

Volume 63 No. 5

"And Ye Shall Know The Truth..."

September 9, 2020



Theresa M. Gabriel, Member, Save UTMC Coalition

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The Sojourner's Truth

Emerging Leadership

By Rev. Donald L. Perryman, PhL

The Truth Contributor

The leadership is there. If you go out and work with your people, then the leadership will emerge.

The names of four stand-ins for suspended councilmen Tyrone Riley, Yvonne Harper, Larry Sykes and Gary Johnson will be announced very shortly. Lucas County Probate Judge Jack Puffenberger is in the final stages of interviewing approximately 10 finalists from 128 applicants for the temporary council positions.

Puffenberger, a Democrat, will ultimately decide as to who gets appointed. However, we would be naïve to think that he is not asking others for input. The Judge has reached out to Mayor Wade Kapszukiewicz and many others in consultation. The judgment of Local 500's David Fleetwood, Toledo Northwest Ohio Building Trades, and the Lucas County Democratic Party are other voices that Puffenberger will consider. The Judge is also a good friend of Democratic Party leader Mike Beazley and has known the political strategist personally for a long time.

What can we expect?

The Not Interested:

Several "preferred candidates" who Party leaders regarded highly, never applied for the job. Candidates such as Candice Harrison, Wendi Huntley and John Jones were not interested or quite ready to serve in a city council capacity for various personal reasons.

No Familiar Faces:

Don't look for anyone from the past to surface. A forceful August 26, 2020 opinion piece by the Blade's Editorial Board made it clear that there was no appetite for "second-time arounders." However, Harvey Savage, a previous council candidate, is a name that surfaces on the list of finalists.

Democratic Party Chair Mike Ashford is also a candidate. Although Ashford has a lot of political support he is expected to run for an at-large council seat next year and therefore, not expected to be appointed by Puffenberger for the stand-in position.

Addressing Political Gender and Minority Gaps:

Women are running for political office at unprecedented rates since Donald Trump became president. Expect the trend to continue locally. Puffenberger is expected to increase current female representation on Toledo City Council.

Advocates have also insisted that we have a council that reflects the diversity of Toledo. Currently, Cecilia Adams is the only black or brown face on city council. It is mandatory, according to some, that the replacement of the four suspended minority councilmen also be persons of color.

Names You Should Know:

Expect new faces and surprising names to fill the available temporary Toledo City Council seats. If you don't know the following, take note of these young, educated and accomplished people that have risen to the top of Puffenberger's list. These emerging leaders make Toledo's future bright:

1. Tiffany Preston-Whitman, Ed.D., director of Academic Innovation and

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Fletcher Word – Publisher and Editor

Becky McQueen - Business Manager

Tricia Hall – Reporter Rev. D.L. Perryman – Columnist Megan Davis – Columnist

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- Bob Moses

Testing Services for University College at the University of Toledo.

2. Patrice McClellan, Ed.D., associate professor of Business and Leadership at Lourde's University and a critical race scholar.

- 3. Celeste Smith, regional director at Health Partners of Western Ohio.
- 4. Vanice Williams, former Assistant Program Officer for LISC Toledo.
- 5. Sharon Jeffries, retired Toledo Police Department

6. John Hobbs III, The Ohio State Cosmetology and Barber Board; pastor of Dominion Fellowship Church.

Contact Rev. Donald Perryman, PhD, at drdlperryman@centerofhopebaptist.org

CSRN Weekly Virtual Teach In Series beginning September 10 6 p.m. at https://www.facebook.com/csrntoledo.

The teach ins will be weekly reviews of areas of Toledo Policing. The first event will be a review of the budget, the next will be a history of policing and the third will be an introduction to critical race theory. Each of these teach ins will be virtual and will allow the public to view, comment and ask questions to the presenters. No cost and open to the public via our Facebook Page.

Week One Features Nick Komives, At-Large Representative on the Toledo City Council

Week Two Features Ra'Shya Ghee, JD/MBA Week Three Features Patrice McClellan, PhD, Associate Professor, Author

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And Now! The Return of the Menacing Negro!

Guest Column

Well, you know it and I know it. It had to happen, sooner or later. But it is happening sooner than later because Herr Trump is beginning to sweat bullets about polling showing that he is losing to Joe Biden.

Trump, with a clear history of racial antagonisms and a mouth full of racial invectives, is going to his "trump" card.

This is the card that Trump will play until election day and his recent statements indicate a mind that is verging on the unthinkable and that is, Trump is going to go where no president since Woodrow Wilson has gone.

Trump is going to openly and blatantly use racial fear mongering as his bridge over troubled waters to reach and instill abject fear and loathing into any nervous white suburban voter.

If you noted his vile commentary on a recent Fox News interview with his ally, Laura Ingraham, Trump intentionally used the scenario that if you allow, "low income housing" (a code word for black folks) into white suburbia, that property values will plummet and crime will increase and most importantly: women (white of course) will be at the mercy of hyper-sexed black men.

Now, he did not link the words, black men and white women but his commentary was clear and unmistakable - that Trump is fomenting the surf and foam of racial paranoia amongst white suburban voters and, especially, the fair, gentle and pure white woman.

Trump wants suburban white men to know that if black folks move to "their" suburbs, that their wives and daughters are directly in harm's way.

In harm's way of being accosted and possibly assaulted by big black burly bucks who are unemployed and are lazily living off the taxpayer's dime in low-income housing.

Now Trump knows that such fabrications are the product of his sick and demented mind but, he is aggressively employing those motifs in his attempt to install fear and loathing for minorities and to associate "those" people with Joe Biden.

Trump is shameless in his scathing attack on black people. Ever since he and his now deceased father were sued by HUD for racial discrimination in housing in the NYC area,

Trump is still unrepentant of his racial hostilities.

When he railed against black football players taking a knee, he screamed to get those, "Son of B**ches" off the field! As you know a b**ch is a female dog.

Trump had no qualm in calling black women, dogs. None whatsoever and much less calling African countries, "sh**hole nations.

If you have ever seen the racist film, Birth of a Nation, you may recall the scene wherein a fair white damsel was being pursued by a black man seemingly with the intents to do her harm. This damsel, in distress, leaps off a cliff rather than face the clutches of a black male.

This is the scene that Trump wants to resurrect in the fantasies and phobias of whites who live in white suburbia.

Trump's whispered message is that if "they" come to "your" suburbs, "they", as a bonus, are coming to date and mate with your wives and daughters! Trump knows the history of racial sexual politics in this race crazed society. He knows that If he raises the specter of black males roaming white suburbs in their malls, bars and restaurants, that white folks will be alarmed and fearful.

Trump delights in racial chaos and if he can have ethnic groups plotting against each other and he is viewed as the only person who can save the suburbs from marauding bands of lustful black males, he will get the white suburban fear vote.

Is that shameful and despicable? Sure it is but you are dealing with an unhinged person (thanks to the book title by the same name by the author Omarosa Manigault) who has no scruples about using racial demagoguery to win another four years in the White House.

Trump's method of campaigning is by any means necessary and if that means traducing people of color so be it. To him, ascribing negative images and character traits to black men and women is a case where the end justifies the means.

Do not think that the recent sky-high purchasing of guns and ammo is for naught.

America is turning into an armed camp and that doomsday scenario is furthered along by the divisive rhetoric of President Trump.

Sadly, the nigh 81 percent of white evangelicals who voted for him and the

feckless GOP leadership, have taken sleeping pills and have no concern about Trump's poison tongue; and his innate ability to create out of whole cloth whopping lies, lies that have no basis in a smidgen of truth.

Trump is saying to the white suburbs, "Only I can protect you from those menacing hordes

who want to trample over your white picket fences and drive through your clean streets, cars without mufflers and have BBQ picnics on the front lawn with boom boxes!"

You get the picture.

Contact Lafe Tolliver at tolliver@juno.com

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Anti-Racism Teach-Ins: Understanding the Present through the Past Ideologies and Advantages of Diversity in Higher Education

By Sakui Malakpa, Ph.D., The University of Toledo

Special to The Truth (Part I of a series.)

History shows that people of diverse backgrounds and races built this nation. However, despite the declaration that all human beings were created equal, and regardless of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments, the nation has been characterized by de facto and de jure laws, policies and practices that fostered discrimination and segregation on the basis of race, ethnicity, and gender. In the education sector, as in other areas, these vices were maintained and perpetuated by laws, policies and practices aimed at reducing or totally preventing racial diversity in schools and institutions of higher education.

Fortunately, Civil Rights advocates were relentless in their strenuous struggled to ensure the passage of the Civil Rights Act. Title VI of that act prohibits private and public institutions which receive federal funds from discriminatory policies and practices that violate the tenants of the Equal Protection Clause. Similarly, in major cases (e.g., Grutter v. Bollinger and Fisher v. University of Texas at Austin) the U. S. Supreme Court, reversing itself from the 1857 Dred Scott decision, held that racial diversity of students was a compelling state interest.

Despite laws and Supreme Court rulings, ideologies have been advanced to subvert the advocacy for diversity in higher education. This teach-in addressed a number of these ideologies because it helps when teachers and administrators understand the arguments buried in ideologies intended to circumvent policies and practices that promote diversity. Directly and indirectly, the aim of such ideologies is to perpetuate white



supremacy and buttress institutionalized racism.

For years, scholars have noted that, "while most White Americans value liberty, justice, and equality, there is a gap between these ideals and their willingness to support policies" that will foster egalitarianism in society. Similarly, scholars note that "White Americans' racial attitudes have shifted from being primarily based in overt Jim Crow, biological racism ... to being characterized as symbolic racism or racial resentment." Thus, Burke et al. (2017) maintain that despite appreciation for the presence of nonwhite bodies in various spaces, real systemic changes in the Ameri-



Sakui Malakpa,PhD

can racial hierarchy are not likely soon because of a reliance on diversity ideology.

Burke et al. (2017) argue, "Diversity ideology is used to maintain whiteness—a set of power relations that socially, politically, and historically privilege those identified as white and conversely, disadvantage others—in multiracial spaces. Diversity ideology helps whites move between valuing diversity and maintaining a lack of support for policies that would bring those values to fruition" (p. 890). Here, based largely on Burke et al. (2017), I present an overview of the most prevalent diversity ideologies in hopes that being able to recognize and name them will allow us to challenge and change them.

Colorblind Ideology. A dominant mode of thinking about issues of race is colorblind ideology. Essentially, proponents of this ideology maintain that differences in opportunities between the races are not due to past and present patterns of racial discrimination. Allegedly, this is because, in a post-Civil Rights era, everyone has an equal opportunity to succeed. If, on the other hand, there are racial inequalities, or persistent patterns of differences in outcomes seemingly due to race, such differences are actually due to culture, natural occurrences, or "a little bit" of residual racism that exist among prejudiced individuals. In other words, systems

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Virtual Chat Highlights Toledo-area Activism

By Tricia Hall

Sojourner's Truth Reporter

State Representative Paula-Hicks Hudson hosted a virtual chat with U.S. Senator Sherrod Brown and three local activists. The 60-minute virtual chat was posted on the Ohio House Dems Facebook page.

"Thank you for joining this virtual chat. I am so glad to have a good friend and good senator who cares about Ohio and our country, Senator Brown. I also have three inter-generational women who have spent their time talking about voting and citizen advocacy," explained Hicks-Hudson during open remarks.

The virtual chat focused on how elected officials can become engaged with constituents, the importance of voting and safeguarding the election. In addition to Senator Sherrod Brown, the virtual chat featured three Toledoans: voter activist Tina Butts, minority business activist Zahra Collins and public education activist Lola Glover.

"The best ideas don't come from Washington, but from Ohio communities and from the people, like the activists who do the work," said Brown. "It is very critical this year in the midst of a pandemic to fight voter suppression. There are people, starting with top elected officials in this country, who really don't want a lot of people to vote. The President of the United States has said that if everyone votes than republicans will lose. I disagree, sometimes a republican wins and other times democrats win, our mission is to make sure everyone has the right to vote and does so safely. I encourage everyone in Ohio to vote early if possible, use mail-in option, or vote absentee, all options are safe. I served as Ohio Secretary of State for eight years."

Lola Glover was inspired to become a public-school advocate once her children began school. The mother of nine children explained during the virtual chat how she began the journey into activism.

"I've been an education advocate for so long, but I first got involved because I was a parent who wanted the best education possible within the best environment possible," said Glover. "There isn't a 101 activism class, so I just got involved at the school, there is just on-the-job training. I volunteered with PTA, as a teacher's aide and later a chaperone. I was able to find out about some school related things that weren't clear. Instead of just saying 'oh well,' I got involved. It wasn't just



Lola Glover

about my kids, but all the kids that attended and didn't attend my kids' schools; I advocated for all kids and fought the school system. See, once I

started questioning, Once I began questioning, I was no longer loved by the school administration. I had to decide did I want the teachers and administration to love me or advocate for these kids. Parents have more power than principals, teachers and superintendents. Teachers and parents must become allies, we can do more for the kids and schools that way."

Tina Butts, founder of The Movement, focuses on minority engagement for the Ohio Democratic Party. Butts shared her journey into activism and announced an upcoming voter engagement activity on September 12 from 2 p.m. -5 p.m, in downtown Toledo.

"Thank you, Representative Hicks-Hudson, for inviting me to be a part of this call, it's really heartwarming," said Butts. "The Movement is growing. I didn't expect it to grow to this magnitude into places like Dayton, Cleveland and Columbus. The reason I first entered politics was because I have a niece and nephew with mental illness and noticed that they weren't catting the ager that they meeded. Let

getting the care that they needed. I stepped up to become their voice, and



Zahra Collins

continued.



Tina Butts

tepped up to become their voice, and it became a passion to help others in need.

"The Movement has grown from just 15 grassroots captains who developed 20 leaders each into 650 leaders right now in Lucas County. They are engaged and energized, if they could vote today, they would be lined up around the early vote building. On September 12, 800-1,000 people will march to the early vote ballot box. Our message that day will focus on how to fill out the form and where the box is located at One Government Center. People may be scared about mail in-vote, so let's not give them a chance and just drop it off. If people need a ride, we can help. We are going to rock Lucas County," Butts







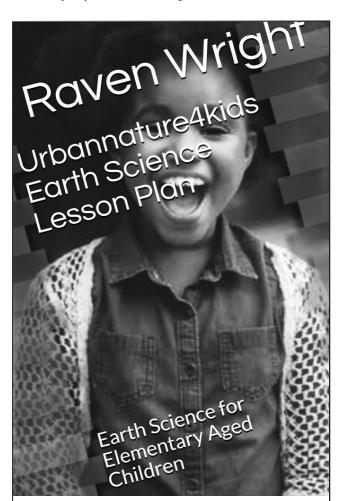
Activism... continued from page 5

In October 2019, Toledo City Council passed a commercial property nuisance ordinance which was initially designed to hold businesses accountable, through a point system, for noise disturbances, violence and crime in and around their properties. In early January, minority-owned businesses owners attended a meeting organized by Councilmen Tyrone Riley at Mott Branch Library to voice concerns about the ordinance. Zahra Collins was one of the business owners who eventually addressed City Council's Neighborhood Committee that led to the eventual repeal of the ordinance in February 2020 and creation of Toledo Metropolitan Tavern and Pub Association.



Rep. Paula Hicks-Hudson

"I am a background person and usually work behind the scenes to get things done," said Collins. "My family owns a bar, Robert's Food & Spirits. The City of Toledo decided to pass a nuisance ordinance that was going to disproportionately affect our urban and minority owned bars by placing points on bars for received police calls rather than actual problems at bars. These calls would be attributed to the bar, even if it occurred in the vicinity of the bar. It was passed without opposition from bar owners and passed unanimously. City Council held meetings to make sure we found out about



Urbannature4kids Earth Science Lesson Plan ebook for children in grades K-4 available on Amazon. The book is authored and created by the Founder and CEO, Raven Wright UrbanNature4Kids.com the nuisance ordinance. However, the more we dug into it and researched what the law actually was about, we realized how unfair and how targeted it was to minority establishments.

"We decided to come together as owners and discussed how we could make this better. We got in front of the Neighborhoods Committee and broke down how unethical, discriminatory and were in violation of civil right acts. Within two months we were able to have City Council resent the law completely, but we didn't stop there and have discussed organizing a night advisory board among other things. This wasn't just about assisting minority owned businesses, but all businesses because we are law abiding citizens and business owners who want to see the City and NW Ohio prosper."

The Ohio House Democratic Caucus will continue the virtual Ohio Promise Tour which is led by elected officials and discusses current topics. The final two Ohio Promise Tours will air on September 12 with State Representative Phillip Robinson and September 23 with State Representative Joseph Miller. All Virtual Ohio Promise Tour dates and Virtual Town Halls are live-streamed on the Ohio House Democrats Facebook page.

Anti-Racism... continued from page 4

and institutions bear no culpability for racial inequality. Rather, blame is shifted to cultural practices and individual behaviors for racial inequality. This ideology therefore "serves to prop up the existing racial hierarchy, where whites dominate" (Burke et al., 2017).

Diversity as Acceptance. With this ideology, diversity is not only accepted but also characterized as a celebration of differences. In that celebration however, power asymmetries are ignored and racial inequality denied. Therefore, as this ideology ignores inequitable power distribution and racial inequality, it is a medium for maintaining the existing racial hierarchy and a tool of oppression for the powerful (Burke et al, 2017).

Diversity as Commodity. This ideology also allows whites to celebrate the presence of people of color and other "minorities" in their midst. They celebrate because "nonwhites teach them something, help them become well rounded, and enrich their lives." In other words, people of color are viewed as "tools to enhance the lives of whites" but in that process, whites do not have to be concerned about structural disadvantages and racial inequalities people of color face. Put differently, with diversity as commodity, nonwhites are not treated as people. They are treated as "objects that serve to benefit, entertain, or color the lives of whites."

This diversity ideology allows whites to be lauded as antiracist for appreciating the different perspectives of people of color without considering the underlying structures that lead them to have these "different" perspectives and experiences than whites. For example, "in employment settings, a diverse workforce is embraced symbolically as a marketable commodity." In neighborhood and educational settings, the value of diversity is often framed in terms of the enhancement people of color bring to the lives of their white neighbors and colleagues." Hence, based on these benefits, "diversity becomes another good in the market that whites can consume to fulfill their individual desires and make themselves more attractive in the marketplace." In that marketplace, while whites seem to

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The Save UTMC Coalition Renews Its Efforts to Preserve the Facility

Sojourner's Truth Staff

Members of the Save UTMC Coalition gathered on Saturday afternoon , along with dozens of supporters, on the grounds of the Dana Cancer Center, to reflect on past successes but, more importantly, to continue the plans in their ongoing struggle to keep the University of Toledo Medical Center intact and a vital part of the south Toledo landscape.

The Coalition and its supporters have not been gathering in-person during the last three to four months due to the COVID-19 pandemic, but Zoom meetings, write-in campaigns, telephone calls have kept the pressure on the University of Toledo, which had been weighing an offer from ProMedica to take over the UTMC facility.

Five years ago, the University of Toledo and ProMedica signed an academic affiliation agreement that enabled ProMedica to begin a systematic relocation of UTMC health personnel away from the public-held campus to the privately-held ProMedica facilities.

One result of this stripping of medical talent, and, according to critics, some of UTMC's top revenue producing departments, has been a downgrade from a thriving academic institution, that also serves as a valued research center as well as a hospital caring for area patients, to a facility that is losing millions of dollars per year - a loss of \$13 million thus far in 2020 - and is on the verge of closing.

Months ago, State Senator Teresa Fedor (D-Toledo) and state Representatives Paula Hicks-Hudson (D-Toledo), Lisa Sobecki (D-Toledo) and Mike Sheehy (D-Oregon) wrote a letter urging University of Toledo interim President Gregory Postel to halt the transfer of residents, faculty and programs from the University of Toledo's Dana Cancer Center to ProMedica's Flower Hospital.

"If these transfers take place as scheduled, they will dismantle a nationally renowned residency program to the detriment of the University of Toledo Medical Center (UTMC)," the letter said, in part.

Thus began the effort by the Coalition.

"Over the last 90 days, your steadfastness has lifted us from having zero influence to a point where the hospital has been taken off the market," said former Mayor Carty Finkbeiner, Coalition coordinator, during his opening remarks on Saturday.

Indeed, last month, Congresswoman Marcy Kaptur (OH-09) and members of the Save UTMC Coalition, including Fedor and Finkbeiner, re-



Councilman Rob Ludeman and Harold Moselv



Mayor Wade Kapszukiewicz



Former Mayor Carty Finkbeiner

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leased the following statement in response to the announcement that the University of Toledo will indefinitely postpone the Request for Proposals (RFP) process issued for its medical center:

"I am thankful the University of Toledo Board and UT Interim President Dr. Gregory Postel have answered our community's call to stay the sale of UTMC'S Teaching Hospital and emptying out of its publiclyfinanced academic research and medical campus. This entire situation demands full sunlight and an accounting to our citizenry," said Rep. Kaptur. Kaptur serves as the honorary chairman of the Coalition.

Various speakers on Saturday cheered the efforts of the Coalition in bringing the proposed sale, and its postponement, to public attention by highlighting the positive work that goes on at UTMC and the negative impact that the loss of the facility would have on the south Toledo neighborhood.

Longtime City Councilman and real estate agent Rob Ludeman, a member of the Coalition, spoke of his business dealings in the area and "the negative effect on property values if anything bad happens to UTMC."

Mayor Wade Kapszukiewicz praised the work of the Coalition and supporters. Referring to a meeting involving city elected officials and UT administration, Kapszukiewicz said: "Such events are an indication of the power you have - it's working. Progress is being made and wouldn't be happening without your involvement."

UTMC is that rare hospital facility that serves as a teaching, healing and research institution - a point that Randy Desposito, president of AFSCME Local 2415 and a member of the Coalition, mentioned during his remarks.

Theresa M. Gabriel, also a Coalition member, spoke of the need for the hospital in the neighborhood. "We need teamwork and to continue [this campaign]," she told the supporters. Gabriel, who serves on the

executive board of the NAACP, also announced that the civil rights groups will be supporting the fight to save UTMC.





Theresa M. Gabriel

Randy Desposito





Reflections on the March on Washington

By Julian Mack

Guest Column

March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. This anniversary event was held by Rev. Al Sharpton and the National Action Network.

This event comes amidst the largest Civil Rights protest to occur in American history after a worldwide uprising following the public execution of George Floyd in Minneapolis. Accenting the events was the grotesque shooting of Jacob Blake in Kenosha, WI., shot in the back seven times by Kenosha Police Department in front of his children. This subsequently led to a protest in which Kyle Rittenhouse, a Trump supporting 17-year old, traveled across state lines to murder two protesters and maiming another, under the guise of protecting property. These events came off the heels of the Republican National Convention that repeated the problematic trope of racism not being a current problem in America. To say the least, racial tensions have been running high.

Due to the Covid-19 epidemic, social distancing was enforced: free masks, latex gloves, hand sanitizer and umbrellas were given out to everyone in attendance. As I arrived, Congresswoman Joyce Beatty publicly demanded the passage of the John Lewis voting rights act and the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act. Congresswoman Beatty represented the 54 members of the Congressional Black Caucus.

The Democratic vice presidential nominee, Senator Kamala Harris, channeled the words of John Lewis in remembering the life of Emmitt Till. In Lewis' speech he articulated how that awakened his inner activ-



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On August 27, I had the honor of attending the 57th Anniversary of the ist. Senator Harris drew a parallel to the power of Breonna Taylor's name that has awakened a new generation of activists.

> Yolanda Renee King channeled the spirit of her grandfather, Dr. Martin ... continued on page 9



Ashley Bunn, Ruth Leonard, Councilman Nick Komives, Julian Mack



March on Washington.. continued from page 8

Luther King Jr., with an impassioned speech telling the older generation that her generation would effectively achieve her grandfather's dream. During her speech I was video chatting with my oldest daughter.

My oldest daughter is the same age as Yolanda who is the same age my mother was when the original March on Washington took place in 1963. It was humbling, inspiring and frustrating. It was beautiful to hear Martin Luther King Jr.'s Dream still continuing to be fought for, but it was also







unnerving to know how much farther we as a nation still have to go.

As the event was about to transition from the rally to the March to the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial, there were consecutive speeches by families who were victims of police violence. Family members representing Eric Garner, Tamir Rice, Breonna Taylor, Ahmad Aubrey and countless other families of victims of state-sanctioned violence gave quick speeches pleading for community members to not forget their names and to continue the fight for true systemic change.

At that moment I recommitted myself to ensuring my daughters wouldn't have to stand in the same spot 57 years from now fighting the same battles as our ancestors and the battles many of us are still fighting today.



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Anti-Racism... continued from page 6

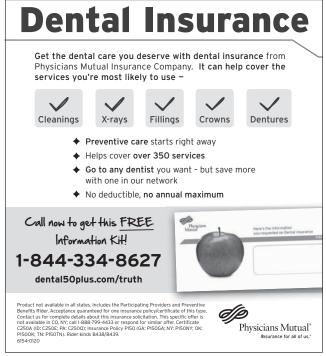
emphasize inclusivity and broad acceptance, emphasizing such an ideology of diversity becomes a tool and a new way of maintaining white supremacy and status. This leaves little or no room for power sharing or any emphasis on equity.

Diversity as Intent. This ideology requires whites to have intentions of being inclusive with little or no emphasis on results. With this ideology therefore, "firms, universities, organizations, and individuals—however well intentioned—use the language of diversity to signal a commitment to principles of justice and equality" without focusing on creating systemic change with equitable results. Stated differently, this ideology is another means of sustaining "a system of structural inequity because equitable results are not required." This is what we see in strategic plans, corporate handbooks, and policy guidelines that accentuate a need to promote diversity with no effort to foster systemic and structural changes for justice, power sharing, and racial equality.

Diversity as Liability. This ideology focuses on the shortcomings of diversity. For example, diversity is seen as "incompatible with other values, such as meritocracy." Burke et al. (2017) argue that, in emphasizing this ideology, "Whites use their political, economic, and social prowess to make whiteness the norm in multiracial spaces. In this way, liability is framed in contrast with racial comfort, not just meritocracy." On one hand, the ideology emphasizes love of diversity while on the other, it stresses a "need to control diverse spaces and people of color for the sake of comfort, fairness, and high standards." For example, some students see diversity as a liability in that the presence of students of color on campus makes them uncomfortable because of the expectation that they must interact with such students. In other instances, this ideology "protects whiteness because whites can resort to notions of meritocracy (based on measures that structurally advantage them), fairness, and colorblind ideals." Furthermore, this ideology stresses that, without regulation, diversity will create as many problems as it solves. This is therefore a form of social closure. Another scholar characterized this as a "process of subordination whereby one group monopolizes advantages by closing off opportunities to another group of outsiders beneath it which it determines as inferior and ineligible." Murphy (1988, p. 8).

In sum, colorblindness, diversity as acceptance, commodity, intent, and liability are ideologies employed (although sometimes not articulated) to circumvent advocacies for promoting and perpetuating diversity through power sharing, racial equality, and equal opportunity. These ideologies fly in the face of the many documented advantages of diversity within educational institutions. It is realized that, in covering these ideologies briefly, "whites" are generalized. Of course, there are exceptions but the focus here is on systemic and institutionalized racism fostered and maintained by the powers that be.

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Sakui Malakpa will address the advantages of diversity in institutions in part II of this article in next week's Truth.

19th Century School Segregation in Toledo By Lynne Hamer, Ph.D. The University of Toledo Special to The Truth (Part I of a series.)

Since coming to Toledo in 1994, I have been often amazed by how segregated we are as a city and how silent we are on our past. Immediately upon arrival as a new faculty member at UToledo, unofficial sources—students and community members—told me that racism was prevalent in Toledo's schooling at all levels, P-12 and higher education. Their information seemed in part a warning to me but more so an admonition to change that—something I was ill-equipped to take on having graduated from a Eurocentric Ph.D. program in a PWI that didn't know it was predominantly white.



Lynne Hamer, PhD

To emerge from my confusion, and to

become a white ally for antiracism in education, I had to do my own research to understand what was going on and how my actions would either support racism or support antiracism—there being no neutral ground. As a humanities scholar, I knew and know that knowing the past is essential in making sense of the present, and as a teacher education professor, I know that I need to teach my students who are preparing to be teachers or who are already teachers and administrators about the history of white violence and school segregation in Toledo.

My awareness and understanding of Toledo history comes primarily from conversations with colleagues in the community who are dedicated to understanding and sharing history, among them Diane Gordan, Gregory Johnson, Twila Page and Rahwae Shuman. Although beyond them, I have drawn from Toledo Lucas-County Public Library's excellent local history archive, I have learned most of the history included here from three under-utilized print sources, which I now incorporate in my classes: Wilburforce University's Dr. McGinnis's (1962) history, The Education of Negroes in Ohio, and two amazing Master's theses, Musteric's (1998) Perpetuating patterns of inequality: School segregation in Toledo, Ohio in the 1970s and Williams's (1977) Black Toledo: Afro-Americans in Toledo, Ohio, 1890-1930. This article is limited to the 19th century, with 20th and 21st century articles to follow.

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Anti-Racism... continued from page 10

In 1802, the Ohio Constitutional Convention voted to prohibit slavery in Ohio, with the decision passing by one single vote. Between 1804 and 1807, in response to our new free state status, the Ohio legislature passed sweeping Black Laws. Williams (1977) described the scope of these laws: "These Laws prohibited blacks from testifying in court against whites or serving on juries. They required that black residents in Ohio be registered while those entering the state be compelled to post "good behavior and support bonds" and furnish positive proof of their free status. In the absence of "freedom papers," entering blacks were to be denied employment" (p. 5). These laws dominated Ohio's white and Black experience for half a century, making work and movement—and therefore growing prosperity—available to whites like my ancestors while denying it to Blacks.

One indication of the strength of Ohio's Black Laws is that 40 years after their legislation, in 1847, Toledo's Jesup W. Scott, writing as the Toledo Blade editor, endorsed the Black Laws and cautioned Toledoans to enforce them. Mr. Scott "warned against offering blacks 'any inducements to come among them" (in Williams, 1977, p. 6); As Williams (1977) explained, "In the main, the majority of white Ohioans, while opposed to slavery and its extension, seem to have believed that 'the south should give the Negroes freedom in the south and not send them to the north to be free" (pp. 6-7).

Establishment of Toledo schools intertwined with politics, legislation, and the ideologies of racism, segregation, and white supremacy enacted by the legislature and popularized by the press. In 1837, Toledo incorporated and established one grammar school in each of its three wards. As Musteric (1998) documented, around the same time, in 1838, Ohio established a fund for the education of white youth: "in exempting blacks from the school tax, Ohio also systematically excluded them from public education" (p. 5).

In 1849, Toledo Board of Education was established and increased the number of elementary schools. Notably classes were taught in multiple languages: Retired teacher Maria Farst recalled in a 1937 Blade article teaching in German at TPS's Franklin school. But while effective education of white immigrants was prioritized in this way, education for Toledo's Blacks was not. According to Musteric (1998), in 1850, Lucas County's population included 139 blacks (just over one percent of the total population) and Black families lived in seven of the eight city wards; however, all went to one one-room school, located downtown at the corner of Erie & Canal streets.

Meanwhile, in the larger society the fight between slavery and antislavery forces continued with the passage of the federal Fugitive Slave Law in 1850. Though there was an abolitionist movement in Toledo calling for repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, the Toledo Blade, still under editorship of Jesup W. Scott. "warned its readers that ... the law and the constitution had to be obeyed.' It labeled as treasonable critical challenges to the fugitive law made by free soil editor Charles R. Miller and declared they [the challenges] were obviously the work of a 'vulgar knave' who was 'hopelessly insane'" (Williams, 1977, pp. 15-16). It was in this ideological context that most Black children from across the eight city wards made their way to the one crowded school open to them.

In 1857, again at the federal level, the US Supreme Court decided with the Dred Scott Case that the U.S. Constitution does not include people of African descent and therefore Blacks had no legal rights. Perhaps emboldened by the decision, in 1859 the Ohio Supreme Court ruled "distinctly black" children could not attend public school with whites; according to Williams (1977), Toledo schools continued occasionally to allow Black children to attend white public schools, so long as no white parent objected. I have found no record of the numbers of Black students this affected, but histories of Toledo and its schools tend to focus on these exceptions, presenting them as the rule.

Also in 1859, the state legislature reaffirmed its commitment to white supremacy with passage of SJR 78, known as the "Safford Resolution," reaffirming that Black persons in Ohio could not vote. This decision was controversial throughout the state and specifically in the Toledo area, but it was reaffirmed in 1867 when Ohioans defeated referendum to extend suffrage to Blacks; as an indication of the climate in Toledo at this time, the resolution was also defeated in Lucas County.

Against these movements to establish and maintain white supremacy through segregation and denial of rights, Warren African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church established the Toledo Colored Schools Association in 1862. Throughout the 1860s, members of Warren AME protested segregation of Toledo high schools—specifically unequal conditions and over-sized school zoning—by withdrawing their children from Toledo public schools and instead enrolling them to attend classes held at the church. Throughout this time, Toledo's Black citizens petitioned for entrance into various wards' schools, citing unequal facilities (Williams, 1977, p. 38).

By the 1870s, calls for school integration could not be ignored, and in 1871, amid rampant Blade editorials (Williams, 14-15), Toledo school board members voted in favor of desegregation. Interestingly, this gets represented simply in dominant culture history, such as WGTE's (2018) documentary, Toledo stories: A chance for every child, as Toledo's desegregating voluntarily and relatively early, i.e., before desegregation was required by law. Absent from that dominant culture narrative but documented by Williams (1977) and Musteric (1998) is the hard work Black Toledoans put into making desegregation happen. Also absent is the resistance from the white Toledoan school board and the continuation





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Ohio Dems Urge Voters to "Make It Count" by Voting Early, By Mail or in Person

The Ohio Democratic Party this week launched its "Make It Count" campaign with news conferences across the state, digital ads, robocalls and a new website -- MakeItCountOhio.com -- that will help Ohioans cast their ballots safely and securely in this fall's election. "As Donald Trump and his online minions ramp up the misinformation and attacks on voting, Ohio Democrats will be fighting back every step of the way, whether it's through litigation or voter education," said Ohio Democratic Party Chairman David Pepper. "That's why we're launching our biggest, most robust early voting program ever with the Make It Count campaign. What's our message to voters? This election is too important to wait until Election Day to take action. By requesting an vote-by-mail ballot now or making a plan to vote in person starting on Oct. 6, Ohioans will send a message that we will not be deterred from participating in this election."

Anyone who wants information on voting early in Ohio, including requesting a vote-by-mail application, can visit MakeItCountOhio. com.

According to a report from late August, more than 400,000 Ohioans had already requested vote-by-mail ballots for the 2020 general election -- "far more than would be expected in a typical presidential election."

"We're already seeing huge interest in voting by mail, which is great, but we want to make sure that voters know the facts and aren't influenced by misinformation," said Pepper. "Voting by mail is safe and secure, and we know that because it's the option the president chooses to cast his own ballot."



Anti-Racism... continued from page 11

of de facto segregation in Toledo, throughout the 20th century and into the present, through housing patterns and school board policies.

In its broader context, Toledo was indeed in some ways progressive for that time. According to Musteric (1998), at the same time Toledo was officially desegregating its schools, the Ohio Legislature revision of school laws in 1873 provided for continued segregation. In 1878, Ohio Legislature further revised school laws, specifying districts must furnish Blacks with schooling for same term as whites retained segregation as an option. Finally, in 1887, the State of Ohio legally abolished segregation and repealed the Black Laws.

As most of us know, the 19th century concludes with a reaffirmation of segregation and endorsement of white supremacy in the form of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in Plessy vs. Ferguson establishing the "separate but equal" doctrine that supported Jim Crow de facto segregation for the next half century and beyond.

Though far from a comprehensive history of 19th century segregation in Toledo's schools, my teach-in raised the following questions for discussion that all of us can think about, but that I as a white person particularly need to consider: (1) Why didn't I know this history? (2) How has not knowing it supported both myself as an individual and white supremacy in society? (3) How does this history and lack of knowledge of it continue to affect me today, both personally and professionally, with unearned rights and privileges? And, most importantly, (4) What do I do now that I do know this?

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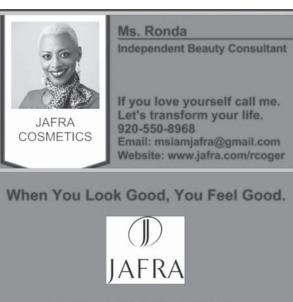
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Anti-Racism Teach-Ins, hosted by the Toledo-Lucas County Public Library and supported by The Sojourner's Truth, ended its first series with Labor Day. Dr. Malakpa and Dr. Hamer were both part of the group that started the teach-ins and organized this first series, and that group is meeting to determine next steps for the teach-in. Materials from the first ten teach-ins are available via the Truth's website and at https://www.utoledo.edu/education/programs/ educational-theory-and-social-foundations/anti-racism-teach-ins.html

Follow Anti-Racism Teach-Ins on Facebook at https://www.facebook.com/ profile.php?id=100053978557767 for a schedule of future events and links to materials shared in teach-ins. If you would like to be on our mailing list, contact Dr. Hamer at lynne.hamer@utoledo.edu with Teach-Ins in the subject line.



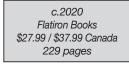
Discover the beauty within.

A Most Beautiful Thing: The True Story of America's First All-Black High School Rowing Team by Arshay Cooper

By Terri Schlichenmeyer The Truth Contributor

Either, or.

The choice is yours: do you pick one thing, or take the other? Stay where you are, or reach for better? This or that, any way, you always have to decide: do you take either, or... as in *A Most Beautiful Thing* by Arshay Cooper, do you take the oar?



Growing on Chicago's West Side, Arshay Cooper was used to seeing blood on the sidewalk. Gunshots were like lullabies and he hated it. His father was long gone, his mother was then too addicted to care for her children, and he "had a funeral" for her in his heart. Later, once his mother was clean and he started attending high school at Manley Career Academy, he became firm in his belief that his future was not on the streets. He knew gang-banging wasn't for him, so he mostly stayed home and watched Family Matters, The Fresh Prince of Bel-Air and A Different World on TV, absorbing their lessons and wishing his life was more like that of the characters.

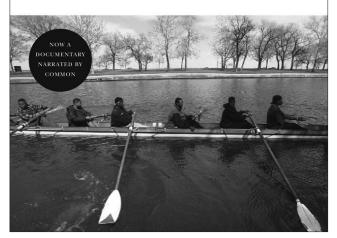
And then he saw a boat.

It wasn't just any boat, though. It was long and sleek and Cooper quickly learned that it was used in a sport he'd never heard of. The white female coach said team members would be taught all they needed to know; the white man who'd put the program together said that there'd never been an all-Black high school rowing team, and he promised that anybody who stuck with the program would succeed in life. Though Cooper's schoolmates talked smack about it, and in part because of a girl, Cooper and his best friend signed up for "crew."



The True Story of America's First All-Black High School Rowing Team

ARSHAY COOPER





A Most Beautiful Thing author Courtesy © 2019 Clayton Hauck. Courtesy of 50 Eggs Films

And everything clicked into place.

Rowing required discipline. It was exhausting, emotionally and physically. There were sacrifices. But when on the water, rowing, he says, "I don't hear gunshots or ambulance sirens. I don't see gang signs and I don't have fear... I feel powerful."

Here's all you need to know: A Most Beautiful Thing lives up to its name. It doesn't start out that way, though: in laying the ground for his tale, author Arshay Cooper writes about the realities of growing up in a Chicago neighborhood that he hints could have been any-inner-city-where, any-innercity-time. This gives the story its muscle and allows readers to better picture the scenes and the struggles he and his young teammates withstood. You'll be happy to know that there isn't a shred of boasting or false pride in that.

Once you're that far into the book, then, you may notice that Cooper masterly makes you feel a part of the team. At that point, just go ahead, take their losses to heart. Be proud of the changes they've made. Think about the grace on race that Cooper offers. Grin like a fool at the triumphs, and laugh at their non-comformity.

It's perfectly okay to get teary-eyed at the epilogue, really.

This is the feel-goodest of feel-good books, and you should have it now. Reading *A Most Beautiful Thing* will leave you feeling merrily, merrily, merrily.



The Sojourner's Truth

September 9, 2020



September 9, 2020

CLASSIFIEDS

Owens Community College seeks candidates for the following positions:

- · Assistant Manager, Truck Driving
- Chair, Health Information Technology and Related Certificate
- Coordinator, Emergency Services Technology
- · Corporate Programs Specialist
- Development Officer
- Facilities Specialist II (Findlay Campus)

Owens Community College invites you to learn more about these exciting job opportunities at https://jobs.owens.edu

Become part of our inclusive culture that embraces and celebrates diversity.

AA/EOE

STORMWATER PROGRAM MANAGER

LUCAS COUNTY ENGINEER

Lucas County Engineer, is accepting applications to fill the Stormwater Program Manager position. Application deadline is September 9, 2020 at 4:30 pm. Additional information regarding the duties is available on the Lucas County web site (www. co.lucas.oh.us). Click on "Apply for a Job" and then select "Stormwater Program Manager" from the list to read more or apply.

An Equal Opportunity Employer

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Lucas Housing Services Corporation (LHSC), an affiliate of Lucas Metropolitan Housing Authority (LMHA), located in Toledo, OH is seeking experienced applicants for the following position: Community Development Program Manager. For complete details, visit https://www.lucasmha.org and click on Careers. Deadline: 09/06/20. This is a Section 3 covered position. HUD recipients are encouraged to apply and are to indicate on the application if you are a LMHA Public Housing client or Housing Choice Voucher Program participant. Persons with disabilities are encouraged to apply. NO PHONE CALLS. Equal employment opportunity shall be afforded to all qualified persons withou regard to age, race, color, religion, religious creed, gender, military status, ancestry, disability, handicap, sexual orientation, genetic information or national origin.



CUSTOMER SERVICE RECEPTIONIST

Metroparks has an opening for a full time Customer Service Receptionist position at Wildwood Preserve Metropark to serve internal and external customers by providing administrative support and information on Metroparks facilities, services, and programs, ensuring high levels of customer satisfaction and promoting public use and enjoyment of Metroparks. High school diploma or equivalent required. Must be 18 years of age and hold a valid driver's license. Customer service and administrative support experience preferred. \$15.11/hr. Full time with benefits.

To apply visit www.metroparkstoledo. com<http://www.metroparkstoledo.com>/careers for complete list of position requirements and duties; must submit online application and resume. EOE

LABORER I LUCAS COUNTY ENGINEER

Lucas County Engineer, is accepting applications to fill the Laborer I position. Application deadline is September 9, 2020 at 4:30 pm. Additional information regarding the duties is available on the Lucas County web site (www. co.lucas.oh.us). Click on "Apply for a Job" and then select "Laborer I" from the list to read more or apply.

An Equal Opportunity Employer

ABUNDANT LIFE OF PERRYSBURG ACCEPTING APPLICATIONS

Abundant Life of Perrysburg is accepting applications for its subsidized apartment communities. Abundant Life #1 offers independent living for senior citizens 62 years of age or older and individuals 55 or older with a physical impairment. Abundant Life #2 is a supportive living complex for people 62 and older. To apply individuals must meet the age and annual income requirement of no more than \$25,200.00 for one person or \$28,800.00 for two people.

We are located in the Three Meadows subdivision near the Manor of Perrysburg. Our garden style apartments offer an open floor plan, one bedroom, secured buildings with private patios and individually controlled heat and air conditioning.

We have a bus that transports all residents to area grocery stores and monthly outings. We offer exercise, worship services and a variety of opportunities for our active and not so active seniors. Please call (419)874-4371 to find out more about our fabulous communities and our availability for apartments. You may also visit us on the web at abundantlifeperrysburg.org.



GIS DATABASE PROGRAM MANAGER LUCAS COUNTY ENGINEER

Lucas County Engineer, is accepting applications to fill the GIS Database Program Manager position. Application deadline is September 9, 2020 at 4:30 pm. Additional information regarding the duties is available on the Lucas County web site (www.co.lucas.oh.us). Click on "Apply for a Job" and then select "GIS Database Program Manager" from the list to read more or apply.

An Equal Opportunity Employer

SUBSCRIBER SERVICES MANAGER LUCAS COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

Lucas County Sheriff's Office is accepting applications to fill the position of the Subscriber Services Manager. Applications accepted until August 28, 2020.

Additional information regarding the duties are available on the Lucas County web site (www.co.lucas.oh.us). Click on "Apply for a Job" and then select "Subscriber Services Manager" from the list to read more or apply.

An Equal Opportunity Employer

ATTORNEY

Lucas County Children Services is seeking candidates for a Staff Attorney. Education, experience and deadline requirements can be viewed at www.lucaskids.net EOE Valuing Diversity. No phone calls please.

GROUNDS MAINTENANCE ASSISTANT

Metroparks Toledo has a great opportunity for you to join our team! We currently have openings for seasonal maintenance staff. If you are going to work, why not do it in the beautiful outdoors. Must be 18 or older with high school diploma or equivalent and valid driver's license. Graduating high school seniors may apply if 18 years of age or older. \$9.40/hr. Duties include cleaning and facility and grounds maintenance. Employment varies through December based on need. Must enjoy working outdoors and be able to learn to use power tools and equipment. Go to www.MetroparksToledo.com<http://www.MetroparksToledo. com> to view the job description, position requirements and apply online. EOE

Call to place your ad: 419-243-0007 www.TheTruthToledo.com

An Outdoor Jam Session at the Truth Art Gallery

Tariq McKinney El and Autumn Gineen brought together some of the area's best musicians, an audience that was properly masked and social distanced and, on Friday, September 4, placed them all in front of the Truth Art Gallery, in between the diners of Poco Loco and the Ottawa Tavern on the closed off Adams Street for an all-night Jam Session to welcome in the Labor Day weekend.

Headliners Karen "Lady K" Harris and Ramona Collins were the featured vocalists, backed by Trez Gregory, McFarland, Aayan Naim of the Katch Band. And McKinney El served as the MC for the evening's event.













Tarig McKinney El

Autumn Gineen











September is National Sickle Cell Awareness Month.

Did you know that Sickle Cell disease is life threatening and the most common, genetic, blood disorder in the world? It affects at least 100,000 people in the U.S., and millions world-wide. Currently there is no cure for the disorder.

People suffering from sickle cell anemia have quality care options close to home. ProMedica has one of the few ADULT only sickle cell clinics in the country and experts at our Debbie Brass Children's Cancer Center stand ready to care for pediatric sickle cell patients.

Let our family care for yours.

#HereForYou, providing comprehensive, quality care to ALL patients with sickle cell disease.



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Call our experts: 419-291-9500 Pediatric Clinic 419-291-4327 Adult Clinic