with his disputed role as Model Cities education director.

Craig Wallace, who will head up the community school at Dunbar, said his effort would include "a home appliance repair course for women who can take things apart but can't put them back together again" and musical instruction.

"We have many pianists who can play one note and it's very beautiful but we want to teach you to play two or three notes and make a song," Wallace said.

Humor was interlaced with serious intent once the meeting's main business, reaffirming full support of Art Thomas as leader, was made clear. Community school courses at Dunbar, Roosevelt, and Whittier, will range from millinery to job placement for every high school senior to an appraisal of how law relates to the common man.

BIOG. THOMAS ART

Art Thomas Hearing Cost School District \$19,650

JOUR. HER. JAN 14 1970

Art Thomas

By William Worth

Journal Herald Staff Writer

The Arthur E. Thomas hearing by the Dayton school board cost school district taxpayers about \$19,650, Harold L. Howard, board clerk-treasurer, said yesterday.

Howard said legal fees will be \$11,200; cost of the hearing

transcript will be an estimated \$7,425; and the cost of the court reporter's time will be \$1,025.

The transcript, which includes all exhibits introduced by both sides during the 136-hour hearing, will run to about 5,500 pages, Howard said, although the figure could change before work is completed.

Money for the hearing, held to determine whether Thomas should be fired as education director for Model Cities, will come from the school system's general fund.

"This is probably the most expensive hearing this county has ever had," Howard said, adding that the Dayton school

system has never had a similar hearing since he became clerk-treasurer in 1967.

He said a short hearing on the firing of a teacher was held in the early 1950s, before he was hired as clerk-treasurer.

Thomas, who requested the public hearing, was fired by the school board. He is appealing to Common Pleas Court.

BIOG-THOMAS, ART

Thomas—Job or No?

By Ronald Goldwyn
Journal Herald Staff Writer

Educator Arthur E. Thomas no longer has a contract with the Model Cities Planning Council, according to Dayton Acting City Manager Whitney Shartzler.

But Thomas' status with the Model Cities program is unclear.

Planning Council President Roger P. Prear said last night he has "no knowledge of any change in the arrangement."

Shartzler told the commission yesterday that Thomas' \$18,000-a-year contract for education consulting work has a monthly renewal clause, and "we refused to be an endorser of the renewal of the contract."

SHARTZER LATER explained that Thomas' last contract expired Jan. 31.

"We haven't approved of any renewal and we haven't been asked to, so I would assume there is no contract," he said.

A fiscal control plan agreed upon by the city and the planning council requires that Edward T. Crutcher, director of the city arm of Model Cities, give prior written approval to any council contract.

Shartzler said he "would not approve" or authorize Crutcher to approve any contract for Thomas if the planning council were to seek it.

Asked why, Shartzler replied, "Because it would be in an area that has been determined to be one that the board of education does not desire his services."

THE MANAGER said the city

is not required to enforce school board rulings, adding:

"This is a judgment decision on our part."

The school board in December upheld Supt. Wayne M. Carle's decision to fire Thomas because of Thomas' role in the Stivers High School disruptions last fall, and for several other charges. Thomas had been director of the education component of Model Cities.

The planning council and school board are at present arguing over terms of a contract that will define each party's role in the inner West Dayton education program and determine who will have authority over the program's director.

Dolvin Alphabet, a planning council staff technician, said last night Thomas still works for the planning council.

JOUR. HER. FEB 19 1970

EDUC. THOMAS, ART

Arthur Thomas Suit

DAYTON DAILY NEWS FEB 19 1917

Called 'Unintelligible'

Big - Thomas, Art

The Dayton Board of Education asked dismissal of fired Model Cities education director Arthur E. Thomas' latest lawsuit because it was filed in "unintelligible fashion."

The U.S. District court suit "is extremely lengthy, verbose, vague, evidentiary, ambiguous, confusing, redundant, repetitive and argumentative, and reads more like the first draft of a post trial brief rather than a complaint," the school board charges.

THE BOARD asks Judge Carl A. Weinman to hear oral arguments on dismissing the suit for violating court rules demanding complaints be "a short and plain statement."

simple, concise and direct."

Thomas' petition, notes school board attorney John P. McHugh, "contains 268 numbered paragraphs, a number of unnumbered paragraphs and including a six-page prayer for relief, is 134 pages in length."

Thomas seeks reinstatement to his Model Cities post, \$500,000 personal damages, \$1 million damages for black school children assigned to Stivers high school for "pain and suffering" involved in East Side disturbances in September after their arrival.

The disturbances led to charges against Thomas and his dismissal from the education director job by the school board.

CSU women running with world's best



SKIP PETERSON/DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Catherine Pomales (left) and Beverley Grant (right) teamed with Chrystal Finlayson and Ronalee Davis as Central State's women's track team posted the second-fastest time in the world this year in the 4x200-meter relay last week in Tempe, Ariz.

By Dave Long

DAYTON DAILY NEWS

The time came as a shock. "We just looked at each other for a second like we couldn't believe it. Then we started screaming and hugging each other," said Catherine Pomales. "We didn't think we could run that fast. It was hot, windy and our handoffs were not very good."

Pomales, a senior from Kingston, Jamaica, ran the second leg on Central State University's women's 4 by 200-meter relay last week at the Sun Angel Classic track meet in Tempe, Ariz.

The unexpected time Pomales, Chrystal Finlayson, Ronalee Davis and Beverley Grant ran was 1:32.86. It is the second fastest time in the world at that distance this year. The fastest time belongs to the Vector Track Club, which beat CSU at the Sun Angel in 1:32.44.

Central's time is the fastest run by a college team in the U.S. this year and ranks No. 9 on the all-time collegiate list. Texas Southern holds the collegiate record at 1:31.96.

"I don't know how low we can go in the race because we don't run it that often," said Pomales. "That was the first time we

had run it together at the Sun Angel. We'll probably run that relay one or two more times this season and that will be it. If we have good handoffs, who knows how low we can go."

Running world-class times has become the norm for the women's track teams at Central State. Coach Josh Culbreath stocks his squads with some of the top sprinters, hurdlers, long jumpers and triple jumpers from Jamaica, the Bahamas and the Virgin Islands.

Pomales was on the 1992 Jamaican Olympic team in the 400-meter hurdles and will probably be on the Jamaican team in Atlanta in July, along with Davis and Grant. Finlayson is a good bet to make the Olympic team for the Bahamas.

Central State has won four of the last five NAIA women's outdoor national track and field championships and three of the last four women's indoor national titles, including this year.

The Marauders are favored to win the outdoor title again this year in Atlanta the last week in May. The men are expected to place in the top five.

Both the men and women run in a meet at the University of Cincinnati Saturday. Their big meet of the season is next week at the Penn Relays in Philadelphia.

Belinda 2-0, Stanton 2-2
 WP—Belinda
 Umpires—Home, Shulock; First, McClelland;
 Second, Tschida; Third, Denkinger
 T—3:25, A—47,283 (48,262).

Brewers 8, Royals 2

Milwaukee	AB	R	H	BI	BB	SO	Avg.
Carr cf	5	2	2	0	0	1	.313
Vina 2b	4	2	3	1	0	0	.455
Seitzer dh	4	1	1	4	0	0	.383
GVAughn lf	3	1	1	1	0	0	.222
Hagan rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	.217
Jaha 1b	4	0	0	0	0	1	.229
JSValentin ss	3	1	0	0	1	0	.319
Wood rf	3	0	0	0	1	1	.130
Casib 3b	3	0	0	0	1	0	.214
Lewis c	4	1	1	1	0	0	.222
Totals	34	8	8	7	3	3	

Kansas City	AB	R	H	BI	BB	SO	Avg.
Roberts 2b	5	0	3	1	0	0	.316
TGoodwin lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	.232
Darion cf	4	1	2	0	0	1	.273
Lockhart 3b	3	0	0	0	0	0	.282
Rarida ph-3b	1	0	0	0	0	0	.179
Hamilin 1b	3	0	1	0	1	1	.179
Vitallo dh	4	0	1	1	0	0	.229
Tucker rf	4	0	1	0	0	0	.244
Fasano c	4	0	0	0	0	1	.091
DHoward ss	4	1	1	0	0	0	.308
Totals	36	2	9	2	1	3	

Milwaukee 012 003 011 - 8 8 1
Kansas City 000 010 010 - 2 0 2
 E—Cirilo (2), DHoward 2 (3), LOB—Milwaukee 2, Kansas City 8. 2B—Carr (3), Roberts (5), Darion 2 (5), Tucker (2), 3B—Vina (1), DHoward (1), HR—Seitzer (5) off Gubicza; GVAughn (6) off Gubicza, RBIs—Vina (4), Seitzer 4 (1), GVAughn (14), Lewis (1), Roberts (9), Vitallo (6), GDP—Jaha, Tucker.
 Runners left in scoring position—Kansas City 5 (TGoodwin 3, Vitallo, Tucker).
 Runners moved up—Seitzer, Cirilo, Lewis, Rarida, Hamilin.
 DP—Milwaukee 1 (Vina and Jaha); Kansas City 2 (Lockhart, Hamilin and Roberts), (Lockhart, Roberts and Hamilin).

Milwaukee	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO	NP	ERA
Sparks W, 1-2	7	7	1	1	0	2	110	4.79
Wieslander	1	2	1	1	1	0	20	1.59
Felters	1	0	0	0	0	1	15	6.00

Kansas City IP H R ER BB SO NP ERA
 Gubicza L, 1/3 7 7 6 6 1 2 96
 TClark 1 1 1 1 0 0 19 7.94
 Graner 1 0 1 1 2 1 20 13.50
 WP—Gubicza
 Umpires—Home, Kosic; First, Clark; Second, Norie; Third, Barnett.
 T—2:24, A—13,153 (40,625)

can League Central before the eight-game road trip to first place, one-half game ahead of Milwaukee.

The only problem was Nagy and his thing with domes.

The latest blot in the nine-day road trip was Wednesday's 9-8 loss to the Twins. Nagy wasn't involved in the decision, leaving him 0-4 in the Metrodome in Minneapolis and 0-5 at Seattle's KingDome.

Nagy is 4-3 at Toronto's SkyDome but the club doesn't keep track of when the retractable roof was open. In other words, Nagy has never won in a dome that doesn't retract.

"I'm sick and tired of answering that question," Nagy said Wednesday night in response to The Dome Question. "I just didn't pitch well. The surroundings had nothing to do with it."

Nagy, who won his first two starts, gave up five runs on six hits in five innings. His earned run average in the Metrodome is 7.07.

Fenway in Ohio: Tim Naehring, third baseman for the Boston Red Sox, plans to bring a piece of Boston baseball history back to his Cincinnati roots.

Naehring, who played at Cincinnati's LaSalle High School and Miami University before being drafted by the Red Sox in 1988, will build a scaled-down version of Fenway Park

Luis Lopez has been activated by the San Diego Padres, who made room on the roster by placing outfielder Chris Gwynn on the 15-day disabled list with a muscle sprain in his back.

Lopez opened the season on a rehabilitation assignment at Class AAA Las Vegas. He missed all of 1995 after tearing a ligament in his right elbow during a spring training game, requiring reconstructive surgery.

Lopez, a switch-hitter, batted .242 in eight games at Las Vegas, with four RBIs. Playing shortstop and second base, he committed two errors.

from a few of the newly installed theater-style seats. Others happily chased down batting-practice home runs that were hit into the maze of scaffolding in center field.

The A's will host their first major league game in its newly reconstructed Oakland Coliseum tonight when they play the Chicago White Sox.

The team, believing the football-driven Coliseum construction wasn't far enough along to allow the hosting of major league games, spent the first 18 days of the 1996 season away from home.

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- Braves: 3134
- Cubs: 3135
- Reds: 3136
- Rockies: 3137
- Marlins: 3138
- Astros: 3139
- Dodgers: 3140
- Expos: 3141
- Mets: 3142
- Phillies: 3143
- Pirates: 3144
- Cardinals: 3145
- Padres: 3146
- Giants: 3147

Philadelphia	AB	R	H	BI	BB	SO	Avg.
Leiper p	0	0	0	0	0	0	---
Bottalico p	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
MWilliams p	2	0	1	0	0	0	.200
Frey p	0	0	0	0	0	0	---
Stocker ss	7	1	0	0	1	0	.143
Totals	37	1	1	0	1	0	.143

Montreal	AB	R	H	BI	BB	SO	Avg.
Grudzianek ss	4	1	2	1	1	0	.347
Lansing 2b	5	3	2	0	0	1	.407
RWhite cf	5	0	0	1	0	1	.227
Alou rf	4	1	0	0	1	1	.323
Segui 1b	5	1	4	3	0	1	.357
HRodriguez lf	3	0	1	1	0	1	.279
Serdanoglu pr-1f	0	1	0	0	0	0	.231
DFletcher c	4	0	1	0	0	0	.263
Andrews 3b	4	1	1	1	0	2	.324
Rueter p	2	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Manuel p	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Daal p	0	0	0	0	0	0	---
Dyer p	0	0	0	0	0	0	---
Rojas p	1	0	1	1	0	0	.500
Pacheco p	0	0	0	0	0	0	---
Totals	38	8	12	8	2	7	

Phila 110 002 014 - 9 11 1
Montreal 111 030 020 - 8 12 1
 E—Zelle (2), Andrews (4), LOB—Philadelphia 6, Montreal 6. 2B—Lansing (7), Segui (2), DFletcher (5), HR—Andrews (3) off MWilliams, Zelle 2 (2) off Dyer, Rojas, Serdano (4) off Rueter, RBIs—Whiten (8), Zelle 4 (10), Santiago (12), Grudzianek (8), RWhite (4), Segui 3 (7), HRodriguez (11), Andrews (8), Rojas (1), GDP—HRodriguez, GDP—Whiten 2.
 Runners left in scoring position—Philadelphia 4 (Morandini, Whiten 2, Eisenreich), Montreal 4 (Lansing, HRodriguez, DFletcher, Rueter).
 Runners moved up—Dykstra, Morandini, RWhite, Alou.
 DP—Montreal 2 (Lansing, Grudzianek and Segui), (Grudzianek, Lansing and Segui).

Philadelphia	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO	NP	ERA
MWilliams	4 1/3	7	6	5	2	3	81	6.08
Frey	1/3	1	0	0	0	0	7	0.00
Borland	2	0	0	0	0	0	14	7.71
Leiper	2/3	2	2	2	0	0	310	3.88
Bottalico W, 1-0 (1)	2	0	0	0	4	34	3.86	

Montreal IP H R ER BB SO NP ERA
 Rueter 5 1/3 7 4 2 1 0 85 4.30
 Manuel 1 1/3 0 0 0 0 0 12 1.64
 Daal 1 0 0 0 1 0 12 2.38
 Dyer 1/3 1 1 1 0 0 0 7 5.79
 Rojas L, 3-1 1 3 4 4 2 3 37 3.48
 Pacheco 1/3 0 0 0 0 2 0 11 5.17
 Manuel pitched to 1 batter in the 7th.
 Inherited runners scored—Bottalico 2-2, Frey 2-2, Manuel 2-2, Daal 1-0.
 (B)—off MWilliams (Alou), 1, HRP—by Manuel (umpires)—Home, Rapunzo; First, Danley; Second, Tata; Third, Davis.
 T—3:15, A—10,515 (46,500)