Perspectives on the Garrity Decision:  
A Research Guide by the John Joseph Moakley Archive and Institute

This guide is also available at http://www.suffolk.edu/moakley/garrityguide.html

Introduction

The Moakley Archive and Institute at Suffolk University has many resources that illustrate the controversy surrounding the issue of school desegregation in Boston during the 1970s. Boston’s busing crisis was sparked in 1974 with the ruling of Judge Arthur Garrity in the case of Tallulah Morgan et al. v. James Hennigan et al. Garrity ruled that the Boston School Committee had “intentionally brought about and maintained racial segregation” in the Boston Public Schools and he implemented a plan that bused students to different schools to create racial balance. At the time of the ruling, Congressman John Joseph Moakley represented South Boston, one of the neighborhoods most directly affected by the busing plan.

Research Guide Sections

- Background Information
- Research Materials: Moakley Papers (MS100)
- Digitized Resources: Moakley Papers
- Research Materials: Suffolk University Archives Reference Files (SUA-004.03)
- Oral History Interviews
- Other Archival Collections (Boston Area)
- Secondary Sources

Background on the Garrity Decision and Forced Busing in Boston

School desegregation became a significant issue in Boston following the United States Supreme Court’s decision in the 1954 case of Oliver Brown et al. v. Board of Education of Topeka et al. (347 U.S. 483), which asserted that separate educational facilities for black and white students were inherently unequal, school districts were faced with the task of integrating their public schools. Despite the Brown decision and the enactment of the Racial Balance Act of 1965 in the state of Massachusetts, the Boston Public Schools largely remained segregated.

In response to the inaction, a group of black parents filed suit against the Boston School Committee, then led by James W. Hennigan, in the case of Tallulah Morgan et al. v. James Hennigan et al.
James Hennigan et al. (379 F. Supp. 410) on March 15, 1972. The suit claimed that the Boston Public Schools were deliberately segregated. The filing of Morgan v. Hennigan, some say, is linked to a Boston School Committee meeting on September 21, 1971 where the committee voted 3 to 2 against using busing to racially balance the new Lee School;¹ a vote in violation of the Racial Imbalance Act of 1965.

The “Garrity Decision” refers to the opinion on Morgan v. Hennigan filed by Judge Arthur W. Garrity on June 21, 1974. When the school committee failed to submit a plan, the court established a plan that called for Boston Public School students to be bused to schools outside their neighborhoods. The plan determined that “the racial balance in all citywide schools shall be reflective of the total student population in the Boston public school system, with a 5 percent leeway in white or minority enrollments. For example, white students represent 51 percent of the city’s student, so white enrollment could number from 56 to 46 percent at any citywide school. Black and other minority students, who are 49 percent of the city’s total school enrollment, may range from 54 to 44 percent of enrollment at individual citywide schools.”²

Judge Garrity’s desegregation plan was to be implemented in three phases. Phase I, which began on the first day of school September 12, 1974, involved redistricting, student transportation and the formation of parent-teacher-community involvement committees. This phase only applied to neighborhoods where whites and blacks lived near each other; the Charlestown, East Boston and North End neighborhoods were excluded.

Phase II, also known as “The Masters’ Plan”, was ordered to begin in September 1975, and included all areas of the city except East Boston. This phase involved a “a revision of attendance zones and grade structures, construction of new schools and the closing of old schools and a controlled transfer policy” with limited exceptions in order to minimize mandatory transportation.³ Essentially students had two options: 1. to attend a school in their community district schools where the enrollment was determined by the school committee or 2. to attend a citywide school where they could list a preferred school in addition to other options if their desired school was unavailable. Opting to enroll in a community district school meant that the school committee determined where students went based on geocode and racial balance.⁴ Phase II also linked universities, colleges and community groups to schools.

¹ Boston School Committee hearing transcript, 2.
² U.S. Commission on Civil Rights report, 87.
³ Ibid., 77.
⁴ Ibid., 91.
Phase III began in September 1977 and established the Department of Implementation which oversaw desegregation and the compiling of racial statistics of the Boston public schools.

**Congressional Elections**

Prior to the implementation of Judge Garrity’s school desegregation plan, the controversy surrounding the issue of school desegregation found its way into the political arena. Many Boston residents were outraged that their children would no longer be able to attend local “neighborhood” schools and instead would be bused to unfamiliar areas of Boston. The issue was of great importance in South Boston, a largely white neighborhood of Boston, where voters would be taking part in the 1970 congressional elections to fill the seat vacated by John McCormack. Joe Moakley, a Democrat, ran for the open seat in 1970 but lost to another South Boston resident, Democrat Louise Day Hicks, in part because Hicks was a more outspoken critic of busing than Moakley. While Moakley expressed his dissatisfaction with the idea of forced busing, his stance was not as firm as South Boston residents would have liked. Moakley was able to win the 1972 congressional election by running as an Independent and therefore bypassing the need to beat Hicks in a Democratic primary. Once elected, Moakley switched back to the Democratic Party and went on to hold the seat for nearly thirty years. Many residents of South Boston never forgave him for his perceived failure to stop school desegregation in their community.

**The Impact of the Garrity Decision: 1960s-1980s**

Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, racial tension and violence escalated in Boston. In anticipation of a ruling on school desegregation, anti-busing rallies and protests were held at city hall and elsewhere around the city.

Elementary and high school students, already subject to long bus rides across the city, experienced rocks thrown at their buses, verbal harassment by people as they entered school buildings, and in some cases harassment by their peers and school administrators once inside the building. The stabbing of Michael Faith, a white South Boston High School student, by a black student inside the walls of the school is just one example of the violence that broke out between students.

Busing proponents and opponents were subject to harassment on a daily basis. Pro-busing activists experienced death threats and harassment by motorcades that hurled insults and rocks at their homes. An iconic image taken by Stanley Forman depicts violence at a rally in April 1976. In the photograph it appears that Ted Landsmark is being attacked with an American flag by anti-busing activist Joseph Rakes. The accounts of what actually happened between Landsmark and Rakes vary widely; ultimately Landsmark sustained
injuries at the hands of other protestors that day. This image won Foreman a Pulitzer Prize and catapulted Boston’s race problems into the national spotlight.

South Boston was a hot bed of protest and violence. Boston policemen were initially assigned to protect South Boston High School but as the crowds and tension escalated, the National Guard and State Police were called in to maintain order. In his oral history interview Congressman Moakley, a resident of South Boston, recalls his treatment: “I was against busing too, but I just couldn’t march in the streets and scream and holler like some of the people were doing it, and that cost me… On a Monday, I was picketed by six hundred whites. On a Tuesday, I was picketed by six hundred blacks.” South Boston families chose to move out of the city to the suburbs; this mass migration, commonly known as “White Flight,” began between 1950 and 1960. Options for families who did not want their children to be bused and could not afford to move out of the city were slim. Families that could afford it sent their children to parochial school.

As the plan unfolded throughout the 1970s, students and parents gradually accepted forced busing and racial tensions eventually lessened. Judge Garrity continued to oversee most administrative functions of the Boston School Committee and to make decisions regarding schooling and desegregation. Although Garrity’s involvement ended in September 1985, the battle over schools and race continued in the federal courts into the 1990s.

The Impact of the Garrity Decision: 1990s to Today

In the thirty years since the Garrity Decision, scholars, educators, policy makers, and those directly impacted by the court’s decision have continued to question its effectiveness and examine its impact on Boston neighborhoods, race relations, and the city’s educational system.

Because of white flight, busing and immigration the racial makeup of Boston’s neighborhoods has changed drastically when compared to the demographics of the 1960s and 1970s. Neighborhood changes are also reflected in the classroom; the racial composition of Boston Public Schools is now a minority majority system. This trend led to one lawsuit brought by White parents.

---

6 “Between 1950 and 1960, a net of 124,668 whites moved out of the city, and a net of 187,521 whites moved into the suburbs of Boston. Between 1960 and 1970, a net of 97,668 whites moved out of the city, and a net of 206,663 whites moved into the suburbs. Hence, ‘white flight’ to the suburbs was considerably less during the decade when school desegregation efforts intensified than during the previous decade.” U.S. Commission on Civil Rights report, 36.
In 1995, Michael McLaughlin filed a complaint against the Boston School Committee on behalf of his daughter, Julia, who was denied admission to Boston Latin School, the city’s most prestigious public exam school. McLaughlin alleged that the committee’s policy of reserving 35% of the exam school slots for African American and Latino students violated the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. McLaughlin received an injunction against the School Committee, and Julia McLaughlin was admitted to Boston Latin in the eighth grade (McLaughlin v. Boston School Committee, 938 F. Supp. 1001). The School Committee subsequently revised its policy; the new policy reserved 50% of the slots for students with the highest test scores, and the remaining 50% of seats were to be filled by a system that took race and test scores into account. McLaughlin filed another complaint in 1997, on behalf of Sarah Wessmann, who was denied admission to Boston Latin under this revised policy. The policy was initially upheld by the U.S. District Court of Massachusetts (Wessmann v. Boston School Committee, 996 F. Supp. 120), but was eventually deemed unconstitutional by the U.S. Court of Appeals (Wessmann v. Gittens, 160 F.3d 790).

2004 marked the thirtieth anniversary of the Garrity Decision, this occasion sparked a renewed awareness of race in Boston and the Decision. One of the many community groups interested in reexamining the effects of the Garrity Decision is the Union of Minority Neighborhoods. This group, comprised mainly of African-American parents and citizens, is interested in expanding and supporting “communities committed to facilitating Boston’s transition to a more equitable and just public school system.” The UMN, through a grant from the Andrus Family Fund and with preliminary findings of a study conducted by the Civil Rights and Restorative Justice Center at Northeastern University, plans to conduct a truth and reconciliation commission to study the impact of the Garrity Decision.

Resources
The list below is a compilation of primary sources available at the Moakley Archive and secondary sources such as books, journal articles and Websites about the Garrity Decision and the public’s reaction, including U.S. legislation, some of which Congressman Joe Moakley was instrumental in creating.

Many of the books and articles are available at Suffolk’s Sawyer Library or Moakley Law Library. Please contact the Archives for more information.

Materials in the Moakley Papers (MS 100)

---

7 Union of Minority Neighborhoods
MS 100 contains over fifty folders of printed materials that directly relate to the Garrity Decision, including news clippings, constituent and professional correspondence, legislative files, and reports on the issue that were written by various organizations. What follows is a list of the series to consult for further research:

**General Legislative Assistants Files (MS100/03.09):**
- Folders 1, 2 and 8 contain legislation files background materials and a memo.

**District Issues (MS100/04):**
- Folders 40-87 contain legislative files, constituent correspondence, and news clippings

**Campaign Files (MS100/05):**
- Folders 23-37, relate to the 1972 campaign

**Constituent Service Information Requests (MS100/06.06):**
- Folders 136 and 345, correspondence files from constituents requesting help from Congressman Moakley

**News clippings (MS100/07.01): stored off-site; advanced notice required**
- Folders 3-6, 49, 54-56

**Press Releases (MS100/07.03):**
- Folder 44, Press release about South Boston High receivership and letter from Louise Day Hicks, 1975

**Congressional Speeches (MS100/08.01):**
- Folders 14 and 20, speeches made by Congressman Moakley on the House floor

**Non- Congressional Speeches (MS100/08.02):**
- Folder 9, busing testimony, 1973

**Audio Files (MS100/09.01):**
- Items 19 and 54

**Memorabilia (MS100/09.03):**
- Item 378

**Congressional Photographs (MS100/10.02):**
- Folder 19

**Pre-Congressional Political Files (MS100/11.01):**
- Folder 49, relate to the 1970 campaign

**Selection of Digitized documents from the Moakley Papers**

- Constituent correspondence regarding busing and/or South Boston High receivership:
  Access digitized files at:
  [http://www.suffolk.edu/moakley/garrityguide.html#anchor41836](http://www.suffolk.edu/moakley/garrityguide.html#anchor41836)
From South Boston residents, 9/31/1974, DI-1008 (.PDF)
Reaction letter from Paul [sic] regarding his attendance at a Neponset River clean-up meeting that evolved in to a busing meeting, 10/1974, DI-0498 (.PDF)
10/13/1975, 10/21/1975, DI-1009 (.PDF)
10/30/1975, DI-0976 (.PDF)
11/1/1975, DI-1010 (.PDF)
12/1/1975, DI-0491 (.PDF)
12/1/1975, DI-0492 (.PDF)
12/1/1975, DI-0493 (.PDF) and bumper sticker DI-0287 (.tif)
12/15/1975, DI-1011 (.PDF)
12/24/1975, DI-0975 (.PDF)
Between Moakley and Louise Day Hicks
- 12/1975, DI-0499 (.PDF)
- 12/19/1975 includes news clipping from the Quincy Patriot Ledger "Southie Order Called Illegal", DI-1013 (.PDF)
From Louise Day Hicks,
- 8/4/1975, DI-0977 (.PDF)
- 12/1/12/1975, DI-0502 (.PDF)
Between Moakley and ROAR
- From Rita Graul, 1975, DI-0986 (.PDF)
- From Moakley to ROAR and Senator John Tower, 10/14/1975, DI-0987 (.PDF)

- Memos:
  Access digitized files at:
  [http://www.suffolk.edu/moakley/garrityguide.html#anchor41835](http://www.suffolk.edu/moakley/garrityguide.html#anchor41835)
  - Moakley’s busing voting record in the 93rd Congress, 11/1/1974, DI-0497 (.PDF)
  - From Jimmy O’Leary “Possible statement on South Boston High School, n.d., DI-0500 (.PDF)

- News clippings:
  Note: due to copyright restrictions, digital files are only available at the Archives.
  - Moakley a leader of the anti-busing movement, 1970s, Unknown Newspaper, DI-0490 (.PDF)
  - "Fr. Drinan in Upset Win Over Philbin in Third District", 1970, Unknown Newspaper, DI-1002 (.PDF)
  - "Mayor White Claims Victory: Spaulding Tops McCarthy-Dukakis in Easy Victory", 1970, Unknown Newspaper, DI-1002 (.PDF)
"Mayor weighs alternate site: Mothers win L-St. Reversal", 7/7/1970, Boston Herald Traveler, DI-1004 (.PDF)
"Mrs. Hicks best known in the 9th: John Saltonstall is best liked", 7/24/1970, Boston Globe, DI-1005 (.PDF)
"Hicks Pamphlet Blasted", 8/13/1970, Boston Herald Traveler, DI-1006 (.PDF)
"The coy Mrs. Hicks", 8/31/1970, Boston Globe, DI-0999 (.PDF)
"Moakley Charges Hicks Against Rent Payers", 9/11/1970, Boston Post Gazette, DI-0995 (.PDF)
"2 Foes Blast Hicks", 9/11/1970, Boston Herald Traveler, DI-0996 (.PDF)
"Nation Eyes Congressional Primary", 9/13/1970, Boston Advertiser, DI-0994 (.PDF)
"Nation Watches Battle to Replace McCormack", 9/13/1970, Boston Advertiser, DI-0994 (.PDF)
"Spaulding Supporting a Democrat", 9/15/1970, Haverhill Gazette, DI-0992 (.PDF)
"Mrs. Hicks beats 2", 9/16/1970, Lawrence Eagle Tribune, DI-0992 (.PDF)
"Does Hub Vote Bear Ill Tidings for Kevin?", 9/20/1970, Boston Herald Traveler, DI-0993 (.PDF)
"What's the Story in the Ninth District?" includes district demographics, 9/6/1971, Boston Globe, DI-1001 (.PDF)
"Busing views to be aired tonight", 1974, Unknown Newspaper, DI-1021 (.PDF)
"Massive School Boycott Scheduled Friday", 1974, Boston Herald American, DI-0980 (.PDF)
"Has signatures, awaits bus ruling Mrs. Hicks waivers on congress", 6/19/1974, Boston Globe, DI-1020 (.PDF)
"Why are you all here?" Studds asked", 7/22/1974, Boston Globe, DI-1018 (.PDF)
"Dedham Busing Protest Peaceful", 11/1974, Quincy Patriot Ledger, DI-1017 (.PDF)
"Busing foes gird for '75", 11/31/1974, Christian Science Monitor, DI-1016 (.PDF)
"2-1 caucus vote against House action Democrats sidestep busing ban", 1975, Boston Globe, DI-1024 (.PDF)
"Moakley and the PR busing game", 1975, Boston Globe, DI-1027 (.PDF)
"The ROAR of the Crowd: Their Cause is Still Not Seen as a Nation[sic]", 1975, Unknown Newspaper, DI-0982 (.PDF)
"O'Neill's stand on busing issue a question mark", 3/1975, Boston Globe, DI-1022 (.PDF)
"Atkins amendment wouldn't halt Hub busing", 3/5/1975, Boston Globe, DI-1023 (.PDF)
"South Boston Information Center News" regarding busing, 8/21/1975, South Boston Tribune, DI-1025 (.PDF)
"School integration must be achieved, but problem is to find best way to do it" by Lorraine Faith, 10/6/1975, Boston Globe, DI-0984 (.PDF)
"South Boston Information Center News" regarding busing, 10/9/1975, South Boston Tribune, DI-0983 (.PDF)
"Hearing on busing costs scheduled", 10/9/1975, Mattapan tribune, DI-1017 (.PDF)
"Demos Plan Busing Caucus", 10/17/1975, Daily Sentinel/Leominster Enterprise, DI-0981 (.PDF)
"Democrats to vote on busing ban", 10/18/1975, Boston Globe, DI-1017 (.PDF)

Notes:
Access digitized files at:
http://www.suffolk.edu/moakley/garrityguide.html#anchor41833
- “For Jimmy-busing” describes Moakley’s stance on busing and what he has done on the issue, 1970s, DI-0496 (.PDF)
- From John Williams to Moakley; attached to note is political cartoon from the Boston Herald Traveler featuring Louise Day Hicks as "Apple Annie", 8/3/1970, DI-1007 (.PDF)

Press releases:
Access digitized files at: 
http://www.suffolk.edu/moakley/garrityguide.html#anchor41832
  o “Congress votes down busing”, 1970s, DI-0494 (.PDF)
  o “Busing Clash Looms in Washington”, 1970s, DI-0495 (.PDF)
  o Regarding Moakley's "reaction to vote today before the House Democrats Caucus on a Constitutional Amendment to prohibit the forced busing of school children" and his testimony., 11/1975, DI-0990 (.PDF)
  o "Democrats slate first constitutional amendment vote", 11/1975, DI-0989 (.PDF)
  o “Moakley Questions Garrity’s Decision”, 12/1975, DI-0501

Other:
Access digitized files at:
http://www.suffolk.edu/moakley/garrityguide.html#anchor41831.
  o Map of Boston wards, c. 1970, DI-1015 (.PDF)
  o Freedom House Institute on Schools and Education, booklet on Boston Desegregation: Questions and Answers, c. 1974, DI-0972 (.PDF)
  o "Statement of Mayor Kevin H. White" regarding busing, 10/10/1974, DI-1014 (.PDF)
  o Article from U.S. News and World Report "Should School Busing be Stopped?" features interviews from Senator Joseph Biden Jr. and Senator Edward Brooke, 1975, DI-1026 (.PDF)
  o Poem- “Mourn Massachusetts”, 1975, DI-0543 (.PDF)
  o ROAR statement of demands, 1975, DI-0988 (.PDF)
  o The True Paper: A newsletter printed by the West Roxbury Information Center, 1975, DI-0979 (.PDF)
  o Freedom House Institute on Schools and Education, booklet Boston School Committee "Student Desegregation Plan": A Response, 2/3/1975, DI-0974 (.PDF)
  o Freedom House Institute on Schools and Education, booklet on Boston Desegregation: The First Term 1974-75 School Year, 2/22/1975, DI-0973 (.PDF)
  o Testimony of Congressman John Joseph Moakley (D-Boston) before Committee on Judiciary United States Senate, 10/29/1975, DI-0978 (.PDF)
  o "Make Congress Stop Bussing" booklet by Congressman Lawrence P. MacDonald, 4/1976, DI-1012 (.PDF)
Materials in the Suffolk University Archives Reference Files (SUA/003.004)

- Boston Election Information, c. 1970s
- Busing
- Busing, 2004
- Busing- Boston School Committee hearing transcript on Racial Balance Law, 9/21/1971
- Busing- Garrity decision: reference articles
- Busing- Garrity decision: timeline (Boston Public School Events)
- Busing- School Desegregation in Boston, A Staff report prepared for the hearing of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in Boston, Massachusetts, 6/1975
- Garrity, Judge Arthur W. (busing)

Oral History Interviews

The Moakley Oral History Project and the Boston Voices project (this project was created following the thirtieth anniversary of the Garrity Decision in 2004) collected interviews regarding key events and issues in Congressman Moakley’s life and career that document valuable information and observations that may not be part of the paper, photographic and audiovisual portions of the Moakley Papers. Interviews with the following narrators, including family, friends, and staff of Moakley’s, include observations about the 1974 Garrity decision. Interviews from the Boston Voices project focus entirely on the Garrity decision. Access online transcripts at: http://www.suffolk.edu/moakley/moakleyoralhistory.html

Moakley Interviews

- OH-001 Congressman John Joseph Moakley
- OH-003 Robert and Thomas Moakley, Congressman Moakley’s brothers
- OH-004 Sean Ryan, member of Moakley’s congressional staff (1992-2000)
- OH-009 Karen Harraghy, member of Moakley’s district staff (1983-2001)
- OH-011 John Lynch, Moakley campaign volunteer
- OH-014 William M. Bulger, former Massachusetts State Senate President and friend of Congressman Moakley
- OH-015 Jeanne M. Hession, classmate of Congressman Moakley at Suffolk University Law School
- OH-017 William H. Shaevel, member of Congressman Moakley’s state senate staff (1967-1970) and his law partner
- OH-018 James M. Kelly, late Boston City Councilor and friend of Congressman Moakley
• OH-019 John J. “Wacko” Hurley and his wife Molly, member of Moakley’s district staff (1977 to 2001)
• OH-022 Michael S. Dukakis, former governor of Massachusetts
• OH-056 Roundtable Discussion with Congressman Moakley’s Family and Staff

**Boston Voices Interviews**

• OH-039 Anthony Voto, student in East Boston during the 1970s
• OH-040 Kirsten Alexander, student in Jamaica Plain and Brookline during the 1970s
• OH-041 Peniey McClary, student bused from Dorchester to West Roxbury in the 1970s
• OH-042 Henry Allen, community activist who supported school desegregation
• OH-043 Brian Wallace, aide for then-state representative Raymond Flynn during the 1970s (now a state representative)
• OH-044 Mary Ellen Smith, co-founder of the Citywide Educational Coalition, a grassroots educational reform organization formed in 1973
• OH-045 Dr. Mark Harvey, co-founder of the Jazz Coalition Magnet Arts Desegregation Program
• OH-047 Ruth Walsh, student bused from one school in Brighton to another in the 1970s
• OH-048 James Feeney, Jr., student in South Boston during the 1970s
• OH-049 Joanne Sweeney, student in South Boston during the 1970s
• OH-050 Lewis Finfer, community organizer with neighborhood and citywide groups in the Boston area
• OH-051 Patricia Kelly, African-American teacher in Charlestown in 1974 and 1975
• OH-052 James Collins, Charlestown resident and anti-busing activist
• OH-053 William “Doc” Reid, headmaster of South Boston High School from 1965 to 1975
• OH-057 Maurice Gillen, Charlestown resident and anti-busing activist
• OH-058 Mary Ann Hardenberg, chair of the State Board of Education in the mid-1970s
• OH-059 John Nucci, president of the Boston School Committee in the 1980s
• OH-063 Barbara Faith, South Boston resident whose brother, Michael, was stabbed in a busing-related altercation at South Boston High School
• OH-064 Hubert Jones, co-founder of the Citywide Educational Coalition, a grassroots educational reform organization formed in 1973
• OH-066 James W. Hennigan, president of the Boston School Committee in 1972, and therefore the lead defendant in *Morgan v. Hennigan*, the case that resulted in the Garrity decision
• OH-067 Patricia Reid, South Boston resident and daughter of former South Boston High School headmaster William “Doc” Reid
• OH-068 James O’Leary, West Roxbury resident, campaign volunteer and district staff member for Congressman Moakley
• OH-069 Paula Fleming, children’s librarian in South Boston from 1973 until the present
• OH-070 John Canty, former administrator in the Boston Public Schools and a team leader at the Educational Planning Center, which worked to develop voluntary solutions for the segregation in the Boston Public Schools and tried to prevent federal involvement in the issue
• OH-071 Richard M. Lane, South Boston resident, lawyer and anti-busing activist

Other Archival Collections (Boston Area)

Boston College
• Citywide Coordinating Council Records, 1975-1978; for more information visit: http://www.bc.edu/libraries/collections/collinfo/a-zlist/manuscripts.html#bostarea

City of Boston Archives
• Numerous collections related to the Garrity decision and that time period in Boston; for more information visit: http://www.cityofboston.gov/archivesandrecords/default.asp

Massachusetts Archives
• Massachusetts Executive Office of Educational Affairs Administrative Files, 1972-1980; for more information visit: http://www.sec.state.ma.us/arc/arccol/colidx.htm

Northeastern University
• James W. Fraser (collector) photograph collection; finding aid available online at http://www.library.neu.edu/archives/collect/findaids/m66find.htm
• Roxbury Multi-Service Center records; finding aid available online at http://www.lib.neu.edu/archives/collect/findaids/m109find.htm
• Citywide Educational Coalition records; finding aid available online at http://www.lib.neu.edu/archives/collect/findaids/m130find.htm

University of Massachusetts Boston
• Center for Law and Education: Morgan v. Hennigan Case Records, 1964-1994; finding aid available online at http://www.lib.umb.edu/node/1557
• Judge W. Arthur Garrity, Jr.; Papers on the Boston Schools Desegregation Case, 1972-1997; finding aid available online at http://www.lib.umb.edu/node/1596
Mosaic (a writing and photography project at South Boston High School): Records, 1980-1990; finding aid available online at http://www.lib.umb.edu/node/1626

Secondary Sources
Books (* indicates title is available at the Suffolk University Libraries)


*Malloy, Ione*, *Southie Won’t Go: A Teacher’s Diary of the Desegregation of South


**Journal articles**


Worsham, James, “Busing in Boston: Desegregating the Nation’s Oldest Public School


**Online Resources**


**Works Cited**

- Boston School Committee hearing transcript, 9/21/1971, 0405.002 Row 16 Bay 5 Box 61, School Committee Records, Boston City Archives, West Roxbury, MA.