

# **A Timeline of Boston School Desegregation, 1961-1985**

**With Emphasis on 1964-1976**

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For

Union of Minority Neighborhoods

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## Pre-1964

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- 1849 *Roberts v. City of Boston* filed by Benjamin F. Roberts on behalf of his daughter Sarah who had applied to attend a white school closer to her home under the Equal Education Act of 1845. The Supreme Judicial Court ultimately upheld the local segregation ordinance.<sup>1</sup>
- May 17, 1954 U.S. Supreme Court decides *Brown v. Board of Education*,<sup>2</sup> in which it holds that separate educational facilities necessarily violate the Equal Protection Clause of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment. The court concluded “that in the field of public education the doctrine of of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.<sup>3</sup>” Because of the complexities involved, the court deferred the formulation of a specific remedy, but nonetheless mandated some process toward integration.
- 1959 Little Rock, Arkansas, begins to implement integration.<sup>4</sup>
- 1961 Memphis, Tennessee, begins to implement integration.
- NAACP officials begin to exert pressure on Boston School Committee to acknowledge the pressure of segregation in city’s schools with open hearings, organization of school boycotts, court litigation. They ask that the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination undertake study of extent of segregation of Boston’s public schools. MCAD later concluded that race was neither a factor in the assignment of children to schools nor factor in quality of educational opportunity. The report was rejected by NAACP and other black organizations.<sup>5</sup>
- January, 1961 Judge Irving Kaufman decides *Taylor v. New Rochelle Board of Education*.<sup>6</sup> The first instance of a northern city ordered to desegregate by a Federal Court, New Rochelle was found to have created a *de facto* segregated elementary school through a series of policies designed to gerrymander neighborhood boundaries to keep black students in the school while granting variances to white students to allow them to attend elsewhere.<sup>7</sup>
- May 23, 1963 Paul Parks, president of the Boston Chapter of the NAACP, charges that black students at 13 predominantly non-white schools were below the city average in testing and and cost per pupil. Black students in Boston fall behind as much as two to three grade levels by the sixth grade.
- May 29, 1963 The Committee on Racial Equality (CORE) argues that Boston public schools are both segregated and provide unequal educational facilities for black

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1 *Roberts v. City of Boston*, 59 Mass. 198 (1850).

2 347 U.S. 483 (1954).

3 347 U.S. at 495.

4 All events prior to 1970 taken from the Boston Globe time-line: “Imbalance: A 10-year calendar of controversy,” Jan. 7, 1973.

5 United State Commission on Civil Rights, “School Desegregation in Boston; A Staff Report Prepared for the Hearing of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in Boston, Massachusetts in June, 1975,” 61 (hereinafter “USCOCR Report”).

6 191 F. Supp. 181 (S.D.N.Y. 1961), *affirmed* 294 F.2d 36 (2d. Cir. 1961).

7 191 F. Supp. at 195.

	students. Over 7,000 blacks attend segregated schools in Boston at this time.
June 11, 1963	300 black and white Bostonians march on city hall to protest school desegregation.
June 14, 1963	Black community leaders plan school boycotts in protest of school conditions. Boston Juvenile Court John J. Connelly warns 500 students under his jurisdiction to attend school on June 18, citing fines of up to \$50 or six months in prison for persons causing or encouraging the delinquency of a child.
June 15, 1963	Meeting between Boston School Committee (BSC) and black leaders to avert the school boycott. Black leaders presented 14 demands to the Committee, including the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recognition of <i>de facto</i> segregation</li> <li>2. Review of open enrollment plan</li> <li>3. Faculty training in human relations</li> <li>4. Visual aids which represented all races</li> <li>5. Expansion of vocational guidance</li> <li>6. Elimination of discrimination in hiring and placing teachers.</li> <li>7. Investigation into why Boston had no black principals</li> <li>8. Review of intelligence testing</li> <li>9. Right to discuss selection of the new superintendent with Dr. Harold Hunt, an independent consultant</li> </ol>
June 16, 1963	The Catholic Interracial Council of the Archdiocese of Boston released a statement expressing confidence in the sincerity of the planned school boycotts.
June 17, 1963	Gov. Peabody and staff meet with the Boston NAACP concerning boycotts. Superintendent of Schools Dr. Frederick Gillis argues that Boston is not segregated and that each of the city's schools is integrated.
June 18, 1963	The first "Stay-Out-For-Freedom" school boycott occurs. Protesting school desegregation, half of the 5,000 blacks at Boston junior and senior high schools stayed out of school. Instead, boycotters attended "Freedom Workshops" at the St. Mark Social Center. Speakers included the Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, Rt. Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr.; the Northeast Methodist Bishop, Rt. Rev. James K. Mathews and Mr. Bill Russel.
June 19, 1963	BSC member Henry F. Barry accuses Rev. James P. Bresden, an organizer for the June 18 boycott, of violating state law.
June 20, 1963	BSC approves establishment of a committee of black community leaders to help carry out the proposals of the NAACP.
June 26, 1963	The STOP Boycott takes place in Boston. The primary organizer, Hubie Jones, urged all blacks to stay home from work, buy nothing, and not take public transportation.
July 9, 1963	BSC takes first steps toward forming a committee of community members to address problems at Roxbury and South End schools. Invitees for committee membership included Irene Robinson, Paul Parks, Archie Williams, Theodore

	Peters, Rev. Nathan Wright, Ruth Batson, Ernest Headley, Ms. George Keeley, Ms. Harry Elan, and Alice Yancey.
July 29	BSC offices are picketed. Protesters demanded that the committee meet with the NAACP's Education committee, though the event was not organized or endorsed by the NAACP itself. Access to BSC offices was blocked by human chain for one hour in the morning. The majority of protesters were white.
August	In part as a result of the July 29 demonstration, the BSC engages in a series of meetings with with the NAACP Education committee on Boston school segregation.
August 15	BSC ceases its meetings with the NAACP Education Committee and refuses to discuss “ <i>de facto</i> segregation” any further.
August 19	The Massachusetts Board of Education (BOE) condemns <i>de facto</i> segregation and urges the elimination of racial imbalance in schools throughout the Commonwealth.
August 20	Gov. Peabody states that segregation exists in the Commonwealth's schools and that it must be overcome. He also suggests that the NAACP stop using the phrase “ <i>de facto</i> segregation.”
August 29	Kenneth Guscott, President of the NAACP Boston extends an invitation to BSC to continue talks and indicates his willingness to reach a settlement by avoiding the “ <i>de facto</i> ” issue.
	Superintendent Gillis announces adoption of an “open enrollment” plan, in which students could attend any public school if parents provide transportation.
September 5	Eight black and white demonstrators occupy BSC offices overnight while picketers marched outside in support of school desegregation.
September 7	NAACP stages a sit-in at BSC headquarters.
September 11	The NAACP Boston chapter decides to take its confrontation with BSC to the courts.
September 13	BSC member Louise Day Hicks rules out gerrymandering school districts as a means to achieve integration.
September 22	“March on Roxbury” takes place to highlight the unequal educational opportunity and other conditions caused by racial discrimination. At the gathering, Thomas Atkins, NAACP Executive Secretary, urged blacks to vote.

## 1964

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January 6	William O'Connor elected as chairman of BSC.
January 12	Rep. Melvin King states that <i>de facto</i> segregation exists outside of Boston schools, citing Cambridge and Lynn.
Early February	Mostly-white suburbanites begin to join demonstrations and protests against school desegregation in Boston.
Mid-February	NAACP files six bills in the state legislature on employment and education. The organization is in preparations to file suit against BSC in federal court. CORE files charges of discrimination against BSC for maintaining racially

imbalanced schools. Federal funds for Boston schools would later be deferred under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 pending investigation of these charges (*see* June 18, 1965).

- February 10 Atty. Gen. Edward Brooke rules the planned school boycott unlawful, notwithstanding plans to run one-day long “Freedom Schools” as was done in the boycott the previous school year
- February 26 The second “Stay-Out-For-Freedom” boycott occurs. An estimated 8,000 Boston students did not attend school and they were joined for the first time by 2,000 students in the suburban schools. The boycott was sponsored by the Massachusetts Freedom Movement and was strongly opposed by Gov. Peabody, Mayor Collins, Education Commissioner Owen Kiernan and Cardinal Richard Cushing.
- March 1 The state Board of Education begins to plan an Advisory Committee on Racial Imbalance and Education. The commission was to be independent and have no representatives from either the NAACP or the BSC.  
Separately, the BOE begins a statewide investigation into racial imbalance in schools.
- March 2 BSC rejects an NAACP proposal that would have formed a commission to study and find solutions to racial imbalance in Boston schools.  
BOE solicits statistics from the Commonwealth's cities and towns on the racial composition of each.
- May 5 BOE announces the members of the Advisory Committee charged with investigating segregation: Cardinal Richard Cushing, Bishop John M. Burgess, Rabbi H. Bruce Ehrmann and various business leaders.
- June 30 A report by the BOE Advisory Committee concludes that “racial imbalance exists and that it operates to the detriment of sound education.”

## 1965

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- January 10 In a speech Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. charges Boston with “*de facto* segregation, discrimination, and slumlordism.”
- January 11 Federal Judge George C. Sweeney decides *Barksdale v. Springfield School Committee*.<sup>8</sup> Sweeney concluded that “A non-white attendance of more than 50% in any one school is tantamount to segregation.”
- January 18 The Massachusetts Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights issues a report showing that almost half the state's black elementary school students were enrolled in districts where 19 of 20 students are black.
- April 5 BSC and black community leaders meet for the first time in 18 months.
- April 14 The BOE's Task Force on Racial Imbalance (Kiernan Commission) releases a report.<sup>9</sup> The Commission found that 59% of the Massachusetts' non-white

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<sup>8</sup> 273 F. Supp. 543 (D. Mass. 1965).

<sup>9</sup> Massachusetts Task Force on Racial Imbalance, “Because its right educationally; Report of the Advisory Committee on Racial Imbalance in Education,” Apr. 1965; *see also* Massachusetts Research Center, “The Desegregation Packet,” 1-2, 1974 (hereinafter “MRC Packet.” This packet has multiple page ranges, but all references in this timeline refer to the green pages in the packet.)

students attended Boston schools. It also found that 45 of the 55 racially imbalanced schools within the Commonwealth were in Boston. Among the effects of this segregation, the Commission found four of particular note:

1. Black students had lowered motivation, resulting in impaired confidence
2. Segregated schools encouraged racial prejudice among the children.
3. Segregated schools presented an inaccurate picture of life to Boston students.
4. Segregated schools resulted in an inferior education in predominantly black schools.

The report recommended closing some very old schools that were mostly black, temporarily transferring some third through sixth grade elementary students, and to construct new schools.

April 20	The NAACP files suit against BSC and Superintendent Superintendent William Ohrenberger in federal court. The suit alleged that BSC established and maintained a segregated school system.
April 21	Gov. Volpe tells BSC to end racially imbalanced schools or the state will take control of the situation.
April 22	Edward Logue of the Boston Redevelopment Authority proposes busing students to suburbs to achieve integrated schools.  Meanwhile, Atty. Gen. Brooke argues that busing students from one school to another will not correct Boston's segregation problem.
June 1	Gov. Volpe expresses openness to the idea that the state should pay for student busing.
June 14	BSC adopts a report by Supt. Ohrenberger which admits to a problem of segregated schools and plans to address it. The plan BSC formulates is largely in agreement with the Kiernan Commission report, except that it rejects the recommendations on busing. It included reforms of the open enrollment system, enlarging schools as well as the districts and expansion of existing compensatory programs.
June 18	Federal funds for Boston schools are deferred under the 1964 Civil Rights Act pending investigation of charges, brought by CORE, that Boston schools operated in a discriminatory manner.
June 21	200 Civil Rights activities, led by clergymen, march on the Massachusetts State House.
June 24	Federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare begins an investigating to determine whether Boston's segregated schools violated the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
June 30	Massachusetts House of Representatives passes the Racial Imbalance Act, outlawing racial segregation in all the Commonwealth's schools. The Act includes an amendment that prohibits the BOE from implementing involuntary busing to achieve integration. <sup>10</sup>

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10 USCOCR Report at 46.

July 12	The United State Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit overturns Federal District Judge George C. Sweeney in <i>Barksdale v. Springfield School Committee</i> , holding that “racial imbalance that resulted from an impartial application of the neighborhood school plan was no equivalent to segregation and there was no constitutional right to its absolute elimination.”
Early August	The Federal HEW investigation finds that Boston's segregated schools violated the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Four million dollars of federal funding may be withheld if BSC does not develop a “realistic plan” by mid-September 1965.
August 18	Gov. Volpe signs Racial Imbalance Act into law <sup>11</sup> . The Act requires all school committees in the Commonwealth to submit a plan for the elimination of segregated schools. Any committee that fails to do so will have state aid withheld. <sup>12</sup>
September 9	Operation Exodus begins, lead by Ellen Jackson of Freedom House in Roxbury. <sup>13</sup> The program will bus black students at their parents expense to schools outside their area of open enrollment.. By September 12, 200 students are involved in the program. Students arriving at these schools were confronted with openly hostile student bodies, teachers and administration. Some arrived to school buildings with locked doors, some to classrooms from which administrators had removed all the desks. For those that managed to get into the building, many were physically segregated within the school building and put in their own room.
November 2	BSC elections are held; Louise Day Hicks is elected to a third term after a campaign focusing on “Defending the Neighborhood School.” Other winning candidates included Thomas Eisenstadt, Joseph Lee, and John J. McDonough. None of the NAACP's slate of candidates were successful.
December 20	BSC and the Mayor agree to plan to increase school construction funds to \$53 million. At this time, BSC is preparing for submission to the BOE its plan under the Racial Imbalance Act in June, 1967, and construction of new schools is becoming more and more central to the contours of that plan. <sup>14</sup>

## 1966

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January 15	The Newton School Committee approves slots in Newton public schools for black elementary-age students from Boston. The plan will allow the students to continue through Newton public schools after elementary school.
February 24	BOE votes to reject BSC's integration plan submitted the previous December. They concluded the plan would aggravate racial imbalance in many Boston schools and relied too heavily on new school construction without providing any means for immediate changes. <sup>15</sup>
April 15	Exodus announces to BOE that it plans to expand to 500 students. BSC rejects busing as a solution to Boston school segregation, while approving

11 1965 Acts c. 641.

12 *Id.* § II.

13 USCOCR Report at 62; *see also* MRC Packet at 4-5.

14 Boston School Committee, 1966-67 Plan Towards the Elimination of Racial Imbalance in the Public Schools, June 1967.

15 MRC Packet at 5.

its use to alleviate overcrowding only.

Education Commissioner Kiernan cuts state aid to Boston schools by \$4 million.<sup>16</sup>

- May 6 National Committee for the Support of the Public Schools launches awareness campaign entitled “Who Cares About Racial Imbalance in Schools.”
- May 13 State Rep. William Bulger (D-South Boston), at the request of BSC members Louise Day Hicks and William O'Connor, introduces bill to repeal the Racial Imbalance Act.
- June 2 BSC rejects redistricting as a solution to school desegregation.<sup>17</sup>
- June 13 BSC submits to BOE its racial balancing plan.
- June 28 In response to BSC's June 13 plan, BOE demands that BSC move about 2,000 black students from segregated schools by the beginning of the 1966-67 school year.
- BOE rejects BSC's racial balancing plan.<sup>18</sup>
- July 1 Boston Mayor John F. Collins announces that the lost state aid will be compensated for through local taxes.
- July 7 BSC sends its original racial balance plan back to BOE unchanged.
- July 27 BOE rejects BSC plan again.
- July 28 BSC decides to pursue litigation over the rejected racial balancing plan rather than to submit another plan. Committeeman Eisenstadt dissents from this decision, arguing that BSC should negotiate instead.
- Mayor Collins announces that the local tax rate will remain unchanged in 1966.
- August 5 BSC takes final vote of 4-0 in favor of litigating the racial balancing plan and *Boston School Committee v. Board of Education* is filed.<sup>19</sup> Representative by Atty. John White, BSC made three main allegations in its complaint. First, BSC argued that BOE was compelled, under the provision of the Racial Imbalance Act, to accept BSC's June 13 plan. Second, the Committee argued that the Racial Imbalance Act itself was unconstitutional under the Equal Protection Clause of the U.S. Constitution, as well as under Articles 1, 10, 11, 12, and 30 of the Massachusetts Constitution's Declaration of Rights. In effect, Boston schools argued that enforcement of the Racial Imbalance Act would itself require Boston schools to take “discriminatory action against students or groups of students based solely on factors of race and color.” Third, BSC argued that the state was exerting “economic pressure on [BSC] by threatening to withhold funds designed to put into effect the state's plan for ending alleged racial imbalance.”
- September 8 The Metropolitan Council for Educational Opportunity (METCO) begins program to bus about 220 black students to seven suburban school districts, including Wellesley, Braintree, Arlington, Lincoln, Brookline, Newton and Lexington. The program is funded, at a cost of about \$140 per pupil by federal

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16 *Id.* at 5-6.

17 *Id.* at 6.

18 *Id.*

19 *Id.* at 6-7.

and private grants.

- October 18 BSC reclassifies Chinese students as “white.” Without this reclassification, the number of Boston schools that are “racially imbalanced” under the Racial Imbalance Act would increase by two.  
BOE withholds \$16 million in state aid from Boston schools.
- November 23 Supt. Ohrenberger submits a \$52 million school construction plan to the state's Public Facilities Commission. Construction of new schools figures heavily in the BSC's plan to eliminate segregation.
- December 5 Trial begins in *BSC v. BOE*, running through December 8. BOE presented testimony, from Deputy Education Commissioner Thomas Curtain, that the state never pressured Boston Schools to accept the June 28 recommendations in response to BSC's plan. In addition, Ed Logue of the Boston Redevelopment Authority, testified that any real solution to the segregation problem would require “mass transportation of students.”
- December 21 Judge Donald M. Macauly delivers an opinion in *BSC v. BOE*, in which he rules that BOE acted illegally and arbitrarily in rejecting BSC's June 13 plan, but does not address the other two questions posed by BSC's suit. In addition, he orders BSC and BOE to consult with each other on future proposals under the Racial Imbalance Act. The state plans to appeal to the SJC and seek a decision on the other two questions.
- December 30 Judge Macauly issues his findings of fact to the SJC.
- December 31 BOE, ordered to reconsider BSC's racial balance plan by Judge Macauly, votes again to reject it. Its major reason in doing so was that the plan lacked major immediate relief for black students.

## 1967

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- January 24 BSC Chairman John J. McDonough states that a new racial balance plan to be proposed soon would close two all-black elementary schools (Aaron Davis and Asa Gray Schools) and transfer the roughly 500 students to other schools. In contrast, a state plan would have desegregated four schools by transferring about 2,000 students. At the same time McDonough and BSC member Louise Day Hicks criticize the Racial Imbalance Act as “poorly drafted” and “undemocratic.” BSC ultimately agrees to some state recommendations, however, to secure the release of some of the withheld funds. In addition to closing two all-black schools, BSC agrees to conform the location of newly constructed schools to state requirement. The state says that an agreement on a plan will release \$8 million in funding, and an agreement on the location of new schools will release an additional \$14 million in building aid and an additional \$8 million in general state aid.
- January 31 Suffolk Superior Court Judge Joseph Mitchell, Jr., delivers the BSC an ultimatum in the suit by Boston over the withheld state tax revenue. Mitchell orders BSC to submit an acceptable plan to BOE within 90 days of this order or forever lose about \$6.3 million in state aid. He also holds that “as a matter of law, the City of Boston is not now entitled to the funds.”<sup>20</sup>

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20 *Id.* at 7.

February 15	BSC votes to request about 60 suburban communities around Boston to begin participating in the METCO busing program.
February 25	<p>BSC sends a third plan to BOE for approval and states that if this plan is not acceptable, the impasse will be settled in court.<sup>21</sup> Elements of the plan include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Closing two almost all-black Roxbury schools.</li> <li>2. Build five new schools at locations selected by BOE.</li> <li>3. Expand the METCO program.</li> <li>4. Secure outside funding of open enrollment to expand the Exodus program.</li> <li>5. Closing ninth grade and opening sixth at Thompson, Campbell, and Dover schools to lower the age non-white students leave their neighborhood schools.</li> <li>6. Continuation of saturation enrichment program and expansion of interracial pupil exchanges.</li> </ol> <p>BSC members Hicks, Lee, and O'Connor voted against closing the two Roxbury schools, while McDonough and Eisenstadt voted yes on every section.</p>
March 15	<p>BOE approves latest BSC plan by a vote of 6-2, describing it as a “first step,” and notes that it expects the BSC to utilize more if its recommended short-term methods for eliminating segregation in schools. This plan comes to be known as the “First Stage Plan.” Approval of the plan releases about \$6 million plus construction funds that had been withheld from Boston schools.</p> <p>State legislature conducts hearings on the Racial Imbalance Law. U.S. Civil Rights Commissioner William Taylor testifies in opposition to any bill that would weaken the law. Sen. Edward Kennedy's testimony recommends patience and a full testing of the law is it exists now. After the hearings, the state's Democratic Party commits itself to retaining the law in present form, thus making it unlikely that bills sponsored by BSC members Hicks and Eisenstadt, which would weaken the Act, will pass.</p>
June 9	<p>Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court rules in <i>BSC v. BOE</i> that the Racial Imbalance Law is constitutional and rejects every argument put forth by BSC.<sup>22</sup></p> <p>BSC votes to appeal SJC's ruling to the U.S. Supreme Court.</p>
October	A racial census of Boston schools shows that segregation has increased in the 1966-67 school year by 10%. Six additional schools are segregated as defined by the Racial Imbalance Act, bringing the total to 51 out of 190 schools. BOE states that additional plans must be drawn up by BSC or additional funds will be withheld.

## 1968

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January 15	BSC's June 9 appeal to U.S. Supreme Court denied.
January 21	BSC Chairman Eisenstadt promises Boston parents six community school boards with members elected from neighborhoods.

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<sup>21</sup> *Id.*

<sup>22</sup> USCOCR Report at 73.

March 13	State legislature rejects two bills that would have weakened or repealed Racial Imbalance Act. The first, sponsored by BSC member Hicks, would have repealed the Act, and this marks the third year in a row Hicks' bill was rejected. The second, sponsored by BSC member John Kerrigan, would have exempted grades one through six from the Act.
May	Construction begins on the William Monroe Trotter School in Roxbury. The school is designed to be a magnet school to draw white students into the area.
June 12	BSC submits to BOE its Second Stage Plan. The plan has two phases: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Phase one will rely on open enrollment and METCO to bus about 775 non-white students to integrated schools.</li> <li>2. Phase two will involve the construction of eight new schools that will accommodate about 2400 non-white students.</li> </ol>
June 25	BOE unanimously approves BSC's second stage plan, but requires BSC to implement the following provisions by December 1, 1968: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Plan for construction of new schools in Roxbury as well as Dorchester.</li> <li>2. Secure financial support for expanded open enrollment program.</li> <li>3. Redraw attendance district lines.</li> <li>4. Involve parents more fully in school planning.</li> <li>5. Use savings from the METCO program to fund desegregation plans.</li> </ol>
October 22	BOE expresses displeasure with BSC's progress on June 25 changes to the Second Stage Plan and asks for a third stage plan. <sup>23</sup>
November	State legislators and black parents begin to recognize the dissipating impact of the 1965 Racial Imbalance Act. Reasons cited include a lack of enforcement by the state and a lack of interest among black parents, especially in Roxbury, to involve themselves in solutions for their schools' problems. As a result two new bills are submitted to the legislature from Thomas F. Curtain, Deputy Commissioner of Education. The first would have the state pay the entire cost of busing efforts such as Operation Exodus. The second would require the state to pay nearly the entire cost of school construction in Boston suburbs to accommodate children from segregated urban schools.  At the same time, an urban planning report submitted to BOE shows that even if Boston completes all new schools in its construction plan, as many as 20,000 non-white students will remain in segregated schools. A racial census shows that segregation is increasing, not decreasing, in Boston schools; 71% of non-white students attend segregated schools, up from 70% when the Racial Imbalance Act was passed. <sup>24</sup>

## 1969

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May 27	BSC submits third stage plan to BOE, the primary focus of which was on building nine additional schools and moving about 1390 non-white students from segregated schools.
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<sup>23</sup> MRC Packet at 8.

<sup>24</sup> *Id.* at 9.

	BOE votes to receive BSC's Third Stage Plan, but delays a vote of approval pending the results of a population study to be used for siting new schools.
July 22	BOE approves Boston's Third Stage Plan.
September 15	Boston City Council approves proposal for funding busing of about 2500 students to integrated schools, to be reimbursed by the state. Louise Day Hicks, who is running for City Council at this time, opposes the plan.
November	Officials at Solomon Lewenberg Junior High School, which is more than 90% black, announce a school-community advisory board to ease tensions related to school desegregation.
	At the same time, the annual racial census of Boston schools shows the number of segregated schools increasing from the 1968 schools year, from 57 to 61 in the 1969-70 school year.

## 1970

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March 3	The Model Cities Administration proposes a plan calling for about two-thirds of Boston's black students to split their time between new all-black schools in their neighborhoods and new integrated "resource centers" located elsewhere in the city.
March 4	BSC submits to BOE an amendment to the First Stage Plan.
April 28	BOE approves March 4 amendment to BSC's first stage plan.
October	Annual racial census shows 63 segregated schools in Boston, up from 61 the previous year. <sup>25</sup>
October 27	BOE votes on BSC's open enrollment policy and orders that students may transfer under the policy only if such transfer will decrease the racial imbalance of either the sending or receiving school. <sup>26</sup>

## 1971

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March 30	BOE extends deadline for Fourth Stage Plan to June 1.
May 13	BOE extends deadline for Fourth Stage Plan to June 15.
May 25	BOE votes to withhold funds from BSC for violation of an April 16 open enrollment deadline BOE had set. <sup>27</sup>
May 30	State orders BSC realign attendance districts for desegregation of junior and senior high schools by fall 1971. <sup>28</sup>
June 15	BOE receives Fourth Stage Plan from BSC, but votes to continue withholding of funds because the plan did not conform to BOE's demands regarding changes to the open enrollment policies. <sup>29</sup>
June 22	BOE rejects Fourth Stage Plan and votes to continue withholding state aid. <sup>30</sup>

25 *Id.* at 11.

26 Judith Brody, "3 Education Changes adopted," Boston Globe, Oct. 28, 1970.

27 Nina McCain, "Hub, 2 cities ruled imbalanced; state freezes \$30m in school aid," Boston Globe, May 25, 1971.

28 Larry Van Dyne, "State toughens enforcement of imbalance law," Boston Globe, May 30, 1971.

29 Larry van Dyne, "Boston Defies Sullivan on imbalance," Boston Globe, Jun. 16, 1971; *see also* MRC Packet at 13-14.

30 Larry Van Dyne, "State still holds up \$21.3m Hub School Aid," Boston Globe, Jun. 22, 1971.

Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination (MCAD) issued its findings on BSC's open enrollment plan concluded that the program was administered with discrimination on the basis of race and color and issued a cease-and-desist order.<sup>31</sup>

July 11	BSC submits amendments to Fourth Stage Plan. <sup>32</sup>
July 20	BOE rejects amendments to Fourth Stage Plan. <sup>33</sup>
August 16	BOE receives new Fourth Stage Plan amendments. <sup>34</sup>
August 23	BSC provides additional amendments to Fourth Stage Plan. <sup>35</sup>
August 31	BOE approves August 23 amendments and releases withheld funds. <sup>36</sup>
September 21	BSC votes 3-2 to abandon plans to integrate the new Lee School in Dorchester by transferring white students into the school. The Committee was under pressure from parents of Lee School children, who did not want white students in the school. <sup>37</sup>
September 28	BOE charges BSC with “trickery, scare tactics, and financial blackmail” for its reversal on the Lee School integration. The Board votes to withhold \$14 million in funds and to pursue court action over the matter. <sup>38</sup>  BOE requests that Attorney General Robert Quinn pursue legal action against BSC with the goal of securing a court-ordered comprehensive desegregation plan. <sup>39</sup>
October 25	Annual racial census shows 65-67 segregated schools in Boston. <sup>40</sup>
October 26	BSC sues BOE in Suffolk Superior Court over latest withheld funds. BOE files counter-suit, alleging that BSC has violated the Racial Imbalance Act, has purposefully increased and encouraged racial isolation in Boston schools, and has violated the 14 <sup>th</sup> amendment. <sup>41</sup>
November 30	The Office of Civil Rights at the Federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare notifies Boston that it may be operating a dual enrollment system in violation of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and risks losing federal funding. <sup>42</sup>

## 1972

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January	In response to the Boston school committee’s announcement that it intended to appoint a new superintendent for the Boston Public Schools, the Citywide
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31 USCOCR Report at 75.

32 Larry Van Dyne, “The issues in Hub School imbalance fight,” Boston Globe, Jul. 11, 1971.

33 Nina McCain, “State rejects new Hub plan,” Boston Globe, Jul. 21, 1971.

34 Nina McCain, “Hub School panel amends racial imbalance plan,” Boston Globe, Aug. 17, 1971.

35 Nina McCain, “Boston School Board offers major imbalance concessions” Aug. 24

36 Nina McCain, “State approves Boston school's race balance plan,” Boston Globe, Sep. 1, 1971.

37 Nina McCain, “Hub Board Abandons Lee School Transfers,” Boston Globe, Sep. 22, 1971; *see also* MRC Packet at 14-15.

38 Nina McCain, “Hub Imbalance Holds Up \$214 Million Aid,” Boston Globe, Sep. 28, 1971.

39 Nina McCain, “State moves against Boston School Board,” Boston Globe, Sep. 29, 1971.

40 Nina McCain, “Imbalance schools rising, census indicates,” Boston Globe, Oct. 25, 1971.

41 Peter Cowen, “Boston to sue for school money,” Boston Globe, Oct. 25, 1971; *see also* MRC Packet at 16.

42 USCOCR Report at 74; “Ohrenberger denies bias in Hub schools,” Boston Globe, Dec. 1, 1971

	Education Coalition is formed. <sup>43</sup>
February 7	NAACP announces that it plans to file a class-action lawsuit against BSC for racial discrimination. <sup>44</sup>
February 8	BSC member James Hennigan cancels February 9 meeting with federal HEW officials. <sup>45</sup>
February 9	Despite BSC's request for more time, HEW announces it will proceed with enforcement of the Civil Rights Act against Boston schools. <sup>46</sup>
February 15	BSC members Paul Tierney and James Hennigan state they support voluntary compliance with the laws and announce they will take any measure short of busing to achieve integration. <sup>47</sup>
Late February	BSC splits, with Tierney against the other four. Tierney accuses BSC of being a “do-nothing committee” that is waiting on the courts to “get them off the hook.” Tierney has made a number of motions to the Committee on the integration problem, but these have been ignored by the other members. <sup>48</sup>
February 29	BOE charges BSC with lack of progress on integration. It directs its staff to begin drawing up independent plans to achieve integration in Boston schools. Chairwoman Rae Kipp state she would rather work cooperatively with BSC but cannot wait for them. <sup>49</sup>
March 3	A study, authorized by BOE and conducted by the Harvard Center for Law and Education, recommends changing the Racial Imbalance Act so that the black-white ratio at schools is required to be the same as that in the larger population of the school's community. The study also recommends redistricting and busing as a means to integrate Boston schools. <sup>50</sup>
March 14	A public meeting is held in Dorchester on the Racial Imbalance Act, where about 300 parents speak in opposition to the law. <sup>51</sup>
March 15	Boston NAACP files class-action suit <i>Morgan v. Hennigan</i> in federal court. <sup>52</sup>
March 21	State Legislative committee on Education convenes hearings on a bill, introduced by Rep. Raymond Flynn (D-Boston) that would repeal the Racial Imbalance Act of 1965. <sup>53</sup> Over 1,000 parents attend the hearing and denounce the Act and register their opposition to busing. <sup>54</sup>
April 28	BSC elects, 4-1, William Leary as the new Superintendent of Schools.
June 2	A racially motivated disturbance occurs at the Mary E. Curley School in Jamaica Plain. Between 12 and 20 boys, all but one white and some students at

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43 USCOCR Report at 59.

44 Nina McCain, “Hub school bias stance hit on 3 fronts,” Boston Globe, Feb. 8, 1972.

45 Seymour Linscott, “Hub school board cancels HEW talk,” Boston Globe, Feb. 8, 1972.

46 William A. Henry III, “Delay denied; US will act to forbid HUB school bias,” Boston Globe, Feb. 10, 1972.

47 Judith Brody, “Tierney view to vote today on imbalance,” Boston Globe, Feb. 15, 1972.

48 George M. Collins, “Imbalance issue splits school panel,” Boston Globe, Feb. 27, 1972.

49 Nina McCain, “Impatient state to seek imbalance plan on own,” Boston Globe, Mar. 1, 1972.

50 “Report urges system-wide state imbalance law,” Boston Globe, Mar. 3, 1972.

51 Peter Cowen, “300 in Dorchester hear imbalance act assailed,” Boston Globe, Mar. 15, 1972.

52 USCOCR Report at 54; George M. Collins, “Hub NAACP files schools bias suit,” Boston Globe, Mar. 15, 1972.

53 Joseph M. Harvey, “Hearing tomorrow on plan for Hub schools,” Boston Globe, Mar. 19, 1972.

54 Nina McCain, “Crowd demands imbalanced law repeal,” Boston Globe, Mar. 21, 1972.

the Curley school, crash through the windows of the school in search of certain black students.

As a result of BSC's lack of response to the HEW Office of Civil Rights February 9, 1972, deadline, that office informs BSC that the matter has been referred to the Office of Civil Rights General Counsel for legal action.<sup>55</sup>

- June 5 700 students at the Mary E. Curley School stay out of school as a result of the June 2 incident. Parents, students, faculty, and staff hold meetings to discuss the incident.<sup>56</sup>
- June 27 BOE approves timetable for integrating Boston schools: secondary schools are to be integrated by September 1972, elementary by September 1973.<sup>57</sup>
- July 4 Education Commissioner Niel Sullivan unexpectedly resigns. He expresses anger at officials for a failure to effectively desegregate Boston schools, and for what her perceives was a weakening of the role of the Education Commissioner.<sup>58</sup>
- July 11 Gov. Francis Sargent vetoes bill that would release \$52 million in funding to Boston schools. The funds had been withheld for non-compliance with the Racial Imbalance Act.<sup>59</sup>
- August 21 BSC announces it will open four new schools on September 6, but that these schools are expected to be mostly white. The four schools are Agassiz in Jamaica Plain, William H. Kent in Charlestown, William H. Ohrenberger in West Roxbury, and Tynan in South Boston. The schools were sited and construction began before the regulations under the Racial Imbalance Act were promulgated.<sup>60</sup>
- August 23 Judge Robert Sullivan begin bench trial in suit by BSC against the State in seeking to release \$52 million in funding.<sup>61</sup>
- August 30 BSC member James Hennigan rejects Judge Sullivan's suggestion that both BSC and BOE select a representative to work out a redistricting plan for Boston schools that would satisfy the Racial Imbalance Act.
- August 31 John C. Coakley, a school planning expert with the Educational Planning Center, testifies before Judge Sullivan on the last day of the trial that it would be impossible to integrate Boston's elementary schools without forced busing.<sup>62</sup>
- September 1 William J. Leary begins his tenure as Superintendent of Boston Schools.
- September 5 Louise Day Hicks announces she will move to introduce bills at both the state and federal level that weaken or repeal the Racial Imbalance Act.<sup>63</sup>

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55 USCOCR Report at 109; George M. Collins, "HEW school suit could cost Boston \$10 million a year," Boston Globe, Jun. 3, 1972; *see also* MRC Packet at 17.

56 "700 pupils stay out, Hub school patrolled," Boston Globe, Jun. 6, 1972.

57 Muriel L. Cohen, "School balance deadline set," Boston Globe, Jun. 27, 1972.

58 Muriel L. Cohen, "Sullivan blasts officials for desegregation failure," Boston Globe, Jul. 9, 1972.

59 Jonathan Feuerbringer, "Sargent vetoes \$52m Hub school aid," Boston Globe, Jul. 11, 1972.

60 Muriel L. Cohen, "Boston to open four new imbalanced schools," Boston Globe, Aug. 21, 1972.

61 "School districting 'order' aired," Boston Globe, Aug. 24, 1972.

62 Muriel L. Cohen, "School committee turns down racial imbalance compromise," Boston Globe, Aug. 31, 1972; "Sides Rest in \$52m Hub racial imbalance trial," Boston Globe, Aug. 31, 1972.

63 "Hicks set to challenge imbalance law," Boston Globe, Sep. 5, 1972.

September 19	The federal Department of Housing and Urban development announces that it has found Boston schools in violation of Civil Rights Act of 1964. Hearings by HUD begin on Boston's violation of the Civil Rights Act.
September 25	Federal Administrative Judge Laurence Ring, presiding over the hearings on Boston Schools brought by the Offices of Civil Rights at HEW and HUD, tours bus routes and two elementary schools in Boston. The hearings center on charges that the two schools, Lee in Dorchester and Stephen Weld in Roslindale, were segregated by deliberate action on the part of BSC, and that Boston schools failed to provide for the education of thousands of Spanish-speaking children who are not enrolled in the schools. <sup>64</sup>
September 26	BSC announces a task force to work with BOE on school integration, to include William J. Harrison of Dorchester; Robert Donahue of Milton and principal of Washington Irving School in Roslindale; Dean Yarborough of Sudbury and Carmen Necheles of Newton as external advisors; John Gray of Hingham and Robert Murray of Brantree of the Educational Planning Center; and John Doherty of Norwood, and president of the Boston Teachers Union.
September 27	<p>Judge Robert Sullivan rules in favor of BSC in suit over \$52 million in withheld funds.<sup>65</sup> In his ruling, Judge Sullivan held that BOE had acted “arbitrarily, in abuse of its discretion and in a manner not consistent with the public interest.” He also noted that withholding funds from BSC “not only jeopardized the program for racial balancing and equal education opportunity within the Boston Schools, but it actually imperiled the entire public education system.” Though he ruled for BSC, he ordered it to prepare a plan by June, 1973 that would achieve “maximum progress” in integrating Boston schools. However, he rejected arguments that forced busing was the only solution to integrating Boston schools.</p> <p>Judge Sullivan's order outlined a seven stage plan for BSC and BOE to bring Boston Schools into compliance.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. BSC must prepare a short term plan for “maximum progress” toward integration by June 20, 1973</li> <li>2. BOE must make specific recommendations to BSC as to the contents of the short-term plan by October 6, 1972.</li> <li>3. BOE must either approve the plan or make a single counter-plan proposed by November 16, 1972.</li> <li>4. If no court appeal is taken, the short-term plan shall go into effect by November 21, 1972.</li> <li>5. A court appointed special master will serve from November 21, 1972 to June 30, 1973 and make written reports to the court on the progress of the plan.</li> <li>6. BSC must integrate Lee School and all schools constructed since 1966 by January 1, 1973.</li> </ol>
October 3	BOE approves flexible guidelines for redrawing Boston's attendance districts, a plan largely preserving existing neighborhood patterns. At the same time, BOE

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<sup>64</sup> Muriel L. Cohen, “Judge visits imbalance case schools,” Boston Globe, Sep. 26, 1972.

<sup>65</sup> Joseph M. Harvey, “\$52m ordered freed for Hub schools,” Boston Globe, Sep. 27, 1972; *see also* MRC Packet at 17-18.

	named two task forces composed of education leaders and staff at the State Department of Education. The panels were to work on the Boston and Springfield integration cases. <sup>66</sup>
October 4	BSC and BOE lawyers argue before a single justice of the SJC to seek changes in two apparently conflicting court orders about concerning the funds withheld over the integration problem. <sup>67</sup>
October 6	BOE short-term plan presented to BSC.
October 16	\$42 million in withheld funds released to Boston schools. BSC files formal appeal with Suffolk Superior Court over \$3 million in interest on withheld funds. <sup>68</sup>
	BSC appeals Judge Sullivan's September 27 timetable. <sup>69</sup>
November 2	SJC Justice Hennessey, denies the BSC's request for a stay in meeting its November 6 deadline for desegregation. <sup>70</sup>
November 6	BSC submits plan proposing voluntary or mandatory metropolitan school programs as part of larger integration plan. <sup>71</sup>
November 8	The Boston School Representatives, an outgrowth of Education Commissioner Neil Sullivan's Youth Advisory Council (established in Spring 1969 after school disturbances) reprimand BSC and BOE for failing to seek their advice in drafting integration plans. They also charge BSC with ignoring BOE mandate that it set up human relations councils in each school district. <sup>72</sup>
November 9	BOE rejects BSC latest integration plan, a slightly amended version of the Fourth Stage plan adopted in August, 1971. BOE charges that the plan would not result in action in time to reduce racial imbalance by June 1973 as required by Judge Sullivan's order. <sup>73</sup>
November 16	BOE approves its own plan for integration. The plan divides the city into 30 elementary school districts, 24 of which are integrated under the terms of the Racial Imbalance Act, the rest are not. Seven intermediate districts (grades six through eight) and 10 high school districts would be created. As part of the plan, BOE sets limits on the distance students must travel to attend school: two miles for elementary schools, three for intermediate schools, and 3.5 miles for high schools. Reassignment of students would be left to BSC, but the plan states they must be assigned by February 28, 1973. The actual transfer to new schools would occur in the fall of 1973. BSC members express their dissatisfaction with the new BOE plan. <sup>74</sup>
November 21	Hearings at Suffolk Superior Court continue. BSC argues that BOE's plan

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66 James Worsham, "Mass. Board sets guides for redistricting Hub schools," Boston Globe, Oct. 4, 1972.

67 George M. Collins, "School aid to Hub may face new delay," Boston Globe, Oct. 7, 1972.

68 "Board suit asks \$3m in imbalance interest," Boston Globe, Oct. 17, 1972.

69 "School board appeals racial balance timetable," Boston Globe, Oct. 16, 1972.

70 "Imbalance delay denied Hub," Boston Globe, Nov. 2, 1972.

71 Muriel L. Cohen, "Hub imbalance plan includes suburbs," Boston Globe, Nov. 6, 1972.

72 Phyllis Coons, "Students demand say in balance plans," Boston Globe, Nov. 9, 1972.

73 George M. Collins, "Hub school plan rejected," Boston Globe, Nov. 9, 1972.

74 Richard Weintraub, "State drafts own plan to balance Hub schools," Boston Globe, Nov. 16, 1972; *see also* MRC Packet at 18.

would require massive forced busing and questioned who would pay for it.<sup>75</sup>

Dr. John A. Finger, consultant to the BOE's special task force on integration suggest that Boston's elementary schools could be integrated by closing 10 predominantly black schools and transferring the students to predominantly white schools.<sup>76</sup>

- November 29 BSC asks Suffolk Superior Court to remove the January 1 deadline for integrating the Trotter, Lee and Hennigan Schools.<sup>77</sup>
- November 30 Hearings before Suffolk Superior Court end. BSC lodges their official opposition to BOE's November 16 plan.
- December 6 Judge Sullivan alters his September 27 order to require desegregation of the Trotter, Lee and Hennigan schools by September, 1973, rather than January 2, 1973.<sup>78</sup>
- December 16 South Boston parents organized school boycott to take effect if court-ordered integration plans force transfers of white students into Roxbury schools and black children into South Boston schools.<sup>79</sup>
- December 18 Judge Sullivan rejects BOE's November 16 integration plan and requests a new timetable from BSC and BOE in integration.<sup>80</sup>
- Mayor Kevin White co-sponsors a bill filed with the state house which would redefined racial imbalance as it applies to Massachusetts schools.<sup>81</sup> Schools would be "racially unbalanced" if the percentage of non-white students is 25% greater than the number of all non-white in the particular city, town, or school district. The definition is further limited to apply only to schools where the percentage of white students exceeds 80% if the school is located in or within 20 miles of a district where more than 30% of the students are non-white.
- December 20 BOE appeals Judge Sullivan's December 18 rejection of its integration plan. It also asks for a court order to halt further Superior Court proceedings in the case.<sup>82</sup>
- December 27 Gregory Anrig is selected to replace Thomas Curtain as Massachusetts Commissioner of Education.<sup>83</sup>
- December 28 SJC orders temporary halt to all further proceedings at Suffolk Superior Court and take control of the integration plan case. Still unsettled are the questions of how many students must be bused and how far.<sup>84</sup>
- December 31 BOE votes again to withhold funds from BSC because of lack of progress

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75 "Race balance plan held too expensive," Boston Globe, Nov. 21, 1972.

76 Richard Weintraub, "Consultant suggests closing 10 imbalanced Hub schools," Boston Globe, Nov. 22, 1972.

77 Richard Weintraub, "Boston board asks court to cancel school balance deadline," Boston Globe, Nov. 30, 1972.

78 Richard Weintraub, "Judge extends balance deadline to Sept. 1973," Boston Globe, Dec. 6, 1972.

79 USCOCR Report at 81; Muriel L. Cohen, "S. Boston parents vow school boycott to halt busing," Boston Globe, Dec. 16, 1972.

80 Joseph M. Harvey, "Judge Sullivan kills state's plan to racially balance Hub schools," Boston Globe, Dec. 19, 1972. *see also* MRC Packet at 18-19.

81 Muriel L. Cohen "Judge asks hearings now on imbalance," Boston Globe, Dec. 19, 1972; "White backs bill to redefine imbalance," Boston Globe, Dec. 19, 1972.

82 "Imbalance ruling appealed," Boston Globe, Dec. 21, 1972.

83 James Worsham, "Enforcing imbalance law only part of the job, Anrig says," Boston Globe, Dec. 28, 1972.

84 Joseph M. Harvey, "Bus issue aired in high court," Boston Globe, Dec. 28, 1972.

toward integration.

## 1973

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January 5	Final briefs are submitted in the HEW / HUD hearings on violations of the Civil Rights Act. <sup>85</sup>
January 15	Judge Sullivan files report with SJC saying that BSC alone has “the necessary data, personnel, and expertise” needed to integrate the city's schools. <sup>86</sup>
January 23	BOE votes to withhold \$50 million in funds to BSC pending an outcome of the case currently before the SJC. <sup>87</sup>
January 28	Mayor Kevin White criticizes BOE for withholding funds from Boston schools and promises to “do everything possible to retrieve the money.” <sup>88</sup>
February 2	SJC upholds the Superior Court's order that BSC prepare an integration plan for Boston schools and denies the city's request for interest on the withheld state school aid. <sup>89</sup>
February 5	Trial begins in <i>Morgan v. Hennigan</i> before Federal District Court Judge Arthur Garrity. <sup>90</sup>  Federal District Court Judge Stephen Roth of Michigan becomes first federal judge to order a northern city (Detroit) to involve suburban cities in busing programs as part of desegregation plans. <sup>91</sup>
February 8	SJC hears arguments in appeal by BOE over Suffolk Superior Court's rejection of its integration plans.
February 15	SJC overturns Judge Sullivan's December 18 rejection of BOE's integration plan, but nonetheless orders the state to produce a new or revised plan by March 19. The court also refused to order, at the City of Boston's request, that the state was prohibited from withholding additional funds from Boston schools. <sup>92</sup>
February 27	John Coakley of the Educational Planning Center, testifies in federal court in <i>Morgan v. Hennigan</i> that BSC never showed any concrete interest in integrating Boston's schools. <sup>93</sup>
March 1	More than 1000 black and white parents and politicians attend the eighth annual hearings on the Racial Imbalance Act. All five members of BSC spoke in favor of repealing the law, while Mayor Kevin White and four members of the legislative black caucus spoke in favor of the Act. <sup>94</sup> Opposition to the law was particularly heated from Rep. George DiLorenzo (D-East Boston), who pounded the podium as he proclaimed the state “will never, never, never, bus in East

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85 Muriel L. Cohen, “The Boston Case: Federal imbalance trial Jan. 22 could order unprecedented suburban busing for Hub pupils,” *Boston Globe*, Jan. 7, 1973.

86 Muriel Cohen, “Judge says Boston should plan school balance,” *Boston Globe*, Jan. 16, 1973.

87 “State withholds \$50m from Boston till court acts on imbalance,” *Boston Globe*, Jan. 24, 1973.

88 Untitled article,” *Boston Globe*, Jan. 28, 1973.

89 Muriel Cohen, “High court upholds Boston imbalance ruling,” *Boston Globe*, Feb. 3, 1973; *see also* MRC Packet at 19.

90 Muriel Cohen, “Federal state school bias trials open in Hub,” *Boston Globe*, Feb. 4, 1973.

91 *Id.*

92 USCOCR Report at 76; “State high court sets new date for Boston school balance plan,” *Boston Globe*, Feb. 16, 1973.

93 “Hub school board accused of disinterest in balance,” *Boston Globe*, Feb. 28, 1973.

94 James Worsham & Jonathan Fuerbringer, “1000 jam State House for imbalance hearing,” *Boston Globe*, Mar. 2, 1973.

	Boston.” City Councilor Albert L. O’Neil was more temperate, but nonetheless proclaimed that “they’re not going to bus these children.”
March 2	Federal Administrative Judge Laurence Ring, presiding over the federal HEW and HUD Civil Rights Act hearing, rules that Boston runs a dual school system, which “constitutes <i>de jure</i> segregation as defined by Act.” He orders federal funds totaling about \$8 million be withheld from the city. The programs that would be most affected by the cutoff of funds include programs for the handicapped, library aid, and supplementary services and vocational education. BSC Chairman Paul Tierney states that the Committee will appeal the ruling. <sup>95</sup>
March 6	Gregory Anrig sworn in as Massachusetts Commissioner of Education.
March 15	BOE releases its plan for integrating Boston schools. The plan would double the number of elementary schools and create a uniform grade structure in newly drawn districts across the city, establishing K-5 elementary schools, 6-8 middle schools, and four-year high schools. <sup>96</sup>
	BSC asks SJC to order BOE to release about \$11 million in withheld funds. <sup>97</sup>
March 16	SJC, Justice Hennessey, grants BSC’s request for an injunction, blocking the upcoming hearings on BOE’s integration plan. <sup>98</sup>
March 19	Justice Hennessey vacates March 16 injunction, allowing hearings on state’s integration plan to begin the next day.
March 20	Hearings begin on BOE’s integration plan, presided over by Harvard law professor Louis Jaffe. John McMahon, attorney for the Boston Teacher’s Union, requests a delay of 10 days to study the plan. BSC requests a three-week delay of hearings. <sup>99</sup>
March 22	Closing arguments in <i>Morgan v. Hennigan</i> . BOE also requests that it be dropped as a defendant in the suit.
March 23	Boston parents testify in hearings on BOE’s integration plan. Almost all the testimony is unfavorable toward the plan.
Mach 27	Boston parents demonstrate at the State House, City Hall, and BOE offices during hearings on state’s integration plan in response to Prof. Jaffe’s rejection of a proposal by Louise Day Hicks that community hearings at night. <sup>100</sup>
March 29	BSC endorses a resolution supporting a march and rally planned for April 3, 1973 against forced busing. BSC decides to distributes leaflets to school children that call parents’ attention to the protest. <sup>101</sup> Boston City Counsel Herbert Gleason says the BSC’s endorsement of the event is illegal. <sup>102</sup>
March 30	Boston parents attempt to block BSC’s participation in the April 3 event, but fail

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95 USCOCR Report at 109; James Worsham, “Hub schools ‘segregated,’ US funds cut,” Boston Globe, Mar. 2, 1973.; *see also* MRC Packet at 19.

96 Muriel Cohen, “School busing in Hub doubles in state’s plan,” Boston Globe, Mar. 15, 1973.

97 “Boston asks release of \$11m in school aid funds,” Boston Globe, Mar. 16, 1973.

98 “Hub school plan hearing delayed,” Boston Globe, Mar. 17, 1973.

99 USCOCR Report at 76; Muriel Cohen, “Parents protest at 3 sites during imbalance hearings,” Boston Globe, Mar. 21, 1973.

100 *Id.*

101 Muriel Cohen, “Hub school board to endorse busing protest,” Boston Globe, Mar. 29, 1973.

102 Muriel Cohen, “Antibusing support called illegal by Hub,” Boston Globe, Mar. 30, 1973.

- to secure either a restraining order or injunction from federal court.<sup>103</sup>
- April 2 Suffolk Superior Court refuses to issue an injunction, sought by Ad Hoc Parents committee for Quality Education, to stop BSC's support of anti-busing march planned for April 3.<sup>104</sup>
- April 3 Morning hearings on state's integration plan canceled by Prof. Louis Jaffe so principals could participate in anti-busing protest on Boston Common.<sup>105</sup>
- April 10 Mayor Kevin White introduces a proposal to develop magnet school program in Boston and to restructure BSC. He also endorses three pieces of legislation currently before the legislature: (1) Full state funding of the METCO program; (2) a bill to equalize school financing throughout the state; and (3) a bill that would allow any school operating below appropriate achievement levels to be taken over by the state.<sup>106</sup>
- April 18 Senate President Kevin Harrington (D-Salem) and House Speaker David M. Bartley (D-Holyoke) announce their support for new legislation, introduced by Rep. Raymond Flynn (D-Boston) and BSC Chairman Paul Tierney, that would require written parental consent for busing.<sup>107</sup>
- At the hearings on the state integration plan, John Coakley testifies that the state plan for kindergarten and elementary schools would endanger students because they would have to travel through bad areas of the city.<sup>108</sup>
- April 25 Legislative Committee on Education rejects Rep. Flynn's parental consent bill.<sup>109</sup>
- April 26 Speaker of the House David M. Bartley announces his support for changing the definition of "racially imbalanced" in the Racial Imbalance Act from more than 50% non-white to more than 70% black.<sup>110</sup>
- May 2 Gov. Francis Sargent meets with the leaders of an anti-busing protest staged at the State House this morning. He announces that he does not support repeal of the Racial Imbalance Act, but is "anxious to make it work by adding amendments."<sup>111</sup>
- An anti-busing demonstration takes place before the State House.<sup>112</sup> At the same time, the House votes 131-97 to repeal the Racial Imbalance Act, but the Senate votes 31-6 to retain it.<sup>113</sup>
- May 14 House approves bill allowing students to attend the public school nearest their homes and outlawing school busing without parental consent.
- May 15 House approves bill to require voter approval in a school district before a

103 Muriel Cohen, "Imbalance law opposition by Hub Committee upheld," Boston Globe, Mar. 31, 1973.

104 "Parents bid against school board fails," Boston Globe, Apr. 2, 1973.

105 "Morning school hearing canceled due to protest," Boston Globe, Apr. 3, 1973.

106 Muriel Cohen, "White offers school reforms linking suburbs to integration," Boston Globe, Apr. 10, 1973.

107 Muriel Cohen, "New bill pushed to make busing subject to parental consent," Boston Globe, Apr. 18, 1973.

108 Phyllis Coons, "State balance plan held peril to child safety," Boston Globe, Apr. 19, 1973.

109 Joseph Rosenbloom, "Busing by consent loses ground on Beacon Hill," Boston Globe, Apr. 26, 1973.

110 Jonathan Fuerbringer, "Bartley will back imbalance law change," Boston Globe, Apr. 27, 1973.

111 James Worsham, "Sargent 'backs' Imbalance Law," Boston Globe, May 2, 1973.

112 Muriel Cohen, "Parents march against busing again today," Boston Globe, May 2, 1973.

113 Joseph Rosenbloom, "House votes to kill Racial Imbalance Law; Senate would keep it," Boston Globe, May 3, 1973.

- change to district lines.<sup>114</sup>
- May 29 Prof. Louis Jaffe releases report to BOE after completing hearings on state's integration plan.<sup>115</sup> Jaffe advised BOE that the state's plan should go into affect and was consistent with the Racial Imbalance Act. However, he recommended that South Boston High School, Gavin School in South Boston, and the Hurley School in the South End, be exempted from student exchanges because of South Boston's hostility toward blacks. He also urged four changes to the state's plan:
1. BOE should accept proposals by the Hennigan Community School Council (a parents group) which would return the school to its original use as an integrated elementary school instead of using it as an intermediate school.
  2. BOE should guarantee Trotter School seats for children whose parents helped plan the school.
  3. BOE should revise two Dorchester school districts to ensure continuance of the multi-million dollar Marshall and Holland Schools.
  4. BOE should restudy districting for South Boston High School, Girls High School, and the Gavin and Hurley Schools.
- BOE takes plan and Prof. Jaffe's recommendations under advisement.
- June 21 The U.S. Supreme Court delivers its first opinion concerning segregation in a northern city.<sup>116</sup> The court rules that intentional discrimination in part of a school system leaves the entire system tainted and subject to court action. Additionally, where intentional segregation has been shown with respect to a significant portion of the system, authorities must prove that their actions involving other segregated schools were not likewise motivated. Any northern school system with a substantial pocket of demonstrable segregation will be regarded as an entirely dual system with an unconstitutional level or discrimination.
- June 25 BOE renews its order to BSC to desegregated by September, 1974.<sup>117</sup>
- June 26 BSC announces its intention to appeal BOE's order to integrate the schools to the SJC.<sup>118</sup> BOE votes to overrule Prof. Jaffe's recommendations that South Boston be exempted from the school integration plan. BOE adopts amendments to its plan to:
1. Keep Holland and Marshall Schools as grades K-8.
  2. Follow a plan for Jamaica Plain school districting as proposed by the Hennigan Community Council.
  3. Give present Trotter School families priority in future seat assignments.
- BSC has 60 days to modify the final plan.
- July 3 BSC appeals to a single Justice of the SJC BOE's adoption of its modified plan.

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114 Joseph Rosenbloom, "School boundary referenda endorsed in House busing debate," Boston Globe, May 16, 1973.

115 Muriel Cohen, "State advisor would excuse So. Boston from race plan," Boston Globe, May 30, 1973.

116 "Schools held liable for bias," Boston Globe, Jun. 22, 1973.

117 Muriel Cohen, "Boston told to implement race balance plan in 1974," Boston Globe, Jun. 25, 1973; *see also* MRC Packet at 19-20.

118 Muriel Cohen, "Hub to fight '74 balance order," Boston Globe, Jun. 26, 1973.

- The U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, in a suit brought by BSC candidate Patricia Bonner-Lyons and the Ad Hoc Committee for Quality Education over BSC's endorsement of anti-busing rallies, rules that notices of anti-busing rallies may not be distributed in classrooms or on school property unless opposing views are also presented.<sup>119</sup>
- July 5 Judge Arthur Garrity reopens *Morgan v. Hennigan* for hearings on a new issue brought by plaintiffs concerning assignment of the newly constructed Fenway school building. Plaintiffs allege that BSC's assignment of the building to Girl's Latin School instead of English High School is evidence of discrimination, as Girl's Latin is mostly white and English High is mostly black.<sup>120</sup>
- July 29 The Educational Planning Center states that if the Racial Imbalance Act were changed to define "racially imbalanced" as 70-to-30 white/non-white ratio, only 47, rather than 64, of Boston's schools would be imbalanced.
- August 3 SJC Justice Herbert Wilkins denies BSC's appeal of the state's June 26 order to adopt or modify the state's plan with 60 days.<sup>121</sup>
- August 28 Massachusetts Senate votes to suspend the Racial Imbalance Act for one year.<sup>122</sup>  
BOE extends deadline for BSC to submit implementation plans for state's integration plan to September 23.. BOE also grants Boston a waiver to allow late opening of the new Boston English High School in the Fenway.<sup>123</sup>
- September 25 BOE requests a court order from the SJC to require Boston School Department to submit its implementation timetable for the state's integration plan without getting BSC approval.<sup>124</sup>
- October 29 Unanimous SJC rules that Boston must integrate its schools by September, 1974, according to the state's plan.<sup>125</sup> If Boston Schools officials fail to act promptly, BOE can withhold millions of dollars in state aid and can notify the School Building Assistance Commission to withhold funds for any new school construction. BSC announces that it will appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.  
Officials from the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and the Massachusetts Task Force on Racial Imbalance review the court-ordered integration plan for Boston schools to see if it qualifies the city for federal desegregation funds. A requirement for such funds is that city must be under a court order to desegregate.<sup>126</sup>
- November 1 Boston School department readies contingency proposals for compliance with the state's integration plan. BSC did not authorize preparation of the proposals.<sup>127</sup>

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119 "Anti-busing notices barred in schools unless rebutted," Boston Globe, Jul. 3, 1973.

120 William F. Doherty, "Federal Court renews race-balance case involving two Boston high schools," Boston Globe, Jul. 6, 1973.

121 "School balance rule upheld," Boston Globe, Aug. 3, 1973.

122 "Hub school board wins extension on seeking revision of racial plan," Boston Globe, Aug. 29, 1973.

123 *Id.*

124 Jean Caldwell, "Hub committee may lose voice in balance plan," Boston Globe, Sep. 26, 1973.

125 James Worsham, "US may help Boston pay costs of school balancing," Boston Globe, Oct. 31, 1973; *see also* MRC Packet at 20-21.

126 *Id.*

127 Muriel Cohen, "Hub schools ready compliance plan," Boston Globe, Nov. 1, 1973.

November 11	Gov. Francis Sargent vetoes legislation that would give Boston voters the decision on whether school districts were to be changed for the purpose of implementing the state's integration plan. Rep. Royal Bolling, Sr., (D-Roxbury) argued that the push to override the veto amounted to legislators “being asked to aid and abet the School committee in flouting the law we have put on the books. What could be more ridiculous?” <sup>128</sup>
November 12	The state House of Representatives votes to sustain Sargent's veto of the November 11 legislation. <sup>129</sup>
November 14	SJC Justice Edward Hennessey, ruling on BOE's September 25 request for a deadline for Boston Schools to submit its implementation plans, orders that the plan be submitted by December 11 and include any desired modification of the plan as adopted by BOE. Justice Reardon, in support of the court's decision cited eight years of “inaction and delay” by BSC. <sup>130</sup>
November 20	BSC prepares to meet December 11 deadline. Boston School Department staff ordered to prepare: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Proposed modifications to the plan and technical plans for carrying it out to meet December 11 deadline.</li> <li>2. An application for Federal desegregation funds.</li> </ol>
Early December	Two to three thousand white students have left Boston schools in the previous year and about 1,000 black students have begun attending. <sup>131</sup> BSC requests a delay in the December 11 deadline. <sup>132</sup> BSC Counsel James St. Clair informs the Committee that their decision to appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court the SJC's October 31 ruling would be fruitless and that he will not carry the appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. They are also informed that the City will not pay for the appeal. <sup>133</sup>
December 11	BSC votes to take three actions: <sup>134</sup> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Unanimously votes to comply with the court order to desegregate Boston schools by September, 1974.</li> <li>2. Votes 4-1 (with Tierney against) to appeal the state's integration plan to the U.S. Supreme Court.</li> <li>3. Votes 3-2 (McDonough and Kerrigan against) to apply for Federal desegregation funds, notwithstanding having been warned that the appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court may negate the application for such funds, as applicant school systems must accept court orders to desegregate in order to receive funds.</li> </ol>
December 14	State Racial Imbalance Task Force, headed by Harvard Prof. Harold Hunt,

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128 Jonathan Fuerbringer, “House to reconsider vote on new school district lines,” Boston Globe, Nov. 11, 1973.

129 Jonathan Fuerbringer, “Boston imbalance law upheld by House,” Boston Globe, Nov. 12, 1973.

130 Joseph Harvey, “Court tells Hub: comply on balance by Dec. 11, 1973,” Boston Globe, Nov. 15, 1973.

131 Muriel Cohen, “School board wants imbalance-deadline delay,” Boston Globe, Dec. 4, 1973.

132 *Id.*

133 James Worsham, “Board delays racial balance decision,” Boston Globe, Dec. 11, 1973.

134 James Worsham, “Boston school board votes to comply with racial balance order,” Boston Globe, Dec. 11, 1973.; *see also* MRC Packet at 3-4 (detailing the back-and-forth between BOE and BSC over the next few months).

reviews Boston's implementation plans and timetable for integration and recommends to BOE that it reject the City's timetable.<sup>135</sup>

December 18 BOE approves BSC's implementation schedule, with the exception of student and teacher assignments. BSC has postponed these plans until September 1974. In response BOE and the SJC order BSC to remain with in the original timetable, which calls for such assignments to be made by April 15, 1974.<sup>136</sup>

## 1974

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January 14, 1974 BSC chairman Kerrigan files bill with state legislature to expand METCO program from 1900 to 19,000 children and 85 cities and towns – a ten-fold increase at a cost of over \$25 million. Consulting on the proposal was Northeastern University Prof. Gregory Coffin, who had consulted on the desegregation plans implemented in Evanston Illinois.<sup>137</sup>

Mid-February METCO Executive Director Jean McGurre says Boston must solve its own educational problems before looking to metropolitanization of schools. Also says Boston must implement the Racial Imbalance Act first and that METCO is voluntary and must be invited into suburban communities by town officials.

March 4 Rep. Raymond Flynn (D-Boston) asks Boston City Council to submit busing question to Boston voters at a special election on June 4, 1974. The so-called “Parent's Petition Bill” was to be submitted as Home Rule legislation and would ask voters: “Shall Boston public school children be assigned to a particular Boston public school on the basis of race, sex, or creed without the consent of their parents or legal guardians.?” Before it could be placed on the ballot the bill needed the approval of the City Council, Mayor Kevin White, Gov. Francis Sargent, and 5,000 certified signatures.<sup>138</sup>

March 7 Atlanta Mayor Maynard Jackson, on a visit to Boston, accused Boston of hypocrisy in pledging equal education, stating that the city had “no real interest in equal education.” He also noted that Atlanta, in the deep south, has made more progress toward integration than Boston had.<sup>139</sup>

March 8 Mayor's office receives 5,000 calls from citizens against busing asking that he sign the City Council order to put Rep. Flynn's busing question on the ballot.<sup>140</sup>

March 11 Mayor White signs Rep. Flynn's busing referendum and City Council approves it unanimously.<sup>141</sup>

The Columbia Point Area Planning Action Council votes against the court-ordered state integration plan based on its use of busing. Chairwoman Sandy Young appoints an 11-member steering committee to prepare a “united plan of action.”

March 19 BSC member Kathleen Sullivan meets with community members in Roxbury concerning desegregation. She provides information on how the Racial

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135 Muriel Cohen, “State Board may kill Hub school plan,” Boston Globe, Dec. 15, 1973.; *see also* MRC Packet at 6.

136 James Worsham, “Most of Hub timetable for balance plan OK'd,” Boston Globe, Dec. 19, 1973.

137 Muriel Cohen, “Kerrigan seeks expansion of busing,” Boston Globe, Jan. 14, 1974.

138 “Hicks, Flynn to ask council balance stands,” Boston Globe, Mar. 4, 1974; *see also* MRC Packet 24.

139 Bob Pinderhugh, “Hub schools lag behind in integration.” Bay State Banner, Mar. 7, 1974

140 Arthur Jones, “School busing foes flood City hall with 5000 calls,” Boston Globe, Mar. 8, 1974.

141 Robert A. Jordan, “Mayor White signs petition for referendum on busing,” Boston Globe, Mar. 12, 1974.

- Imbalance Act will impact residents of Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, and Dorchester.<sup>142</sup>
- March 20 Hearings take place at the state legislature on Rep. Flynn's busing referendum. Rep. Royal Bolling, Sr., becomes a main opponent of the bill. The committee approves the bill and sends it to the House for a vote.<sup>143</sup>
- March 27 Gov. Sargent announces his approval of the busing referendum, but states that his understanding is that it is a “non-binding expression of opinion.”<sup>144</sup>  
The state Senate approves the referendum bill 29-10. Also, Rep. Flynn response to Gov. Sargent's statement and says that if the bill passes, busing would be prohibited without parental consent. Louise Day Hicks states that passage of the parental consent requirement would be “tantamount to repeal of the Racial Imbalance Law.”<sup>145</sup>
- March 31 The Chinese Education Committee, headed by President Deanna Wong, holds a meeting to discuss the possibility, announced by Boston schools, that Chinese students will be transferred to other schools, including Charlestown High School and the Michaelangelo School in the North End. Attendees expresses concern over whether Chinese / English bilingual programs will be at risk. Deanna Wong stated her concern that the Racial Imbalance Act will take precedence over the Bilingual Education law.<sup>146</sup>
- Early April Various Civil Rights organizations engage in a sustained lobbying effort in Congress to defeat a number of provisions that would either ban forced busing as a means for integrating schools or reopen court cases in which such a remedy was order. Black members of Congress called the proposals “back door attempts to amend the constitution” and argued that the bills themselves were unconstitutional.<sup>147</sup>
- April 1 Massachusetts Department of Education releases final form of the integration plan. The plan redraws all attendance districts within Boston, but does not affect kindergarten children, who will be assigned on the basis of available space, proximity to school, and parental requests.<sup>148</sup>  
BSC asks BOE to allow juniors at South Boston High and Girls Latin High (an all-black school) to remain in their present buildings if they are assigned as seniors next year to the new combined South Boston – Girls High district.<sup>149</sup>  
James McIntyre, counsel for state Senate says the busing referendum may be unconstitutional under the 14<sup>th</sup> amendment. Final decision on constitutionality must come before House votes to approve the bill.
- April 3 Mayor White and BSC Chairman Kerrigan urge expansion of the METCO program at hearings before the Joint Legislative Committee on Education.

142 “Sullivan talks busing in Roxbury,” Bay State Banner, Mar. 14, 1974.

143 Michael Kenney, “Bill on busing referendum moves to floor of Senate,” Boston Globe, Mar. 26, 1974.

144 William A. Henry III, “Sargent would OK busing referendum,” Boston Globe, Mar. 27, 1974.

145 *Id.*: William A. Henry III “Sargent, Flynn disagree on effect of busing vote,” Boston Globe, Mar. 30, 1974.

146 “Imbalance Law to affect Chinatown,” Sampan, Apr. 1, 1974; Manli Ho, “Chinese-Americans ask effect of busing.” Sampan, Apr. 1, 1974.

147 “Civil Rights Coalition Works for Check on Anti-Busing Bill,” Boston Globe, Bay State Banner, Apr. 4, 1974.

148 James Worsham, “School Committee reports to court today on balance plan,” Boston Globe, Apr. 2, 1974.

149 *Id.*

Before the same panel, anti-busing parents swear never to accept forced busing. About 25,000 marchers and demonstrators rally outside the state house building.<sup>150</sup>

- April 4 Humberto Cardinal Medeiros states to the Education Committee his strong support for the Racial Imbalance Act, calling it “a beginning that we must make.”<sup>151</sup>
- Joint Legislative Committee on Education holds hearings on 38 bills that would repeal, alter, or amend the Racial Imbalance Act.
- April 8 BSC members Kerrigan and Sullivan, and Boston Teacher's Union president John Doherty urge expansion of the METCO program before the Education Committee hearings. Kerrigan advocates a plan to Boston METCO to 19,000 participants. Education Commissioner Anrig, Boston Model City program administrator Paul Parks, and METCO officials oppose any plans to expand the program.<sup>152</sup>
- April 11 Hyde Park parents send a letter to the Boston Globe denounces the redistricting contained within the state's integration plan. According to the letter, a child now attending the Elihu Greenwood Elementary School will be forced to walk 1.5 miles and cross a major artery to get to the Connelly School. The letter says redistricting results in too great of distances for children to walk and exposes them to danger.
- April 15 BOE mandated deadline for all school assignments for Fall, 1974, to be mailed to students.<sup>153</sup>
- April 16 SJC states that any provision binding BSC to the results of a referendum on school reassignments is unconstitutional. The court says the referendum is acceptable as a measure of public opinion, however.<sup>154</sup>
- April 17 Gov. Francis Sargent vetoes the referendum bill after the previous day's SJC opinion on its constitutionality.<sup>155</sup>
- April 29 State legislators begin another session of hearings on the repeal of the Racial Imbalance Act.<sup>156</sup> Louise Day Hicks leads anti-busing protesters in a round-the-clock vigil outside the statehouse in support of repeal.<sup>157</sup>
- May 4 Anti-racism rally takes place in Boston. Teachers, parents and university students march through the streets of Boston in demonstration criticizing BSC and the state's busing plan. Organizers accused the Committee and its supporters on the City Council – primarily Louise Day Hicks and Albert O'Neil – of building a “racist movement to cover their own guild for administrating the school system.” The coalition says the state plan would close 22 schools, most of them in black or racially mixed areas, and then put the burden on minority

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150 MRC Packet at 26.

151 “Test of Cardinal Medeiros Appeal to Retain imbalance act,” Boston Globe, Apr. 4, 1974; *see also* MRC Packet at 8.

152 William Henry, “Kerrigan, Miss Sullivan urge Metco expansion,” Boston Globe, Apr. 8, 1974.

153 James Worsham, “Boston school officials meet deadline, mail student assignments for fall,” Boston Globe, Apr. 16, 1974.

154 “New balance bill illegal, Court rules,” Boston Globe, Apr. 16, 1974.

155 William A. Henry III, “Sargent vetoes bus referendum,” Boston Globe, Apr. 18, 1974.; *see also* MRC Packet at 26.

156 MRC Packet at 27.

157 Muriel Cohen, “Busing foes begin House Vigil,” Boston Globe, Apr. 29, 1974.

children.<sup>158</sup>

- May 10 Gov. Sargent vetoes legislation that would repeal the Racial Imbalance Act and announces his support for a voluntary integration plan to be implemented under the law.<sup>159</sup> A number of state legislators, including members of the black caucus accused the Governor of being “vague, deceptive and contradictory” in his statement announcing the veto. Rep. Bill Owens accused the state of putting the “burden of integration on blacks alone” and said that if this was to be the case, then the state should grant 40% of the school budget to a black community agency to run its own neighborhood schools.<sup>160</sup>
- May 13 Results of a Boston Globe poll taken April 5-15 indicates public opinion in Boston and the suburbs favor repeal of the Racial Imbalance Act although most people favor integrated schools. The poll showed Boston's white majority favored repeal by 58% to 32%. Suburbs favored repeal 46% to 39%. Support for the statute by the Boston black community was at 53% to 28%. Hispanics, however, favored repeal by a margin of 44% to 29%.<sup>161</sup>
- May 14 Michael Dukakis, a candidate for governor in the upcoming elections, offers his own integration plan for Boston's schools. The plan would implement a major decentralization of the city's school system, dividing it into 12 community districts of about 60,000 residents each. Districts would be created along “historical, geographic, and natural boundaries” and open enrollment would be allowed “within the physical capabilities of the buildings.” Suburban communities would be induced by the state's financial and moral authority to provide seats in METCO and other such programs.<sup>162</sup>
- May 15 Boston School Department prepares an 80-page document for submission to BOE on transportation and safety recommendations. The recommendations include a proposal to hire community residents to ride buses with neighborhood children at the start of the new school year. Also included were recommendations that any elementary and middle school students who must travel over one mile, and all high school students who must travel more than 1.5 miles to school be bused. Overall, BSC reported that it would need 411 buses to carry 20,500 children each day.<sup>163</sup>
- May 21 Bostonians vote in non-binding referendum on busing.<sup>164</sup>
- Gov. Sargent proposes modifications to the Racial Imbalance Act, including the provisions below.<sup>165</sup> Many in the black community respond that the plan is more in line with what that community would like to see.<sup>166</sup>
1. Minority children should have an “absolute right” to transfer from one city

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158 David Rogers, “Antiracist' rally held in Boston,” Boston Globe, May 5, 1974.

159 William A. Henry III, “Sargent outlines plan for voluntary balance,” Boston Globe, May 11, 1974; *see also* MRC Packet at 10.

160 Bob Pinderhugh, “Sargent evokes legislature's anger over Imbalance Law,” Bay State Banner, May 16, 1974.

161 “Most want balance repeal AND balanced schools,” Boston Globe, May 13, 1974.

162 “Dukakis has district plan for schools,” Boston Globe, May 15, 1974.

163 MRC Packet at 28.

164 Gerard Weidmann, “Hub votes on busing,” Boston Globe, May 21, 1974.

165 William A. Henry III, “Sargent school plan splits legislators,” Boston Globe, May 21, 1974.; *see also* MRC Packet at 10.

166 Bob Pinderhughes, “Sargent submits compromise to state racial imbalance law,” Bay State Banner, Jun. 6, 1974.

- school where they are a majority to another city school in which they comprise less than 30% minority.
2. New state funding for magnet programs.
  3. Boston should pay most of the now-state-funded METCO program.
  4. BSC should be forced to make room for any non-white student wishing to transfer under proposal 1 above. The state should pay the transportation costs, 75% of school expansion costs, and a \$500 bonus per student to the receiving school.
- May 22 Results from the referendum: voters rejected busing by 30,798 to 2,282. Turnout is only 12%, however. Wards 9 and 12, comprising the South End and Roxbury, were the only two in the city to approve of busing.<sup>167</sup> Turnout in South Boston was the heaviest of any section of the city. Rep. Bill Owens called the election “part of the massive fraud perpetrated on the people.”
- May 23 A report release by HEW shows that integration of schools is lagging in Northern state as compared to Southern states.<sup>168</sup>
- May 28 Task force of city, police, and school officials is formed to ensure the safety of school children during implementation of integration plan.<sup>169</sup>
- May 29 State legislature holds hearings on Gov. Sargent's May 21 plan for integration. The plan is roundly criticized by black community leaders, liberal politicians and BOE.<sup>170</sup>
- June 4 Gov. Sargent's plan is largely rejected by Joint Legislative Committee on Education as being too costly. The only portion approved was the creation of city-wide magnet school programs. Rep. Raymond Flynn and others announce their support of Gov. Sargent's plan because of its voluntary nature and promise a “major effort” in the state legislature for enacting it.<sup>171</sup>
- June 13 White anti-busing legislators and the Legislative Black Caucus meet to discuss integration plans. The anti-busing legislators and state house leadership could not accept the Black Caucus proposal for neighborhood control of majority black schools.<sup>172</sup> Black caucus member Rep. Mel King stated that Sargent's proposals were “reactions to a hostile white majority” and that, if passed, the would hasten a court's finding of *de jure* segregation in Boston schools.<sup>173</sup>
- Gov. Sargent's plan is amended in the state legislature to eliminate the \$500 bonus to schools accepting transferees and to keep state funding of METCO program instead of shifting costs to Boston.
- June 19 SJC Single Justice Francis Quirico is told be BOE that it is “disturbed” by BSC's delay in completing plan for busing. Assistant Attorney General Walter

167 Bob Pinderhughes, “Voters firmly reject busing in non-binding referendum,” Bay State Banner May 30, 1974.

168 “Anti-integration fight more fierce in North,” Bay State Banner, May 23, 1974

169 Robert Jordan, “Hub forms busing-safety task force,” Boston Globe, May 28, 1974; *see also* MRC Packet at 28-29.

170 William A. Henry III, “Sargent school plan splits legislators,” Boston Globe, May 21, 1974; William A. Henry III, “Sargent Changes funding in voluntary school proposal,” Boston Globe, Jun. 4, 1974.

171 *Id.*; *see also* MRC Packet at 11.

172 William A. Henry III, “Antibusing forces reject Black Caucus proposal for local school control.” Jun. 14, 1974.; “Caucus proposal rejected on grounds of constitutionality,” Bay State Banner, Jun. 20, 1974.

173 “House amends Sargent's voluntary desegregation bill,” Bay State Banner, June 13, 1974.

Maye said that BSC had not yet asked for busing funds or signed MBTA private bus contracts. Attorney John Mirick, representing BSC, argued that busing is complex and may involve staggered schools hours.<sup>174</sup>

- June 20 MBTA General Manager Joseph Kelley writes to Superintendent William Leary stating that the MBTA could not make commitments about buses without knowing certain details such as staggered school hours, availability of private bus lines, etc. He also stated that only about half the necessary number of buses could be provided by MBTA.<sup>175</sup>
- June 21 Judge Arthur Garrity releases his opinion in *Morgan v. Hennigan*, ruling that Boston schools are unconstitutionally segregated.<sup>176</sup>
- June 22 Gov. Sargent vows to comply with Judge Garrity's order and admits his own plan is foreclosed by the the federal mandate.<sup>177</sup>
- Judge Garrity issues a warning that parents and the public must not be allowed to block efforts to end racial segregation and provides guidelines for BSC to use in complying with his order.<sup>178</sup>
- June 23 BSC chairman Kerrigan calls Judge Garrity “the man who's going to destroy Boston schools,” and labels the court's order “idiotic.” Louise Day Hicks urges BSC to appeal the Garrity decision.<sup>179</sup>
- June 24 Federal Administrative Judge Laurence Ring, presiding over the HEW / HUD Office of Civil Rights hearings, denies BSC's motion to suspend a hearing on which federally funded Boston school programs are discriminatory.
- June 26 BSC votes 3-1, against the advice of their attorneys, to appeal Judge Garrity's ruling. Only BSC member Kathleen Sullivan votes against the appeal. However, the committee reconsiders its initial vote and decides a second time, 5-0, to appeal. Kathleen Sullivan stated that she changed her vote after learning that Judge Garrity did not study the state's desegregation plan before ordering it be implemented.<sup>180</sup> In the meantime, BSC votes unanimously to comply with the order by:<sup>181</sup>
1. Presenting to the federal court two optional integration plans that would limit black enrollment to a maximum of 38.5% in any school.
  2. Releasing \$8.8 million in funds for busing, workshops, teacher and parent relations training, curriculum planning and transfers of furniture, materials and school alterations.
  3. To permit staggered opening hours from 8 a.m. to 9:30 a.m. to accommodate bus shortages.
  4. To seek contracts with private bus carriers

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174 William Doherty, “State objects to delay in busing plans,” *Boston Globe*, Jun. 20, 1974.

175 James Worsham, “MBTA hints at inability to bus all pupils in fall,” *Boston Globe*, Jun. 20, 1974.

176 Harold Anderson, “Garrity demands integration for Boston schools in fall,” *Bay State Banner*, Jun. 27, 1974; *see also* MRC Packet at 29-30.

177 Ray Richard, “Sargent vows compliance with busing order,” *Boston Globe*, June 23, 1974.

178 *Id.*

179 Joe Pilati, “Kerrigan terms court order 'idiotic;' urges US antibusing bill,” *Boston Globe*, Jun. 24, 1974.

180 Cathy Kornovich, “School Committee appeals busing order,” *Bay State Banner*, Jul. 4, 1974.

181 Muriel Cohen “Boston Schools: Committee plans to bus, but will appeal,” *Boston Globe*, Jun. 27, 1974.

5. To ask Mayor White and Gov. Sargent to honor commitments to provide money to pay for desegregation.
- June 27 Judge Garrity asks for a timetable from BSC.
- July Restore Our Alienated Rights (ROAR) is formed by anti-busing leaders and Louise Day Hicks.
- July 2 A task force of public officials for safety of school children identifies problems with the busing plan, including:<sup>182</sup>
1. An excess of 1,200 students waiting for buses near Franklin Field.
  2. A gathering of 11 buses at Morton St. and Blue Hill Ave. that would create major traffic and safety hazards.
  3. Fire alarms at major pick-up spots increase possibility of false alarms.
- 12 private bus lines offer 200 buses to help busing shortage.
- July 25 U.S. Supreme Court issues order in Detroit segregation case, barring merger of city-suburb district merger. Court holds that the remedy for school segregation must be applied within the school districts in which the constitutional violation occurred.<sup>183</sup> The National Office of Black Catholics released a statement calling the decision “a serious derailment of whatever progress has been made toward equality” and a “subversion of the only realistic method of achieving integration in some geographical areas.”<sup>184</sup>
- The State Senate enacts a bill that both appropriates funds to comply with Judge Garrity's order and repeals the compulsory aspects of the Racial Imbalance Act.<sup>185</sup>
- July 28 State Sen. William Bulger (D-South Boston) says parents should have control over education and safety of their children. He opposes forced busing.
- July 30 Judge Garrity orders BSC to move forward with the state's integration plan because it failed to submit an alternative proposal.
- July 31 Judge Garrity orders BSC to spend money available for desegregation independent of any action by City Council or Mayor White in appropriating additional funds.<sup>186</sup>
- Successful bids from private bus carriers are notified. Costs for such contracts and other busing will be about \$4.2 million in the 1974-75 school year.<sup>187</sup>
- Early August Sen. Ted Kennedy, Louise Day Hicks, State Sens. William Bulger and Joseph Timilty, state Rep. Raymond Flynn, BSC member Kathleen Sullivan, and Ralph Piemonte of the Home and School Association meet to discuss integration. Sen. Kennedy is criticized for his support of busing in Congress.
- The Freedom House Information Center hot-line is handling a huge amount of calls from concerned black parents. Most parents are worried about the safety

182 Robert A. Jordan “Task force on busing safety faces some major problems,” Boston Globe, Jul. 2, 1974.

183 S. J. Micciche “Supreme Court rejects busing across district lines in Detroit,” Boston Globe, Jul. 24, 1974.

184 “Nat'l Black Catholics rap busing ruling,” Bay State Banner, Sep. 5, 1974.

185 Harold Anderson, “Senate sends budget for busing to Sargent,” Bay State Banner, Jul. 25, 1974.

186 Muriel Cohen “Garrity Ok's spending to desegregate schools,” Boston Globe, Jul. 30, 1974.

187 “Bus firms get \$2m in school contracts,” Boston Globe, Aug. 1, 1974.

of their children in attending a school in South Boston, where they may be beat up by whites.<sup>188</sup>

Judge Garrity rules against proposal by Boston Home and School Association to exempt high school seniors from the state's desegregation plan.

At the same time, Boston City Council Ways and Means Committee, chaired by Louse Day Hicks, refuses to act on additional appropriations for integration. Hicks demands an item-by-item breakdown of how the money was to be used.<sup>189</sup>

- August 8 SJC Justice Benjamin Kaplan orders BSC to reallocate funds for September desegregation effort, rendering immediate action by City Council unnecessary.<sup>190</sup>
- August 12 NAACP requests Judge Garrity to withhold final approval of 13 schools in Boston until BSC and the City show how the projects will aid desegregation. Three of the affected schools set to open in September, 1975 include West Roxbury High, the Barnes Middle School in East Boston, and Mason-Baker-Logue Elementary School in Mattapan.<sup>191</sup>
- Judge Garrity approves BSC's vote to delay opening of schools until September 12 for grades 1-12 and September 19 for kindergarten.<sup>192</sup>
- BSC applies to BOE for waiver of rule requiring 180 days of school attendance per year.
- August 19 Associate Superintendent of Boston Schools William J. Harrison is named to be in charge of the safety aspects of school integration.<sup>193</sup>
- Also, Judge Garrity announces that he has requested the Community Relations Service of the U.S. Department of Justice to monitor Boston's desegregation. The office was created under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to provide technical assistance in desegregating. The office will recommend corrective action for problems and provide information on desegregation procedures used by other cities.<sup>194</sup>
- August 21 Two headquarters for desegregation are set-up. One will be at the Mayor's office and will provide assistance with safety, rumor-control, supervision of police and fire protection task forces and a centralized communications post. The second will be at the offices of Superintendent William Leary to work on busing, curriculum, and student-teacher assignments.<sup>195</sup>
- The Home and School Association holds meetings in South Boston and Hyde Park. The meeting culminates in a planned boycott of the first day of school to protest busing. Parents were also urged to take their protest to Sens. Kennedy and Brooke on September 9 at the JFK Federal Building.<sup>196</sup>
- President Ford signs an education bill that includes a provision barring federal

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188 Harold Anderson "Hotline buzzes with questions of busing," Bay State Banner, Aug. 8, 1974.

189 "\$4.9m busing budget delay called 'a symbolic gesture'," Boston Globe, Aug. 6, 1974.

190 Stephen Curwood "Court clears use of school funds for racial plan," Boston Globe, Aug. 9, 1974.

191 James Worsham "Garrity asked to delay approval of 13 schools," Boston Globe, Aug. 12, 1974.

192 James Worsham "Delay urged in OK of 13 schools," Boston Globe, Aug. 12, 1974.

193 "Leary names pupil-safety aide, orders plans ready by Sep. 3," Boston Globe, Aug. 20, 1974.

194 USCOCR Report at 110-11.

195 Muriel Cohen "Split desegregation authority could mean confusion," Boston Globe, Aug. 21, 1974.

196 Monli Ho "S. Boston, Hyde Park parents discuss school boycott, alternative classes," Boston Globe, Aug. 21, 1974.

- courts from ordering busing as a solution to segregation when such busing would extend beyond the closest or next closest school to the student's home. A provision requiring the reopening of cases that ordered longer bus rides had been dropped from the bill.<sup>197</sup>
- August 22 BSC requests a meeting with Mayor White to discuss safety measures to be taken when schools open.<sup>198</sup>
- The Boston School Department has hired only 15% of the required 275 new black teachers required by Judge Garrity's order for the upcoming school year.<sup>199</sup>
- August 27 Hayden Gregory, Chief Counsel for the the Department of Justice's Community Relations Service, takes charge as the agency's court appointed monitor of Boston's desegregation efforts to report back to Judge Garrity.<sup>200</sup>
- BOE approves an expansion of METCO in Boston and Springfield to include 2,300 students in Boston, a 28% increase.<sup>201</sup>
- August 29 A coalition of white parents from Hyde Park, South Boston, and Pope's Hill / Neponset areas of Dorchester begin seeking funds to start an alternative school system to escape the forced reassignment of 15,000 children as part of court-ordered desegregation.<sup>202</sup>
- Community meetings take place in West Roxbury, Hyde Park and the South End. Louise Day Hicks called for the impeachment of Judge Garrity and for the election of all Federal Judges.<sup>203</sup>
- August 30 Superintendent William Leary announces that after partial desegregation has taken place, any students left in a racial majority can transfer to a school where his/her race is in the minority. Transfers will be granted from September 23 to October 4.<sup>204</sup>
- John Coakley of the Educational Planning Center notes that under the desegregation plans, about 35 elementary schools will be more than 90% white and about 12 will be more than 90% black. One middle school will be more than 90% black, but high schools will be balanced.<sup>205</sup>
- BSC asks Judge Garrity to resolve the overcrowding problem at Dorchester High school, which has a capacity of about 1,400. About 2,400 students will be assigned to the school. Hearings are scheduled for September 4.<sup>206</sup>
- September 1 Between 100 and 500 teachers out of 5,000 remain to be assigned before the school year begins. Boston Schools announces that about 20,000 students will be bused when school begins and that the reassignment of students has split up

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197 Janet Staihar "Ford signs school bill that restricts busing," Boston Globe, Aug. 22, 1974.

198 James Worsham "School board asks White to meet on safety," Boston Globe, Aug. 22, 1974.

199 "Boston signs 47 new black teachers," Bay State Banner, Aug. 22, 1974.

200 Stephen Curwood "US busing monitor: Garrity's eyes, ears," Boston Globe, Aug. 28, 1974.

201 James Worsham "State votes \$3.8m for METCO; 20% more pupils to be bused," Boston Globe, Aug. 28, 1974.

202 Muriel Cohen "White parents find serious problems in efforts to set up alternative schools," Boston Globe, Aug. 29, 1974.

203 "Desegregation talks held in 3 communities," Boston Globe, Aug. 30, 1974.

204 Stephen Curwood "Student in a racial majority will have the right to transfer," Boston Globe, Aug. 31, 1974.

205 Muriel Cohen "School integration: 10 more days to go," Boston Globe, Sep. 1, 1974.

206 *Id.*

many athletic teams.<sup>207</sup>

Cardinal Medeiros states that the Catholic schools of Boston will not allow enrollment of students escaping desegregation.<sup>208</sup> The announcement comes after the Archdiocese School Board raised the issue the previous spring.<sup>209</sup> Msgr. Francis Lally of the Sacred Heart School stated that “we are not running a school that caters even indirectly to any aspects of racism.”

- September 3 Wayne Martin, a black history teacher assigned to South Boston High School, is threatened by a white youth who held a pellet rifle to his head. Earl Garrett, another black teacher assigned to South Boston High, had his car windows smashed in.<sup>210</sup>
- September 4 E. Gertrude Connelly of Hyde Park, petitions Federal District Court in Boston to halt Judge Garrity's busing orders based on alleged violations of the Clean Air Act of 1970. Case is assigned to Judge Joseph Tauro.<sup>211</sup>
- 100 Dorchester parents and 300 East Boston parents announce plans to join two-week school boycott.<sup>212</sup>
- Boston Police tell officers that they do not have to make arrests order by superior offices to enforce the desegregation plan.<sup>213</sup>
- September 5 Boston Schools are still 30 teachers short of the one-to-one white-to-black hiring ration ordered by Judge Garrity. A national search is being conducted.<sup>214</sup>
- 300 parents in Roslindale endorse the anti-busing boycott.<sup>215</sup>
- Boston Police announce a detail of about 500-600 officers for security on the first day of school.
- September 6 Hearing in suit to halt busing based on Clean Air Act. U.S. Attorney William A. Brown moves to dismiss the suit.
- NAACP President Thomas Atkins warns that any official failing to enforce school desegregation laws may be guilty of contempt of court and parents threatening to keep children out of school may be conspiring to thwart federal law.<sup>216</sup>
- Judge Garrity decides to fill remaining teacher vacancies, which are all in black schools, with black teachers even though his previous orders would require white teachers.<sup>217</sup>
- September 7 Anti-busing activists tour South Boston in 250-car motorcade.<sup>218</sup>
- September 8 Seven cars from the September 7 motorcade drive past Judge Garrity's home in

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207 *Id.*

208 Kay Longcope “No increase in Catholic enrollments,” Boston Globe, Sep. 1, 1974.

209 Bob Pinderhughes “Catholic Schools won't accommodate racists,” Bay State Banner, Feb. 21, 1974.

210 Ron Hutson “2 black S. Boston teachers harassed,” Boston Globe, Aug. 6, 1974.

211 “Hub busing to foul air, suit claims,” Boston Globe, Sep. 5, 1974.

212 Monli Ho, Nancy Pomerene “Dorchester parents plan to join bus boycott,” Boston Globe, Sep. 4, 1974.

213 Robert J. Anglin “Desegregation arrest power unclear, Police Assn. Says,” Boston Globe, Sep. 5, 1974.

214 Robert J. Anglin “Garrity lifts 1-1 teacher hiring order,” Boston Globe, Sep. 7, 1974.

215 Richard J. Connolly “NAACP will use courts to block school boycotts,” Boston Globe, Sep. 6, 1974.

216 *Id.*

217 Robert J. Anglin “Garrity lifts 1-1 teacher hiring order,” Boston Globe, Sep. 7, 1974.

218 “Busing foes honk horns in Boston protest,” Boston Globe, Sep. 8, 1974.

- Wellesley.<sup>219</sup>
- September 9           Protests, organized by Restore Our Alienated Rights take place at Government Center. Richard Laws, Secretary of the Boston Home and School Association, presents a list of demand to Sens. Kennedy and Brooke. Some members of the crowd punch and kick Sen. Kennedy and call him “a disgrace to the Irish.” One member of the crowd yelled at Sen. Kennedy “Yeah, let your daughter get bused [to Roxbury] so she can get raped.”<sup>220</sup>
- September 10           Boston School Department finalizes plans for 175 Chinese students to be transferred to the Michelangelo Middle School in the North End, reducing its Italian-American enrollment from 95% to 55%.<sup>221</sup> The decision to transfer the Chinese students was first broached with the community in March and April of this year.
- 50 black and white Protestant ministers announce that they will be at key spots in Roxbury, Dorchester, and South Boston on September 12 when school opens.<sup>222</sup>
- Judge Garrity issues strict orders on police duties in ensuring an orderly desegregation. The order direct police to arrest anyone blocking the entrance of a school building, or any parents and students who attempt to attend the wrong school.<sup>223</sup>
- September 11           Attorney William L. Gardner from the U.S. Department of Justice arrives in Boston to process possible civil rights complaints stemming from the desegregation process.<sup>224</sup>
- September 12           First day of classes for Boston schools. The anti-busing boycott achieves roughly 50% absenteeism at South Boston High and William Bradford Annex School in Dorchester. Hyde Park school reports about 80% attendance. Higher absenteeism is reported at Lewenberg, King, and Roosevelt Middle Schools. At Roxbury High School, only 20 white students showed up.<sup>225</sup> Nonetheless, city officials state that no “city-wide boycott” has occurred but admitted that the boycott of South Boston High was “total.”<sup>226</sup> Louise Day Hicks is on site at South Boston High School and announces she will take the busing issue to Washington, D.C., to seek a constitutional amendment prohibiting such busing.<sup>227</sup>
- A crowd of about 200-300 whites protest at South Boston High when bused black students arrived. Protesters throw rocks at the buses and yell insults and obscenities at black students. Eight black students and a black busing monitor were cut and bruised in the bus stonings, including three 10 year old children. Ten out of 20 buses are damaged . Later in the day, four empty buses are rolled

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219 *Id.*

220 Sen Kennedy jeered and punched at rally,” Boston Globe, Sep. 10, 1974.

221 Phyllis Coons, “175 Chinese students to attend middle school on Boston’s North End,” Boston Globe, Sep. 10, 1974; “175 students bused in Boston Chinatown” Sampan, Sep. 1974.

222 Kay Longcope “Clergy prepare to keep peace on opening day,” Boston Globe, Sep. 10, 1974.

223 Robert J. Anglin “Garrity issues strict orders for police in school openings,” Boston Globe, Sep. 11, 1974.

224 Richard Connolly “First Day of School relatively calm,” Boston Globe, Sep. 12, 1974.

225 “Attendance today,” Boston Globe, Sep. 12, 1974.

226 Richard Connolly “First Day of School relatively calm,” Boston Globe, Sep. 12, 1974.

227 “Mrs. Hicks takes role of peacemaker,” Boston Globe, Sep. 12, 1974.

by protesters from Columbia Point to South Boston.<sup>228</sup>

Boston police arrest five white youths on disorderly conduct charges. In response to the bus stonings, Mayor White bans crowds near schools in South Boston. He also requests the assistance of Gov. Sargent and puts police on the Strandway along Day Blvd. Mayor White issues a four-point security plan:<sup>229</sup>

1. Streets are to be kept clear in South Boston.
2. Any person or groups in the area of any public school must have proper identification.
3. No group of more than three people, later increased to 10 or more anywhere in the city, is allowed to congregate in the immediate vicinity of any public school. If they refuse to leave, they are to be arrested immediately.
4. All school buses are to be escorted in and out of South Boston by police.

Mayor White meets with 30 parents, students and community leaders at Freedom House in the evening. Attendees want assurance of protection for their children.<sup>230</sup> An editorial in the Bay State Banner lauded black parents for their “calm forbearance” in the face of racist violence toward their children during the first week of busing.<sup>231</sup>

A report released by the National Policy Center of Catholic University charges HEW with failing to take sufficient steps to end segregation in Northern schools. As a result, the report stated, Northern schools are “far more segregated than those in the South.”<sup>232</sup>

September 13

Second day of school. State Rep. Raymond Flynn and anti-busing leaders request meeting with Mayor White to express outrage at the handling of opening day in South Boston, particularly the police activities and the curfew. Rep. Flynn said having so many police was degrading to South Boston.<sup>233</sup> The Mayor refuses to meet with the group and requests another day to make things peaceful. He also states that if it doesn't work, he will fight along with the parents against busing.<sup>234</sup>

Schools in West Roxbury, Hyde Park, Roslindale, and Jamaica Plain do not report any incidents. Overall attendance throughout the city is at 67.7%.<sup>235</sup>

In South Boston, about 300 white children stone three buses with black students near a housing project. One black student is cut from broken glass. Attendance in South Boston is lower than the first day of school, however. Headmaster William J. Reid states that 25 blacks, 32 whites and 4 “others” attended the second day of school. Among the five Roxbury / South Boston district schools, 320 blacks, 50 whites, and 11 “others” attend, out of a total of 4,000 enrolled.

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228 Walter Robinson, Jerome Sullivan “Only 124 of 1300 students report at S. Boston High; blacks jeered on arriving,” Boston Globe, Sep. 12, 1974.

229 James B Ayres, Lucinda Smith “White orders tougher security,” Boston Globe, Sep. 13, 1974.

230 Robert A. Jordan “Black parents press white; he asks 2d chance,” Boston Globe, Sep. 13, 1974; “Black parents fear for children's safety,” Bay State Banner, Sep. 19, 1974.

231 Editorial, “Kudos for our community” Bay State Banner,” Boston Globe, Sep. 19, 1974.

232 “Report Charges HEW with failing to stop Northern bias,” Bay State Banner, Sep. 19, 1974.

233 Anne Kirchheimer “Busing foe calls policing 'degrading',” Boston Globe, Sep. 13, 1974.

234 James B Ayres, Lucinda Smith “White orders tougher security,” Boston Globe, Sep. 13, 1974.

235 “Problems minor at most schools,” Boston Globe, Sep. 13, 1974.

NAACP President Thomas Atkins urges some parents to send their children to school but recommends that students assigned to South Boston stay home for their safety.<sup>236</sup> Two more white protesters are arrested in South Boston, bringing the total number to seven.<sup>237</sup>

At Michaelangelo School in the North End, Chinese students are reported as having been well-received. One sixth grade student is reported as saying that the Chinese students “are mostly nice and they don't start any trouble like some of the black kids.”<sup>238</sup>

Plaintiff's attorneys in *Morgan v. Hennigan* file a report with Judge Garrity informing him that “it may become necessary for the court to make other enforcements.” The report suggested requesting state police, federal marshals, or the National Guard to protect bused children. Garrity takes no immediate action.<sup>239</sup>

- September 14 Rep. Bill Owens urges South Boston political leaders to calm the crisis of desegregation.<sup>240</sup>
- September 15 Ministers in South Boston and Roxbury urge church-goers to make desegregation peaceful. The Citywide Education Coalition also calls for an end to the violence.<sup>241</sup>
- September 16 Rep. Ray Flynn and Louise Day Hicks decry the police presence in South Boston. Hicks calls it a “concentration camp.” Flynn states that “relations with the police in South Boston are at an all-time low. It's jumped from an antibusing problem to an antipolice situation.”<sup>242</sup>
- September 16 NAACP President Thomas Atkins again urges black parents to send their children to school. However, he continues his recommendation that black parents with children assigned to South Boston schools keep their children home, in light of rock throwing and other violence against buses entering the area.<sup>243</sup>
- In South Boston, there are clashes between youths, parents, and police and 21 people are arrested. Three-hundred youths invade the Andrew Square MBTA station where they assault black youths, rip out public phones and overturn benches. Transit police force the youths out to Dorchester Ave. Elsewhere, a five block protest of about 350 youths takes place on East Broadway and 200 people gather at the M Street playground are dispersed by the police. As a result of the violence, Mayor White orders liquor stores and bars be closed in South Boston until 4 p.m.<sup>244</sup> The Mayor also agrees to meet with South Boston anti-busing leaders Sen. William Bulger, Rep. Michael Flaherty, and Louise Day

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236 “South Boston High will fill – Owens,” Boston Globe, Sep. 13, 1974.

237 Robert J. Anglin “Boston School desegregated, opening day generally peaceful,” Boston Globe, Sep. 13, 1974.

238 Manli Ho “Bused Chinese Kids well received in North End,” Boston Globe, Sep. 14, 1974.

239 Richard Connolly “Attendance down, but peace holds despite flare-ups,” Boston Globe, Sep. 13, 1974; Katherine J. Kennedy “Report asks Garrity to consider use of US Marshals,” Boston Globe, Sep. 14, 1974.

240 “South Boston High will fill – Owens,” Boston Globe, Sep. 13, 1974.

241 Robert J. Rosenthal “End violence, show goodwill, churchgoers told,” Boston Globe, Sep. 16, 1974.

242 Ray Richard and Murial Cohen “Police to remain in South Boston,” Boston Globe, Sep. 15, 1974.

243 Benjamin Taylor, Nick King “NAACP president urges all HUB parents to send their children to school,” Boston Globe, Sep. 16, 1974.

244 Charles Claffey “Police disperse roving bands,” Boston Globe, Sep. 16, 1974.

Hicks.<sup>245</sup>

Judge Garrity rules concerning plaintiff's September 13 request. He decides against ordering the use of federal marshals, state police or National Guardsmen.<sup>246</sup>

September 17

An MBTA bus with a black driver, Ricky Dillard, was stoned in South Boston. Four passengers sustain minor injuries from broken windows and a black rider is assaulted. A black cab driver was cut on the head when his cab was stoned near a D St. housing project.<sup>247</sup>

Black leaders united to see that no hostility is directed toward white students attending previously all-black schools. The group pursues two goals: containment of open resistance to South Boston area and maintaining the calm in the black community regardless of what happens in South Boston.<sup>248</sup>

September 18

U.S. Senate passes, 77-12, an appropriations bill containing a provision that limits the use of Federal funds for school busing to achieve desegregation.<sup>249</sup>

Two Ku Klux Klan members, Kenneth Perry, 22 of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Gregory Durel, 20 of New Orleans, arrive in South Boston. They announce that they have come to "solidify and organize" Bostonians who have sought membership in the group "as a means of carrying on the fight against race mixing." Rep. Ray Flynn announces that the KKK is not welcome in South Boston.<sup>250</sup>

The city takes steps to alleviate confusion among many Spanish speaking students and residents over busing. 30 Spanish-speaking people will be monitors on buses and will be available to answer calls at the City Hall information center.

Three arrests and four injuries to non-school children are reported, including a rock throwing incident in Roslindale. Boston police announce a slight reduction in the force stationed in South Boston.<sup>251</sup>

Black and white Protestant ministers offer to ride buses from South Boston to Roxbury and Dorchester schools.<sup>252</sup>

Judge Garrity states that a "different standard of truancy" should apply to Boston students when safety is a legitimate concern. "In Roxbury, South Boston and other areas, parents are entitled to know that every step (to ensure safety) is being taken before they are in violation of any truancy laws." Judge Garrity also endorses a proposal for the establishment of committee to advise the court on discrimination complaints and solicits from BSC and NAACP attorneys names for potential committee members.

September 19

Kindergarten begin in Boston schools on a two-session (morning and afternoon)

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245 Richard Connolly "More police guard students in S. Boston; situation seen tense but calm," Boston Globe, Sep. 16, 1974.

246 "Garrity rules out US marshals at this time," Boston Globe, Sep. 17, 1974.

247 Robert J. Anglin "School attendance up on quietest day yet," Boston Globe, Sep. 18, 1974.

248 *Id.*

249 Stephen Wermiel "Senate votes against US funds for busing," Boston Globe, Sep. 18, 1974.

250 "Ku Klux Klan members "not welcome in South Boston" says Rep. Flynn," Boston Globe, Sep. 18, 1974.

251 Robert J. Anglin "School attendance up on quietest day yet," Boston Globe, Sep. 18, 1974.

252 Kay Longcope "Black clergy may ride with white pupils," Boston Globe, Sep. 18, 1974.

basis. Absenteeism among white students is still high.

In Hyde Park, there is a clash between black and white students during lunch hour in which four students are injured from thrown food trays. The school was closed until the following Monday morning. A bullet is fired through the front door of Jamaica Plain High School without injury. In South Boston, violence is declining.<sup>253</sup>

Black leaders discuss reasons for relative calm in black community:<sup>254</sup>

1. Every black organization, including Freedom House, Roxbury Multi-Service Center, Ema Lewis School, the Roxbury Federation, NAACP, and the Lena Park Community Development Corp., has appealed for compliance with Judge Garrity's desegregation order.
2. The same organizations have been meeting with and counseling black students for months.
3. Black volunteers formed their own "community protestation plan" to monitor potential trouble areas in Roxbury and Dorchester.

Knights of the Ku Klux Klan leader David Duke arrives in Boston "to help whites fight the tyranny of busing their children into the black ghetto." Duke's stated his goals as "organiz[ing] white people here in the cradle of liberty against the deprivation of their civil rights."<sup>255</sup>

The Boston Teacher's Union urges Mayor White to meet with South Boston community to work out long-range desegregation plans. The Mayor responds that he has no role, legally, in the plans and that it is the responsibility of BSC instead.<sup>256</sup>

September 20

Anti-busing demonstration in East Boston, including the picketing of East Boston High School. Attendees include groups from East Boston, South Boston, and Charlestown.<sup>257</sup>

Members of the Home and School Association meet with Sam Messina (representative of BSC), Hyde Park Headmaster John Best, and area Superintendent Leo Howard to discuss the previous day's violence at Hyde Park High. Hyde Park teachers and parents vow to maintain the peace.<sup>258</sup>

September 21

200 cars carrying anti-busing demonstrators converged at The Boston Globe building to protest both the busing and the Globe's coverage of the same. Two police officers are struck by a Globe delivery truck as it tried to get through the protesters and the driver was arrested for assault and battery.<sup>259</sup>

September 22

Superintendent William Leary, Robert Kiley and school and police officials

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253 Richard J. Connolly "Hyde Park clash shatters schools' peace.," Boston Globe, Sep. 19, 1974.

254 Ron Hutson, Mary Helen Thompson "Black leaders help keep peace at Roxbury, Dorchester schools," Boston Globe, Sep. 19, 1974.

255 James Hammond "Klan chief in Hub 'to fight busing tyranny'," Boston Globe, Sep. 29, 1974.

256 James Worsham and Robert Angling "Teachers urge Mayor White to mediate in S. Boston," Boston Globe, Sep. 20, 1974.

257 Richard J. Connolly "East Boston school scene of antibusing demonstration," Boston Globe, Sep. 20, 1974.

258 Robert L. Ward "Parent offer formula for harmony in Hyde Park," Boston Globe, Sep. 20, 1974.

259 "Boston foes of busing demonstrate at Globe," Boston Globe, Sep. 22, 1974.

meet to discuss security concerns<sup>260</sup>

Plans for an information center in South Boston are announced to provide an alternative to the main media and City Hall reports on events.<sup>261</sup>

BSC officially files appeal with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit seeking to overturn Judge Garrity's June 21 opinion and desegregation order.<sup>262</sup>

250 Charlestown mother vote to keep children out of high school on September 24 and to picket the building. They also voted to hold community-wide meeting on October 7.<sup>263</sup>

The previous day and today, shots were fired into the Columbia Point Housing Project while whites were driving through. No injuries were reported and no arrests made.<sup>264</sup>

The City of Boston receives various anonymous private donations from the City's business community to fund the desegregation plans. The money was funneled through the Boston Foundation, which Mayor White heads.

Judge Garrity proposes to BSC that it establish bi-racial parent teams at every school with 10 or more black and white students. These Bi-Racial Parents' Councils (BPC) would investigate racial problems and recommend solutions. The councils were to meet at least monthly and members would be elected to a two-year term. Additionally, his proposal included a city-wide Bi-Racial Parents Advisory Council (BPAC), which would assist the local councils. BPAC would comprise six black and six white parents elected by parents of the local councils.<sup>265</sup>

September 24 Education Commissioner Anrig orders BOE to begin enforcing truancy laws soon.<sup>266</sup>

September 25 Carmen's Union Local 589 of MBTA meets with Mayor White at an emergency meeting to request increased police protection for drivers.<sup>267</sup>

The anti-busing boycott increases even while overall attendance is the highest – 77.9% – since the first day. The number boycotting:<sup>268</sup>

- South Boston - over 1000
- Charlestown – almost 1000; this is accompanied by the picketing of the High School. 75-100 busing protesters clash with police. Four adults and one youth are arrested.
- East Boston – 543 high school students
- West Roxbury – over 1000
- Hyde Park – almost 1000

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260 Mary Thornton “Hub officials plan security for 2d week of busing,” Boston Globe, Sep. 23, 1974.

261 *Id.*

262 Muriel Cohen “Hub School Committee appeals Garrity's ruling,” Boston Globe, Sep. 23, 1974.

263 “250 Charlestown mother vote to keep children out tomorrow,” Boston Globe, Sep. 23, 1974.

264 Gary McMillan, Ron Hutson, “Columbia Point plan security units,” Boston Globe, Sep. 23, 1974.

265 Margo Miller “Garrity proposes biracial councils,” Boston Globe, Sep. 23, 1974.

266 James Worsham “Anrig stays time near to enforce truancy law,” Boston Globe, Sep. 25, 1974.

267 “Drivers ask guards for MBTA buses,” Boston Globe, Sep. 25, 1974.

268 James Ayers “School attendance highest yet, but sporadic incident continue,” Boston Globe, Sep. 26, 1974.

September 26

Hyde Park a bi-racial delegation meets with William F. Lincoln of the National Center for Dispute Settlement.<sup>269</sup>

Mayor White pressures Judge Garrity to hear argument on a modification of the court order. The most significant request was a change to the Roxbury / South Boston district, where, White argued, it would be better to bus both white and black students to a neutral site such as the largely vacant Bayside Mall.<sup>270</sup>

An editorial in the Bay State Banner took on arguments by white anti-busing leaders that the crime in Roxbury is the primary reason they don't want to send their children to Roxbury schools. The editorial pointed out that, when geographic size and population are taken into account, crime statistics between South Boston and Roxbury are comparable.<sup>271</sup>

Roy Wilkins, Executive President of the NAACP, criticizes Boston's resistance to Judge Garrity's order during a meeting with Boston NAACP staff, residents, Gov. Sargent and Mayor White. He argues that the anti-busing boycotts organized by whites will never work and that "Boston is no different from Chattanooga, Nashville, and other Southern cities."<sup>272</sup>

September 27

Judge Garrity names Mayor White as a co-defendant in *Morgan v. Hennigan* at the request of BSC to facilitate his office's dealing directly with safety and security of students. Garrity also sets a deadline of December 16 for the city to submit a Phase 2 (comprehensive and long term) desegregation plan while ruling out any changes to the order currently in effect. The Phase 2 plan must be put into effect by September, 1975 and must take into account new population data and new school construction.<sup>273</sup>

East Boston parents plan boycott of their schools. East Boston is not affected by Judge Garrity's order but will be included in the Phase 2 plan.

BOE orders school officials to begin enforcing truancy laws. The laws provide that any student who is absent for seven or more days in any six-week period must be investigated by the school department. In addition, the law imposes a fine on any person who "induces or attempts to induce a minor to absent himself unlawfully from school . . . or harbors a minor while school is in session."<sup>274</sup>

Judge William Doyle of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the 10<sup>th</sup> Circuit in Denver, which was under court-order to desegregate, issues a 10-day temporary restraining order against the Denver Citizen's Association of Neighborhood Schools to halt their advocating and organizing of a boycott in Denver Public Schools on four Fridays in October. Boston's ROAR called for a similar boycott on October 4.<sup>275</sup>

September 28

The Home and School Association predicts that 600-1000 students will quit

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269 Jerome Sullivan "Hyde Park students, mediator discuss school's racial tension," Boston Globe, Sep. 26, 1974.

270 John B. Wood, Robert Jordan "White presses Garrity to modify busing plan," Boston Globe, Sep. 26, 1974.

271 Editorial, "A Weak Excuse," Bay State Banner, Sep. 26, 1974.

272 Carmen Fields "Wilkins chides HUB on resisting school balance," Boston Globe, Sep. 16, 1974; "Roy Wilkins: Boston should be 'ashamed'," Bay State Banner, Oct. 3, 1974.

273 Charles Claffley "Garrity names White as party in school case," Boston Globe, Sep. 27, 1974; Muriel Cohen "Judget set Dec. 16 deadline for Phase 2 plan," Boston Globe, Sep. 28, 1974.

274 Carmen Fields and Jerome Sullivan, "Anrig to launch crackdown on absenteeism in schools," Boston Globe, Sep. 27, 1974.

275 "Court enjoins Denver boycott; Boston plans one," Boston Globe, Sep. 28, 1974.

- school rather than end the boycott and be bused.
- September 29 The ROAR boycott planned for October 4 is renewed. The boycott is scheduled to coincide with similar boycotts in Denver, San Francisco, Dallas, and Memphis. In addition, an anti-busing march planned for September 30 near Bunker Hill is granted parade permit by Mayor White.<sup>276</sup>
- 400-700 protesters march to the home of Rep. Joseph Moakley in South Boston to demand his support for a federal anti-busing law.<sup>277</sup>
- September 30 About 100 people representing organizations in the black community and referring to themselves as the Black Community for Quality Education, gather at the State House for an “Assembly for Justice,” to draw attention to the safety of black children in white neighborhoods and present position papers to various state officials.
- School attendance is increasing across the board, including that of white students.<sup>278</sup>
- Youths damage nine buses at the Readville bus depot in Hyde Park, causing several thousand dollars in damage.
- October 1 Judge Garrity holds hearings on the Phase 2 city-wide desegregation plan. He asks that the plan minimize forced busing and student transfers, and solicited the parties' input on the racial percentages ultimately to be assigned to each school.<sup>279</sup> He also requested plaintiff's attorney John Leubsdorf to bring a HEW spokesman to an October 4 hearing to provide information on the status of Boston's federal school aid. He also is informed that 217 students have applied for transfer under the controlled transfer policy.<sup>280</sup>
- October 2 Violence occurs in the South Boston High School cafeteria. Ten people are injured and three students are arrested for throwing trays.<sup>281</sup>
- October 3 Police guard at South Boston High is doubled and attendance decreases by 200 students. This marks the first time police have been posted inside the school itself.<sup>282</sup>
- October 4 ROAR-organized school boycott takes place, with thousands marching through South Boston streets. Officials marching with the protesters included Louise Day Hicks, Rep. Raymond Flynn, Boston City Councilors Albert L. O'Neil and Paul Tierney, and BSC members John McDonough and Paul Ellison.<sup>283</sup> In addition, South Boston residents march on the offices of WHDH in response to rumors that conservative talkshow host Avi Nelson had been fired for speaking out against busing.<sup>284</sup>
- There was a report of a brick being thrown through the windshield of a police car. Three officers apprehended the suspect outside the Rabbit Inn on

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276 Arthur Jones “Citywide boycott urged for Friday,” *Boston Globe*, Sep. 29, 1974.

277 “400-700 March in S. Boston against busing,” *Boston Globe*, Sep. 29, 1974.

278 James Ayres “White students boost attendance in schools,” *Boston Globe*, Oct. 1, 1974.

279 Muriel Cohen “Garrity wants plan to minimize busing,” *Boston Globe*, Oct. 2, 1974.

280 Seymour Linscott, Muriel Cohen “Board drafts school plan for Garrity,” *Boston Globe*, Oct. 1, 1974.

281 James Ayres “Cafeteria flare-up disrupts South Boston High,” *Boston Globe*, Oct. 3, 1974.

282 Seymour Linscott “Police posted inside S. Boston High,” *Boston Globe*, Oct. 3, 1974.

283 Seymour Linscott “6500 busing foes, led by politicians, march in S. Boston,” *Boston Globe*, Oct. 4, 1974.

284 Gary McMillan “Marches at WHDH back talkmaster Nelson,” *Boston Globe*, Oct. 5, 1974.

Dorchester Ave, but were beset by a crowd of patrons from the Inn and lost control of him.<sup>285</sup>

BSC officials inform Judge Garrity that they are not ready to submit specific guidelines for the Phase 2 plan at this time. In the same hearing, Garrity solicits proposals for expediting court action on the plan so Boston can qualify for withheld federal funds. He is informed by a HEW spokesman that Boston has until October 22 to apply for desegregation funds, which would be disbursed by November 1.<sup>286</sup>

In the same hearing Garrity orders the creation of bi-racial parent's councils he had suggested on September 22. John Leubsdorf, plaintiff's attorney informs Garrity of his clients' reluctance in having the Boston Home and School Association be a part of the City-wide Bi-Racial Advisory Councils he proposed.<sup>287</sup>

The city-wide Parents Advisory Council (CPAC) is established. The Council comprises six white, six black, one Hispanic and one Asian parents.<sup>288</sup>

October 5 Violence erupts at the Rabbit Inn on Dorchester Ave. Police arrive but are wary that the calls have been made to lure police to the bar as a reprisal for the attempted arrests the previous night. Two South Boston residents are arrested. The police and city council demand investigations and public hearings.<sup>289</sup>

Anti-busing spokespeople say that the court-ordered Bi-Racial Parents Advisory Councils may get little cooperation from white parents.<sup>290</sup>

October 6 Rev. Rafe Taylor of Ebenezer Baptist Church, speaking for the Baptist Ministers Conference of Boston urges President Ford and Attorney General Saxbe to send federal troops to Boston.<sup>291</sup>

The Massachusetts Building and Trades Council votes unanimously to oppose court-ordered busing. 250 people peacefully demonstrate outside the hotel where the meetings takes place.<sup>292</sup>

Pro-busing groups, organized by the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression, consider counter-demonstrations and a "Freedom from Repression" program at Hennigan School in Jamaica Plain. Angela Davis attends and states that the "question is not busing, but racism."<sup>293</sup>

About 250 people from Hyde Park, Roslindale, and West Roxbury protest at Cardinal Medeiros' house against the Catholic schools' policy of forbidding transfers to Catholic schools to escape the desegregation order.<sup>294</sup>

Several hundred anti-busing protesters rallied at Boston Police headquarters to

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285 Robert Ward, Joe Pilati "TPF ouster in S. Boston demanded," Boston Globe, Oct. 5, 1974.

286 Muriel Cohen and James Ayres "Boston not yet ready with second part of desegregation plan," Boston Globe, Oct. 4, 1974.

287 Stephen Curwood "Garrity orders "racial-ethnic" school councils," Boston Globe, Oct. 5, 1974.

288 *Id.*

289 Robert Ward, Joe Pilati "TPF ouster in S. Boston demanded," Boston Globe, Oct. 5, 1974.

290 Ron Hutson "Busing foes say whites cool to Garrity-ordered interracial discussion groups," Boston Globe, Oct. 6, 1974.

291 "Baptist ministers ask troops to protect students," Boston Globe, Oct. 7, 1974.

292 Robert Rosenthal "Building trades vote to oppose busing," Boston Globe, Oct. 7, 1974.

293 Nieda Spigner, "Angela Davis: 'question is not busing, but racism.'" Bay State Banner, Oct. 10, 1974.

294 "Busing foes demonstrate in Cardinal's driveway," Boston Globe, Oct. 7, 1974.

voice anger at the police over its handling of South Boston violence and the Rabbit Inn incident. They demand the withdraw from South Boston of the police task force charged with keeping the peace during school desegregation. Reps. Raymond Flynn and Michael Flaherty, and Virginia Sheehy of the South Boston Home and School Association meet with Police Superintendent Joseph Jordan to present their demands. Rep. Flynn calls for an investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice.<sup>295</sup>

- October 7 Anti-busing protests occur in South Boston. Jean-Louis Andre Yvon, a Hatian-American, is beaten in South Boston after being chased by about 100 white residents.<sup>296</sup> Anti-busing demonstrations take place at Roslindale High and the Washington Irving School. Three bus loads of black students is forced to turn back without reaching the High School. Two arrests are made. No injuries were reported.<sup>297</sup>
- A pro-busing “Assembly for Justice” is held, organized by Freedom House. Rev. Vernon Carter stated at the gathering that “the blood of every black child shed after being hit by a rock or broken glass on the shoulders of Louise Hicks and the school committee for allowing the two-week boycott of school.”<sup>298</sup>
- Mayor White requests Judge Garrity to order 125 Federal Marshals to Boston.<sup>299</sup>
- October 8 Hyde Park and Roslindale black students boycott school. Violence occurs at Mission Hill in Roxbury; 38 are injured (24 whites and 14 blacks).<sup>300</sup>
- Mayor White issues a moratorium on parade and march permits.
- October 9 Superintendent William Leary rejects a request by the Boston Teacher's Union to close schools for the day.<sup>301</sup>
- President Ford announces his disagreement with the forced-busing order but urged Bostonians to obey the law.<sup>302</sup>
- Judge Garrity hears arguments for Federal Marshals and / or National Guardsmen in Boston. During the hearing, Garrity reacts to the position taken by so many anti-busing activists and says that they “are wasting their time by petitions to Congress or the Legislature,” and noted that the only available routes for their success are a successful appeal or a constitutional amendment. He also notes that “parents do not have the right to keep their children out of school. Parental rights are limited. The state has the responsibility for their education and welfare. It is not a moral doctrine. There is a danger talking about parents' unrestricted rights regarding their children.” He ultimately rejects requests for Federal Marshals to be ordered in.<sup>303</sup>

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295 David Rogers, Bob Jordan, “Police brutal, City council tol,” Boston Globe, Oct. 8, 1974.

296 Bob Sales “Whites chase, beat black man,” Boston Globe, Oct. 8, 1974; Maria Karagianis “Mob victim doesn't know what happened – or why,” Boston Globe, Oct. 8, 1974.

297 George Croft “Crowd, police clash near S. Boston school,” Boston Globe, Oct. 7, 1974.

298 “Freedom House holds pro-busing 'assembly for justice',” Bay State Banner, Oct. 10, 1974.

299 Seymour Linscott, William Doherty “City requests 125 US Marshals to keep peace; police, students battle in Mission Hill Project,” Boston Globe, Oct. 8, 1974; Ron Hutson, Kathrine J. Kennedy “Mayor says police inadequate,” Boston Globe, Oct. 8, 1974

300 *Id.*

301 James Worsham “Teachers hit White on School closing,” Boston Globe, Oct. 9, 1974.

302 David Nyhan “Ford disagrees with Garrity's busing decision,” Boston Globe, Oct. 9, 1974.

303 “White asks US to help avert 'holocaust',” Boston Globe, Oct. 9, 1974.

- Gov. Sargent orders 300 state and 100 Metropolitan District Commission police into Boston. Most are sent to South Boston because of Garrity's refusal to send in Federal Marshals.<sup>304</sup>
- October 10 Both Mayor White and NAACP President Thomas Atkins criticize President Ford's statement from the previous day.<sup>305</sup>
- Attorney General William Saxbe orders five justice department attorneys to Boston in order to “help ensure prompt enforcement of Federal criminal civil rights law during the school desegregation disturbances.” The attorneys will have the power to go before grand juries and seek indictments against those who interfere with Judge Garrity's order.<sup>306</sup>
- October 11 Mayor White calls on black and white leaders to form a stop-violence committee with five blacks and five whites.
- Only one bus stoning is reported this day, which marks the end of the first four weeks of desegregation. Overall, there have been 148 arrests and 129 injuries in related violence.<sup>307</sup>
- October 12 President Ford, at the request of Sen. Brooke, urges Bostonians to reject violence of any kind and not heed the “shrill voices of the violent few.”<sup>308</sup>
- October 13 900 demonstrate in pro-busing parade and rally titled “Support Our Youth.” Mayor White, notwithstanding his parade permit moratorium, issues the permit.<sup>309</sup>
- The National Education Association and the Massachusetts Teacher's Association criticize Boston's failure to respond to their offers, made months ago, to provide assistance in preparing for desegregation, including experts in human relations and classroom teachers experience in the process of desegregating. BTU President John Doherty state that he may consider outside help after Boston's resources have been exhausted.<sup>310</sup>
- October 15 Hyde Park High School is closed after seven students and one teacher were injured and required hospitalization. The injuries include a serious stab wound to a 15 year old student, and a head injury requiring six stitches to another. Two events lead to the injuries. The first involved a group of five black girls taunting a white girl in the girls bathroom. Richard Costello, a teacher, went to the aid of the white girl and was set up by three black boys who beat him and stole his wallet. In the other incident, students were in the halls during a change of classes when a fight broke out and the student was stabbed. Police were called to the school but no arrests were made.<sup>311</sup>
- Gov. Sargent requests that Pres. Ford send “specially trained” federal troops to

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304 John B. Wood “400 State, MD police ordered into Boston after Garrity rejects bid for US marshals,” Boston Globe, Oct. 10, 1974.

305 Robert A. Jordan “White says Ford's stance threat to Boston,” Boston Globe, Oct. 11, 1974.

306 S.J. Micciche, Stephen Curwood “Saxbe orders civil rights team to Hub,” Boston Globe, Oct. 11, 1974.

307 Muriel Cohen and James Worsham “Boston's schools: a look at four weeks of integration,” Boston Globe, Oct. 13, 1974.

308 Martin F. Nolan, Gary McMillan “Ford Calls on Boston to reject all violence,” Boston Globe, Oct. 13, 1974.

309 Jerome Sullivan “900 rally to support Hub busing,” Boston Globe, Oct. 14, 1974.

310 Muriel Cohen, James Worsham “Boston ignores integration aid offer by NEA,” Boston Globe, Oct. 14, 1974.

311 Jerome Sullivan “Hyde Park High Closed as violence injures 8,” Boston Globe, Oct. 15, 1974.

Boston and ordered the Massachusetts National Guard to mobilize. A spokesperson for the National Guard said the Governor's order would involved about 500 men. The President refuses the Governor's request, saying that no federal assistance "would be in order until the Governor is in a position to say he has utilized the full resources of the state and that despite these efforts he can no longer control the situation."<sup>312</sup>

A letter writing campaign to Boston-area newspapers results in many letters imploring Bostonians to give integration a chance.<sup>313</sup>

Rep. Raymond Flynn asks the City Council to order Mayor White to hire "nationally recognized legal counsel to appeal Judge Garrity's order."<sup>314</sup>

October 16

Judge Garrity encourages Mayor White to propose a program involving the suburbs in desegregation, as the U.S. Supreme Court's Detroit decision of July 25 prohibits the court from ordering cross-city busing.<sup>315</sup>

The 82<sup>nd</sup> Airborne Division of Fort Bragg, North Carolina, is alerted for possible deployment to Boston.<sup>316</sup>

White boycott of Hyde Park High School in response to the October 15 event. Few whites attend school. One black student is arrested for assaulting one of the 45 police officers stationed in the school.<sup>317</sup>

Judge Garrity considers a proposal to exempt Charlestown and East Boston from the final desegregation plan.<sup>318</sup>

October 17

Every student entering Hyde Park High School is searched by faculty members.<sup>319</sup>

BSC member John Kerrigan announces his readiness to lead a city-wide economic boycott to force the financial community to discontinue its support of forced busing. He stated that "to change this busing law we have to bring economic and political pressure. We have to bankrupt the city."<sup>320</sup>

October 18

Gov. Sargent calls a meeting with Mayor White, House Speaker David Bartley, and Senate President Kevin Harrington to seek support for legislation for the state to share the cost of police expense involved in desegregation. He also seeks state support of the costs to bus students under a mile and a half. The Governor also announces his opposition to a "compulsory" suburban plan for integration.<sup>321</sup>

Three white youths are arrest near Hyde Park High School with Molotov cocktails in their car. The three are charged in federal court by the Justice

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312 Rachelle Patterson "Sargen seeks US troops, mobilizes Guard," Boston Globe, Oct. 15, 1974.; David Nyham "Ford declines to send US troops to Boston," Boston Globe, Oct. 16, 1974.

313 "Charlotte, N.C., pupils urge Hub to 'give integration a chance'," Boston Globe, Oct. 15, 1974.

314 "Flynn to seek appeals expert," Boston Globe, Oct. 15, 1974.

315 Muriel Cohen "Garrity asks for bus plan involving suburbs," Boston Globe, Oct. 16, 1974.

316 S.J. Micciche "US troops alerted as precaution," Boston Globe, Oct. 16, 1974.

317 Jerome Sullivan "Boycott cuts attendance at Hyde Park," Boston Globe, Oct. 16, 1974.

318 Muriel Cohen "Garrity asks for bus plan involving suburbs," Boston Globe, Oct. 16, 1974; Muriel Cohen "Garrity broadens final busing options," Boston Globe, Oct. 17, 1974.

319 Jerome Sullivan "Students entering school searched," Boston Globe, Oct. 17, 1974.

320 Ken O. Botright "Kerrigan urges business boycott to curb busing," Boston Globe, Oct. 17, 1974.

321 Rachelle Patterson "Sargent for sharing of bus costs," Boston Globe, Oct. 18, 1974.

- Department with conspiring to injure black students.<sup>322</sup>
- Judge Garrity announces that Rhode Island College professor John A. Finger will be his consultant on the Phase 2 desegregation plan.<sup>323</sup>
- October 21 Judge Garrity states that he will include an expansion of the METCO program and other existing city-suburb school programs in the final desegregation order.<sup>324</sup>
- Fighting between black and white students at South Boston High Annex occurs. Five are injured.<sup>325</sup>
- Four Boston students, Linda Lawrence, Barbara Steer, Bana Gonzal, and Bobby Messina, visit Charlotte, North Carolina for to learn about that city's handling of race relations during school desegregation. They are accompanied by Sam Messina, head of student relations for Boston schools. The group is racially mixed, with two white and black students each.<sup>326</sup>
- October 22 South Boston and Hyde Park High Schools are searched with metal detectors. No weapons are found at either school, but police arrested a driver of a car in which two clubs were found.<sup>327</sup>
- BOE announces its support for legislation that would encourage voluntary metropolitan educational programs.<sup>328</sup>
- October 23 Colly Sebron, a black resident of the South End, is pulled from her car and beaten in South Boston by four white residents with bats.<sup>329</sup>
- A black and a white student are arrested at South Boston High School after a fist fight, and another black student was arrested and charged with the assault of teacher's aide Robert Coyne. At Hyde Park High, two black students were removed from buses after thwoing objects at whites. Both South Boston and Hyde Park High Schools are searched for a second day in a row with metal detectors. No weapons found, but officers found discarded knives and clubs outside the buildings.<sup>330</sup>
- Renado Baldwin is arrested and charged with assault and batter with a dangerous weapon in the October 15 stabbing of a student at Hyde Park High school.
- Mayor White's Office of Human Rights begins legal aid programs for students expelled or suspended from school.<sup>331</sup>
- BTU votes to oppose any involuntary transfer of teachers. The Union also votes

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322 Jerome Sullivan "Attendance best in weeks as schools remain quiet," Boston Globe, Oct. 18, 1974.

323 Muriel Cohen "John Finger: private man doing the public's business," Boston Globe, Oct. 18, 1974.

324 Muriel Cohen "Garrity asks expanded Metco in final order in desegregation," Boston Globe, Oct. 21, 1974.

325 Jerome Sullivan, George Croft "School fight spills to street," Boston Globe, Oct. 21, 1974.

326 "4 Boston students visiting South 'for lessons in racial relations," Boston Globe, Oct. 21, 1974.

327 Jerome Sullivan, Robert Ward "Metal detectors screen pupils entering two Boston schools," Boston Globe, Oct. 22, 1974.

328 "Approval of city-suburb bill seen," Boston Globe, Oct. 22, 1974.

329 "Black man pulled from car, beaten by 4 in S. Boston," Boston Globe, Oct. 23, 1974.

330 Jerome Sullivan, Goerge Croft "Fight, assault on aide mar school day," Boston Globe, Oct. 23, 1974.

331 Stephen Curwood "Law students give legal aid to pupils suspended during Hub school desegregation," Boston Globe, Oct. 23, 1974.

to submit three safety-related bills to the state legislature in January, 1975:<sup>332</sup>

1. Imposing of harsher penalties on people found on school property with a dangerous weapon.
2. Making assaults on teachers as serious as on police and firemen.
3. Giving headmaster and principals the right to indefinitely suspend students who they judge to be a danger to the safety of other students or personnel.

Mary Dennison, national director of the Congress on Racial Equality, is in Boston to set up a local CORE chapter and to persuade President Ford to declare Boston an “educational disaster area.” Dennison also emphasizes CORE's opposition to busing in favor of community control of schools.<sup>333</sup>

BSC votes 3-2 (with Kerrigan, Eillison and McDonough in the majority) to end Boston students' visit to Charlotte, N.C. Schools. The vote is largely symbolic as the visit was scheduled to end this day anyway. The BSC majority charge that the press has failed to report alleged racial violence at a Charlotte high school.<sup>334</sup>

- October 24 Harold Mantius, Jerry Lee McGhee, and Mark Graef, all of Arlington, Virginia, are arrested in South Boston and charged with “attempting to incite a riot.” All three are members of the National Socialist White People's Party. Two other members, Jess Kennedy and James Clennan, are also in Boston at the time.<sup>335</sup>
- At English High School, the 18<sup>th</sup> false fire alarm in 15 days occurred this day. Boston Schools reports that 12,000 students are consistently absent from school this year. The METCO program now involves more than 2,300 students.<sup>336</sup>
- A survey by the Council on Municipal performance shows that Cambridge is the least segregated city among the 109 U.S. cities surveyed.<sup>337</sup>
- October 25 Black civil rights leaders tell Pres. Ford that his statement on Boston school desegregation has the effect of encouraging White law breakers.
- October 27 An anti-busing motorcade of about 400 cars drives to the home of Education Commissioner Gregory Anrig in Needham.<sup>338</sup>
- October 28 Anti-busing leaders ramp up a drive to defeat Question 7 on the November ballot. The initiative would abolish the Boston School committee and give power over the public school system to the Office of the Mayor and a network of neighborhood school councils. The plan, if approved, would take effect January 1, 1976.<sup>339</sup>
- A demonstration of 6,000 to 9,000 anti-busing protesters, and a 1,500 car motorcade takes place in West Quincy. Many suburbs are represented in the

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332 Robert Rosenthal “Teachers vote to ask Legislature for more protection,” Boston Globe, Oct. 23, 1974.

333 “CORE leader calls statemnt by Mrs. Hicks a 'political hustle,” Boston Globe, Oct. 24, 1974.

334 Gloria Negri “Four Boston students leave Charlotte; surprised at 'order' to return home,” Boston Globe, Oct. 24, 1974.; “Committee's symbolic vote 'ends' students N.C. Trip,” Boston Globe, Oct. 24, 1974.

335 Jerome Sullivan, George Croft “Three 'Nazis' arrested in S. Boston,” Boston Globe, Oct. 24, 1974.

336 Stephen Curwood “12,000 students staying home from Hub schools,” Boston Globe, Oct. 25, 1974.

337 “Survey says Cambridge is least segregated city,” Boston Globe, Oct. 25, 1974.

338 Robert J. Rosenthal “Busing foes protest at Anrig home,” Boston Globe, Oct. 28, 1974.

339 Robert Jordan “Busing foes head drive to kill Question 7,” Boston Globe, Oct. 28, 1974.; James Worsham “Question 7: how it would alter schools,” Boston Globe, Oct. 29, 1974.

- rally.<sup>340</sup>
- October 30 Education Commissioner Anrig appeals for 1,000 more suburban seats for blacks in METCO and stated that state funding would be provided. But Judge Garrity questions state funding of METCO, which accepts only black students and may be unconstitutionally discriminatory.<sup>341</sup>
- October 31 Judge Garrity orders the BSC to submit to him by December 16 a Phase 2 plan, with a detailed implementation schedule, to be in place by September 1975. The order required the plan to extend to vocational programs, examination schools, teacher and administrator recruitment, hiring, and assignment, and other areas. The order also required that BSC provide “other minority students, i.e. Spanish-speaking, Orientals, American Indians, etc. . . . equally desegregated education.” This marks Garrity's final order under his original finding of unconstitutionality and is required for Boston to be eligible for federal desegregation aid.<sup>342</sup>
- November 1 A federal grand jury investigating civil rights violations in the desegregation process indicts three black and two white youths on civil rights violations. The two white youths, Thomas McNaney and Dana Smith, are indicted for carrying Molotov cocktails near Hyde Park School on October 18.<sup>343</sup>
- Gov. Sargent orders a two-thirds reduction in the National Guard presence, to 150.<sup>344</sup>
- This day marked the end of the first seven weeks of desegregation. In all, 176 have been arrested (113 white and 63 black), and there have been 113 injuries (63 whites, 41 black, and 9 police).<sup>345</sup>
- November 2 NAACP holds its annual conference. C. Delores Tucker, the Pennsylvania Secretary of State argues that “We are in a civil war in Boston.”
- November 3 Demonstrations take place at the Bunker Hill Monument against busing and Question 7, comprising 4,000 people and a 1,000 car motorcade.<sup>346</sup>
- November 4 A black and white student get into a fight outside William Barton Rogers School in Hyde Park. The black student is suspended. Fifty to 75 students refuse to enter the school.<sup>347</sup>
- The U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit in Boston hears oral arguments in BSC's appeal of Judge Garrity's order. John O. Mirick for BSC argues that school officials have no constitutional obligation to correct segregation that was caused by housing patterns rather than by anything deliberative. S. Harold Flannery of the NAACP for plaintiffs argued that the school committee deliberately and knowingly caused segregation through a “rigid and inflexible

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340 “Busing foes jam rally here,” Boston Globe, Oct. 28, 1974.; Jerry Taylor “Suburbs join massive busing protest,” Boston Globe, Oct. 29, 1974.

341 Muriel Cohen “Anrig says state can pay for 1000 more black pupils in Metco,” Boston Globe, Oct. 30, 1974.

342 USCOCR Report at 83; Stephen Curwood “Garrity orders citywide balance plan by Dec. 16,” Boston Globe, Oct. 31, 1974.

343 “2 indicted for carrying firebombs near school,” Boston Globe, Nov. 2, 1974.

344 Arthur Jones, Manli Ho, “Sargen reduces guard alert as school tensions ease,” Boston Globe, Nov. 8, 1974.

345 Gary McMillan “City Judge community-conscious in busing arrests,” Boston Globe, Nov. 5, 1974.

346 Joe Pilati “Question 7 opposed at antibusing rally,” Boston Globe, Nov. 4, 1974.

347 Robert J. Rosenthal “Shovings, assault on teacher mar day,” Boston Globe, Nov. 5, 1974.

- adherence to neighborhood schools.” As an example of this rigidity, Flannery pointed to Boston's use of portables to alleviate overcrowding rather than to send white students to majority black schools.<sup>348</sup>
- November 5 A white student boycott at South Boston is almost totally effective, with almost no white students in attendance.<sup>349</sup> In Hyde Park and South Boston, almost 300 students are being tutored instead of going to class.<sup>350</sup>
- November 6 Question 7 is defeated by Boston voters.<sup>351</sup> Also on the ballot was Leo F. Kahian, candidate for Governor from the American Party running on an anti-busing platform. One-third of the votes he receives are from Boston.<sup>352</sup>
- Judge Garrity approves BSC motion to establish tutorial classes for student boycotters. Tutors will be available to students returning to school full-time and will run through the end of 1974. At this point school attendance is at 76%.<sup>353</sup>
- The National Education Association renews its offer to Boston schools to help with the desegregation effort by providing experts in human relations.<sup>354</sup>
- November 7 Paul S. Carter, 17 of Dorchester and a Hyde Park High School student, is arrested after attempting to run down three Boston police officers in a stolen vehicle near the school. He is charged with three counts of assault and battery on a police officer.<sup>355</sup>
- Nancy Yotts, of the South Boston Home and School Association, calls the tutoring program approved the previous day “subterfuge” to break the boycott.
- Boston and MDC police announce plan to reduce the size of the force patrolling South Boston High School.<sup>356</sup>
- November 8 The Educational Planning Center states that it expects “as much, and probably more” busing in the Phase 2 long-range desegregation plan.<sup>357</sup>
- November 10 About 3,000 anti-busing activists gather in West Roxbury to celebrate the opening of an information center to serve Roslindale, Jamaica Plain, and West Roxbury.<sup>358</sup>
- A group of about 200 Lutherans march from Parker House to City Hall Plaza for peaceful integration of the schools.<sup>359</sup>
- November 11 BSC unanimously vote against authorizing headmasters at seven of Boston's high schools to cooperate in getting 40 black and white high school students from the south together in Boston to discuss desegregation.<sup>360</sup>

348 Margo Miller “Boston Board's busing-order appeal taken under advisement by court,” Boston Globe, Nov. 5, 1974.

349 Jerome Sullivan, George Croft “White student boycott of South Boston High nearly 100 percent effective,” Boston Globe, Nov. 5, 1974.

350 Muriel Cohen “300 Hub students being tutored in homes, clubs,” Boston Globe, Nov. 5, 1974.

351 James Worsham “Question 7 loses, but school reform fight to go on,” Boston Globe, Nov. 6, 1974.

352 Jonathan Fuerbringer “Voters give antibusing party full Mass. Status,” Boston Globe, Nov. 7, 1974.

353 Muriel Cohen “Garrity approves tutoring classes to update students who have boycotted,” Boston Globe, Nov. 6, 1974.

354 James Worsham “Rival teachers' union offering integration aid,” Boston Globe, Nov. 7, 1974.

355 Jerome Sullivan, Paul Feeney “Driver, 17, held in try to run down officers,” Boston Globe, Nov. 7, 1974.

356 Arthur Jones “Students clash at Hyde Park, school attendance near normal,” Boston Globe, Nov. 8, 1974.

357 James Worsham, Muriel Cohen “Additional busing predict under long-range school plan,” Boston Globe, Nov. 8, 1974.

358 “3000 at antibusing rally mark center's opening,” Boston Globe, Nov. 11, 1974.

359 “Lutherans march in Boston, pray for peace in schools,” Boston Globe, Nov. 11, 1974.

360 James Worsham “Board Bans cooperation on pupils' visit,” Boston Globe, Nov. 11, 1974.

Staff for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights makes recommendations to the members of the Commission to get President Ford and Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Casper Weinberger personally involved in Boston's desegregation. Their report states that "since the President and the Secretary . . . have contributed to the problem, it would be appropriate if they would contribute to the solution."<sup>361</sup>

- November 12 Officials at the federal Office of Education state that Boston has not yet met all requirements to secure federal desegregation aid. Still to be resolved are issues concerning bilingual education, teacher training and human relations.<sup>362</sup>
- November 13 Federal criminal charges are brought against two unnamed white youths for civil rights violations that took place in the first weeks of busing at South Boston High School.<sup>363</sup>
- Boston School officials submit a long-range desegregation plan to BSC that would give parents and students a choice of magnet schools and alternative programs while keeping within the limits of Judge Garrity's order. The plan is modeled after one adopted in Minneapolis, Minnesota.<sup>364</sup>
- November 14 FBI agents are at South Boston High to investigate civil rights violations.<sup>365</sup>
- BSC meets for the first briefing session on the School Department's plan for long range desegregation to be implemented in Fall, 1975.<sup>366</sup>
- November 19 Secretary of HEW Casper Weinberger issues a waiver to Boston Schools, allowing them to qualify for about \$2.8 million in federal desegregation funds. The waiver resolves an issue involving conflicting state and federal mandates concerning bilingual education. Federal law required that students in bilingual programs be separated from other students for no more than 25% of class time, while state law required them to be isolated until proficient in English.<sup>367</sup>
- November 20 A white student bystander, Arthur Gulinello, is injured in a fight between a black and white student at South Boston High. Ten students, four white and six black, are suspended as a result of the altercation.<sup>368</sup>
- Judge Garrity hears arguments on whether attorneys for plaintiffs (with the NAACP) are entitled to police and city records relating to incidents stemming from the desegregation order. Kevin Maloney, representing the City, argues against making the records available.
- November 21 Secretary Wienberger informs Sen. Brooke that Boston will receive \$1.9 million in federal desegregation aid.<sup>369</sup>
- November 22 EPC officials hold the first public briefing about the final, long-range desegregation plan after having invited proposals for alternatives. John Coakley

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361 Muriel Cohen "Ford urged to personally help solve Boston school problems," Boston Globe, Nov. 11, 1974.

362 Muriel Cohen "Boston desegregation funds hinge on clarification of 3 issue," Boston Globe, Nov. 12, 1974.

363 "US accuses 2 white youths of violating blacks' civil rights in South Boston," Boston Globe, Nov. 14, 1974.

364 Muriel Cohen "School plan would give some choice of programs" Nov. 14, 1974.; "Muriel Cohen "Boston School Committee to send group to study Minneapolis plan" Nov. 15, 1974.

365 Jerome Sullivan, George Croft "FBI agents at S. Boston High." Nov. 14, 1974.

366 Muriel Cohen "Boston School Committee to send group to study Minneapolis plan" Nov. 15, 1974.

367 Muriel Cohen "HEW waiver opens way for HUB school aid" Nov. 19, 1974.

368 "Bystander injured in school fight; attendance reported at 75.9 percent" Nov. 21, 1974.

369 Stephen Curwood "HEW to give Boston \$1.9m in school desegregation aid" Nov. 22, 1974.

- states that any plan based solely on redistricting would double forced busing. Superintendent Leary directs Coakley and the EPC to have a final plan developed by December 16.<sup>370</sup>
- November 24 An anti-busing rally in East Boston, led by Elvira “Pixie” Palladino, draws 4,000 protesters.<sup>371</sup>
- November 25 The majority of white students in Boston schools are absent in a renewed anti-busing boycott.<sup>372</sup>
- November 30 Coretta King leads a march of 5000 from Boston Common to City Hall Plaza and argues that the issue in Boston is not busing, but racism.<sup>373</sup>
- December 1 An anti-busing motorcade, organized by ROAR and comprising about 3,000 South Boston residents, drives to home of Michael Dukakis in Brookline.<sup>374</sup>
- December 2 The state trooper presence at South Boston High School, and the MDC police escorting buses arriving in South Boston, are decreased Boston Police replace them.<sup>375</sup>
- The South Boston Home and School Association criticizes news media for referring to “white boycott” at South Boston High School. The HSA argues that blacks have also been boycotting since the opening of school.
- In response to BSC's plan to desegregate Boston's examination schools, black parents file a suit in Federal District court seeking to increase the number of students of color in examination schools and advanced classes in elementary schools.<sup>376</sup>
- December 3 Members of the Roxbury community, in coordination with the Greater Boston Crisis Charette Committee, announce plans to submit a desegregation plan to Judge Garrity by the December 16 deadline. The group invites City Councilor Louise Day Hicks to participate in formulating the plan, but she refuses. The plan includes the open community concept and the development of community controlled educational institutions as developed by the NAACP and CORE, respectively. The group plans for a final, two-day gathering to finalize the plans on December 11 and 12.<sup>377</sup>
- Boston School department announces details of the final desegregation plan, which emphasizes programmatic changes rather than redistricting. The latter is, however, included to some extent in a new concept of zones. The plan calls for dividing the city into six zones, each with 4,000-6,000 elementary students and 2,000-3,000 middle school students Each zone would contain about 20 elementary and three to six middle schools. Five learning options would be available at the elementary level. Zone I is to include Charlestown, East Boston, the South End, and Roxbury. Zone II contains South Boston, parts of the South

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370 Arthur Jones “School officials invite desegregation ideas” Nov. 23; Stephen Curwood “Busing in fall may double, committee told” Nov. 28, 1974.

371 Robert J. Rosenthal “1-man band, Santa at busing protest” Nov. 25, 1974.

372 Jerome Sullivan, George Croft “Majority of white students walk out at S. Boston High.” Nov. 25, 1974.

373 Arthur Jones “Mrs. King leads 5000 in support of integration” Dec. 1, 1974.

374 “Busing foes protest at Dukakis house.” Dec. 2, 1974.

375 Jerome Sullivan, George Croft “State troopers on way out at S. Boston High,” Boston Globe, Dec. 2, 1974.

376 Muriel Cohen “Suit filed to balance Boston school classes,” Boston Globe, Dec. 5, 1974.

377 Arthur Jones “Hicks spurns Roxbury planners,” Boston Globe, Dec. 4, 1974.

End, and parts of Dorchester. Zone III encompasses the rest of Dorchester. Zone IV contains Mattapan and Hyde Park. Zone V includes West Roxbury, Roslindale, and parts of Roxbury and Dorchester. Zone VI contains Brighton and Allston and the remainder of Jamaica Plain.<sup>378</sup>

The first of two expected reports on the Rabbit Inn incident is released (the other, by the FBI, is not yet available). The report, prepared by the Internal Affairs unit of the Boston Police Department, alleges that members of the TPF are responsible for civil rights violations of some of the bar's patrons. It states that federal criminal proceedings may result.<sup>379</sup>

A fight breaks out at a sheet metal shop at South Boston High School. A black student (Joseph Perryman) and a white student (Vincent Pavia) are injured and both are charged with assault and battery with a dangerous weapon.<sup>380</sup>

BSC submits its second progress report on the final desegregation plan to Judge Garrity. The report states that the final plan "does not minimize the amount of busing or student reassignments. . . . A conservative estimate would be that 35,000 students would require busing." The School Department also reports to Judge Garrity that 15% of Boston's white students have left the city's school system in 1974.<sup>381</sup>

December 5

About 125 white students walk out of South Boston High after a fight between 50-60 white and black girls. Thirty black girls are sent home on special buses.<sup>382</sup>

U.S. House passes legislation, 212-176, that includes an amendment that restricts busing in desegregation plans. The amendment would not affect Boston because it does not bar federal courts from ordering busing; rather it only restricts the Department of Health, Educational and Welfare in ordering busing. The bill also prohibits the Department of HEW from cutting aid to schools that defy desegregation orders.<sup>383</sup>

December 6

Over 300 white students are escorted out of South Boston High School after marching through the halls of the school following a meeting with Headmaster William Reid. Additional police are sent to the school when the group remains on school grounds. Following the incident, BSC orders Reid to give a "detailed explanation" as to why only white students were dismissed from school. South Boston parents charge that incidents such as this are not being accurately reported by school administrators.<sup>384</sup>

December 7

City Councilor Joseph M. Tierney states that he wants the City Council to seek and end to forced busing and announces he plans to file for an order on December 9. He also states that Judge Garrity should recuse himself on the

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378 Muriel Cohen "School board plan splits Boston into 6 zones," Boston Globe, Dec. 3, 1974.

379 Robert L. Ward "One of 2 probes on Rabbit Inn incident completed," Boston Globe, Dec. 2, 1974.

380 Jerome Sullivan, George Croft "Two students injured at S. Boston High," Boston Globe, Dec. 4, 1974.

381 "Jerome Sullivan, George Croft "15% 'white flight' of student reported in Hub," Boston Globe, Dec. 5, 1974.

382 James Ayers "Fight in South Boston, fire in Roxbury; School attendance about average," Boston Globe, Dec. 5, 1974.

383 "House Vote on bill may end busing," Boston Globe, Dec. 4, 1974.; John Mathews "House votes to curb integration laws; Boston court order won't be affected," Boston Globe, Dec. 5, 1974.

384 Jerome Sullivan, George Croft "More than 300 white students walk out at S. Boston High," Boston Globe, Dec. 6, 1974.

issue.<sup>385</sup>

BSC announces it is preparing for five weeks of public hearings on whether school officials are treating black and white trouble-makers equally.

December 8 An anti-busing rally, organized by ROAR, is held in Dorchester. Louise Day Hicks reiterates that the KKK and American Nazi party are not welcome: “This is organized resistance, but we’re not Nazis.”<sup>386</sup>

December 9 The South Boston Home and School Association asks that classes be suspended at South Boston High School after several white girls are injured as a result of fighting between black and white students.<sup>387</sup>

William Owens, elected to the state senate the previous month and the only black member of the state house representing Boston, characterizes BSC as “the epitome of racism. He also announces, with members of the Emergency Committee Against Racism in Education, plans for a National March Against Racism” on December 14.<sup>388</sup>

Two black girls are charged with assault and battery after a fight in the South Boston girls locker room. Additionally, a fight in that school's cafeteria results in the suspension of one white and two black students. The same day, about 100 picketers rallied at South Boston High School to protest Headmaster Reid's handling of recent fighting between white and black students. Many picketers are holding signs that read “Mr. Reid, who are your pets?”<sup>389</sup>

December 11 Michael Faith, a white student at South Boston High is stabbed. James A. White, a black student from Roxbury, is arrested and charged in the incident. A crowd of about 1,800 white parents and students clash with police outside the school after the stabbing and seven South Boston schools, as well as Roxbury High, are closed for the remainder of the day. After South Boston High is closed, about 125 black students are trapped at the school for four hours when the crowd prevents their buses from reaching the school to pick them up. At about 2:15 p.m. officials organize a set of “decoy” buses to distract the crowd while another set of buses under armed guard collect the black students from the back entrance to the building. As a result of the crowd, 125 riot-gearred state troopers are rushed in to control the crowd, which smashes windows and slashes tires on police cruisers and buses. Twenty-five people, including 14 police officers, are injured in the incident.<sup>390</sup>

Judge Garrity grants a motion by the plaintiffs in the case to require Boston Schools to hire one black for every white teacher until 20% of the 5,000-member faculty is black.<sup>391</sup>

The Boston Teachers Union demands that BSC grant principals increased powers to deal with student trouble-makers. They also vote against participating in the National March Against Racism planned for December 14.

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385 “Tierney wants city to seek stay of busing order,” Boston Globe, Dec. 8, 1974.

386 “Busing foes, politicians, stage Dorchester rally,” Boston Globe, Dec. 9, 1974.

387 Jerome Sullivan, George Croft “4 girls hurt in fights at S. Boston High,” Boston Globe, Dec. 9, 1974.

388 “Hub Rally to hear Abernathy,” Boston Globe, Dec. 10, 1974.

389 Jerome Sullivan, George Croft “Extra Police stationed at South Boston High after fights yesterday,” Boston Globe, Dec. 10, 1974.

390 George Croft, Robert Carr “S. Boston High knifing closes eight schools,” Boston Globe, Dec. 11, 1974.

391 Muriel Cohen “Garrity: Hire teachers on 1 to 1 ratio,” Boston Globe, Dec. 11, 1974.

- December 12 Louise Day Hicks asks President Ford “to come to Boston at once so that you can personally view the tragedy and trauma that now engulfs our beloved and no longer peaceful city.”<sup>392</sup>
- Students engage in mass walkouts at Roslindale, Hyde Park, East Boston and Brighton High Schools as well as the William Barton Rogers School.<sup>393</sup>
- The Boston Home and School Association is granted intervenor status in the case before Judge Garrity...<sup>394</sup>
- December 13 Judge Garrity hears arguments on a motion by plaintiffs in the suit before him to require stronger security measures, including recalling the National Guard and restricting access to South Boston schools, to restore order following the December 11 stabbing and resulting violence. He grants the motion in part and issues an order increasing the court's role in the security measures related to busing.<sup>395</sup> The order states<sup>396</sup>:
1. Orders the exclusion of all persons, except teachers, students, school aids, and police from schools in South Boston during regular school hours.
  2. Prohibits groups of three or more people from picketing, making noise, and engaging in violence or any other action disruptive to classes within 50 yards of any public school building in South Boston and within 100 yards of high schools and middle schools elsewhere in the city.
  3. Bans groups of three or more people from “engaging or threatening to engage in violent action along school bus routes” during busing hours in the morning and afternoon.
  4. Requires BSC to issue a regulation prohibiting the utterance of racial slurs on school property.
  5. Prohibits violent or disruptive activity in or near schools and along school bus routes. Violators may be held in contempt of court and may be jailed.
- The order also mandates that, if these provisions fail to secure the peace in South Boston, BSC must submit to him by January 6 a plan for the permanent closing of all South Boston schools and reassignment of their students to schools elsewhere in the city. He declines, however, to direct Mayor White and Gov. Sargent to send more security forces into Boston.
- Superintendent William Leary orders eight South Boston schools to remain closed this day. The school boycott spreads to Charlestown High for the first time.<sup>397</sup>
- Fran Johnne, of the Hyde Park Home and School Association, state Sen. Joseph Timilty, and state Rep. Brian Donnelly, demand an investigation of alleged police mistreatment of students following the mass walkouts of December 12.<sup>398</sup>

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392 “Mrs. Hicks urges Ford to view Hub school situation,” Boston Globe, Dec. 12, 1974.

393 James Ayres “1500 students walk out of 5 Boston high schools,” Boston Globe, Dec. 13, 1974.

394 USCOCR Report at 52.

395 Muriel Cohen “Black parents ask Garrity for recall of National Guard,” Boston Globe, Dec. 12, 1974.

396 Arthur Jones “Garrity orders stiffer controls,” Boston Globe, Dec. 14, 1974.

397 Manli Ho “South Boston schools to stay closed Monday,” Boston Globe, Dec. 14, 1974.

398 Ken O. Botwright “Mistreatment of Hyde Park pupils by police alleged; probe is asked,” Boston Globe, Dec. 14, 1974.

- John Coakley of the EPC presents the final desegregation plan to BSC, but they refuse to vote on it. Instead they plan an emergency meeting on December 16, the deadline for submission of the plan to Judge Garrity, to vote on the plan.<sup>399</sup>
- December 14 The U.S. Senate votes, 55-27, against the legislation approved by the House on December 5 that would require the Federal government to continue funding school systems that defy desegregation orders.<sup>400</sup>
- The National March Against Racism takes place, bringing 20,000 pro-integration demonstrators to Boston Common.<sup>401</sup> Rallies in support of Boston's desegregation efforts are organized in Seattle, San Francisco, Pasadena, Portland, Oregon, and Houston by the Emergency Committee for a National Mobilization Against Racism.<sup>402</sup>
- December 15 Sen. Brooke states that Boston schools should remain closed until January for a "cooling off period." He also calls on Bostonians to obey the law.<sup>403</sup>
- Cardinal Medeiros expresses surprise at the strength of the opposition to forced busing in Boston.<sup>404</sup>
- City, school, BTU and Department of Justice officials meet at Boston School Department to consider closing schools for the rest of the week in the wake of the previous week's violence in South Boston.
- 5,000 anti-busing marchers hold a peaceful rally on Boston Common in support of an anti-busing amendment to the U.S. Constitution. ROAR does not officially endorse the rally out of fears that violence may erupt.<sup>405</sup>
- Bishop Edward Carroll, head of the Northeast Conference of the United Methodist Church, echoes Coretta King's message of November 30 that racism, not busing, is the key issue in Boston's desegregation crisis.
- December 16 BSC votes, 3-2, against approval of the final, long-range desegregation plan, despite the fact that this day is the court-imposed deadline for submitting the plan to Judge Garrity. Paul Tierney and Kathleen Sullivan vote in favor of the plan. The Committee is warned of the risk in failing to approve the plan by their attorneys, which include possible citations for contempt of court, jail sentences, and loss of professional licensure for those Committee members that are attorneys (McDonough, Kerrigan, and Tierney).<sup>406</sup> Despite the Committee's vote against the plan, BSC attorney John O. Mirick files a copy of the plan with Judge Garrity, one hour late, in an attempt to save BSC from being in contempt of court.<sup>407</sup>
- BSC votes to keep South Boston and Roxbury High Schools closed on December 17. Mayor White recommended that the schools be closed until at

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399 Muriel Cohen, James Worsham "Phase 2 vote due 30 inutes before deadline," Boston Globe, Dec. 14, 1974.

400 "Senate votes stymies foes of desegregation," Boston Globe, Dec. 15, 1974.

401 Aruthur Jones, John B. Wood "20,000 join integration rally; disputes, clashes delay march," Boston Globe, Dec. 15, 1974.

402 Peter Anderson "Rallies across nation support Boston busing," Boston Globe, Dec. 16, 1974.

403 "Brooke urges 'cooling-off' period for Boston schools," Boston Globe, Dec. 16, 1974.

404 "Cardinal surprised by busing feelings," Boston Globe, Dec. 16, 1974.

405 Anne Mary Currier "Antibusing rally today to press for constitutional amendment," Boston Globe, Dec. 15, 1974.

406 Muriel Cohen "School board rejects plan for Phase 2, risks contempt," Boston Globe, Dec. 16, 1974.

407 James Worsham "School plan filed without board's OK," Boston Globe, Dec. 17, 1974.

- least after the new year, possibly permanently.<sup>408</sup>
- December 17 Plaintiffs in suit before Judge Garrity file motion to hold John Kerrigan, Paul Eillison and John McDonough in contempt of court for failing to endorse a school desegregation plan as the court had ordered.<sup>409</sup>
- BSC attorneys from the Boston firm of Hale and Dorr announce they will resign from representing BSC before Judge Garrity by January 6.
- 200 students in Braintree stage a walk-out in support of anti-busing sentiment in Boston.
- December 18 Judge Garrity orders all members of BSC to appear in person before him to discuss their refusal to endorse the city-wide desegregation plan.<sup>410</sup>
- The Boston Police Patrolman's Association votes unanimously to reaffirm their earlier decision to donate \$1,000 to a South Boston anti-busing group.<sup>411</sup>
- December 19 The U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit upholds Judge Garrity's June 21 desegregation order on appeal by BSC.<sup>412</sup>
- December 29 Mayor White announces that the City will appeal Judge Garrity's desegregation order to the U.S. Supreme Court while admitting that the possibility of a reversal was "remote." He says that the main point is to convince everyone that all legal remedies have been exhausted.<sup>413</sup>
- December 30 Judge Garrity holds BSC members Kerrigan, McDonough and Ellison in continuing civil contempt of court.<sup>414</sup> He states that he will impose a "coercive fine" on the three members and strip them of authority in the desegregation case, effective January 9, if they don't authorize the submission of a city-wide desegregation plan by January 7. Garrity also directs temporary disbarment proceedings against Kerrigan and McDonough be convened by a three judge panel to suspend their ability to practice in federal court. Stripping the three members of authority would leave BSC unable to function under state law as it would lack a quorum necessary to operate.

## 1975

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- January 2, 1975 South Boston High and annexes, which have been closed since the December 11 stabbing of Michael Faith, are ordered to remain closed on January 2 and 3 by Superintendent William Leary. Boston police requested he take this action.<sup>415</sup>
- Judge Garrity refuses Mayor White's request to close South Boston and Roxbury High Schools for the rest of the year.<sup>416</sup>

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408 Jerome Sullivan "4 schools stay closed tomorrow," Boston Globe, Dec. 16, 1974.

409 James Worsham "NAACP seeks 3 contempt citations," Boston Globe, Dec. 17, 1974.

410 Muriel Cohen "Garrity orders school board into court," Boston Globe, Dec. 17, 1974.

411 Walter Haynes, "Hub Partolmens Assn. Votes \$1000 to aid antibusing group," Boston Globe, Dec. 20, 1974.

412 Muriel Cohen "Circuit court upholds Garrity schools rule," Boston Globe, Dec. 19, 1974.

413 John B. Wood, Manli Ho, "White says city to appeal busing to Supreme Court," Boston Globe, Dec. 30, 1974.

414 USCOCR Report at 61; Muriel Cohen "3 on Hub school board in contempt," Boston Globe, Dec. 28; James Worsham "Judge decries 'plan and plan, delay delay,'" Boston Globe, Dec. 28, 1974.

415 Jerry Taylor, Ken O. Botwright, "Leary keeps S. Boston High Complex closed on police advice," Boston Globe, Jan. 2, 1975.

416 William Doherty, "Garrity denies bid to close S. Boston, Roxbury schools," Boston Globe, Jan. 2, 1975.

- BSC members Kerrigan, McDonough and Ellison request that Judge Garrity issue a stay of his contempt findings.<sup>417</sup>
- January 3 Superintendent Leary requests to meet with Gov. Dukakis and Mayor White on January 4 to discuss reopening South Boston and Roxbury High Schools.<sup>418</sup> He notes that public sentiment is strongly in favor of reopening the schools. Leary comes under pressure from the Governor, Mayor, Education Secretary Paul Parks and Public Safety Secretary Charles Barry to close South Boston High School and relocate its students.<sup>419</sup> Leary also meets with black community leaders, including Thomas Atkins of the NAACP and Rep. Mel King (D-South End), who urge him to reopen South Boston High.
- Alan O'Dea of Hyde Park files a class-action suit in Federal District Court seeking to enjoin Judge Garrity from proceeding with the desegregation case until the constitutionality of the state's Racial Imbalance Act is decided by a three-judge Federal District Court panel.
- A fire breaks out at East Boston High School, believed to be set by two youths seen running from the building. The Boston Fire Department's Arson Squad investigates.<sup>420</sup>
- Judge Garrity denies the request for a stay of contempt sanctions by the three members of BSC. His denial notes that he had, in effect, already granted a stay by ordering sanctions be imposed on January 9 rather than immediately.
- Attendance at Boston Public Schools has dropped to 59.6%
- January 4 Superintendent Leary orders South Boston High to reopen January 8. Black and white parents of South Boston High students express willingness to form a biracial council, as ordered by Judge Garrity on October 4, 1974.<sup>421</sup>
- January 6 Mayor White announces that Boston will fund and build three new high schools and nine other schools to improve education. He also states that he has received from Gov. Dukakis a commitment that the state will pay for implementing any new busing included in the long-range desegregation plan.<sup>422</sup>
- Kerrigan, McDonough and Ellison appeal Judge Garrity's refusal to stay his contempt sanctions to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit. Also, McDonough is elected as chairman of BSC.<sup>423</sup>
- John Mirick, attorney for BSC, asks Judge Garrity to order Mayor White to file a report with the court on plan to maintain order with South Boston High reopens on January 8.
- January 7 BSC votes to direct the EPC to amend the city-wide desegregation plan, submitted to BSC on December 16, to achieve desegregation as ordered by the court with voluntary, rather than compulsory, busing.<sup>424</sup>

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417 Seymour Linscott, "3 on School board appeal contempt edict," Boston Globe, Jan. 3, 1975.

418 James Worsham "Leary calls summit on schools," Boston Globe, Jan. 3, 1975.

419 James Worsham and John B. Wood, "Parks, Barry urge Leary to move S. Boston High," Boston Globe, Jan. 4, 1975.

420 Robert Ward, William Cash, "Arson suspected in East Boston High fire," Boston Globe, Jan. 3, 1975.

421 Arthur Jones, John B. Wood, "Leary orders S. Boston High opened on Wednesday," Boston Globe, Jan. 3, 1975.

422 William A. Henry III, "White vows 3 new high schools, 9 others," Boston Globe, Jan. 6, 1975.

423 William Doherty, "3 on school board ask appeals court to stay contempt penalty," Boston Globe, Jan. 5, 1975.

424 William Doherty, "School board orders new desegregation plan without busing," Boston Globe, Jan. 7, 1975.

The Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Boston reiterates its continuing refusal to admit students leaving Boston Public Schools to escape desegregation.<sup>425</sup>

U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit refuses to postpone contempt sanctions against the three BSC members.

City officials announce security measures at South Boston High for reopening the next day. Metal detectors will be used and individual body searches will be conducted.<sup>426</sup>

January 8

South Boston High reopens without incident.<sup>427</sup>

Judge Garrity rules that BSC members Kerrigan, McDonough and Ellison have complied with his order by their January 7 vote for a desegregation plan involving voluntary busing and are therefore no longer subject to contempt sanctions. He orders the finalized city-wide plan be submitted to him by January 20 so that he may decide whether desegregation can be achieved without forced busing.<sup>428</sup>

Judge Garrity also grants various motions filed in the case before him.<sup>429</sup> The first two, requested by plaintiffs, called for an increase in tutorial programs in most schools and an increase in black teacher recruitment to achieve a 25% of all faculty. He also allowed a motion by the Hispanic Office of Planning and Evaluation to represent Latinos and Spanish Speaking people as a friend of the court. He also takes under advisement a motion by the plaintiffs that Roxbury High remain open even if South Boston High is closed permanently.

January 9

Fights break out at Hyde Park High, prompting administrators to close the school for the rest of the day. Fifteen students, thirteen of them black, are arrested and charged with disorderly conduct. Boston police state that 100 officers will be stationed at the school when classes resume the next day. In response to the police handling of the violence, black students meet and announce they will file formal complaints of police brutality with the Bureau of Internal Affairs.<sup>430</sup>

January 10

50-75 students stage a walk out of Roslindale High.

January 11

150 anti-busing mothers interrupt a meeting of the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women. Dukakis is forced to postpone the signing of a proclamation declaring 1975 the "Massachusetts International Women's Year." The anti-busing women visited with Rep. Elaine Noble, who agreed to visit schools and attend a ROAR meeting. Other members of the Commission agreed to meet with the protesting women again.<sup>431</sup>

Boston Home and School Association announces plans for a court appeal to limit the scope of the final desegregation plan ordered by Garrity.

Bills filed with the state legislature for the upcoming year's session include some to repeal or modify the Racial Imbalance Act, as well as to deal with the

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425 Kay Longcope, "Catholic schools reaffirm 'no-haven policy,'" Boston Globe, Jan. 8, 1975.

426 George L. Croft, "Strict Security awaits S. Boston High reopening," Boston Globe, Jan. 7, 1975.

427 Jerome Sullivan, George C. Croft, "Calm prevails as South Boston High reopens," Boston Globe, Jan. 8, 1975.

428 Muriel Cohen "Garrity clears three of contempt charges," Boston Globe, Jan. 9, 1975.

429 "Garrity mulls Hub board's busing plan," Boston Globe, Jan. 8, 1975.

430 JS and Robert Ward, "Hyde Park High erupts in fights, 15 pupils booked," Boston Globe, Jan. 9, 1975.

431 Maria Karagianis, "Women protest busing, Gov. Dukakis stays away," Boston Globe, Jan. 12, 1975.

costs of forced busing and other desegregation efforts.

January 13

More racial violence takes place at Hyde Park High. Thirteen students, nine black and 4 white, are arrested after fighting.

Glendora Putnam of the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination, and Julius Bernstein of the State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, release a joint report showing that Boston suburbs have developed land use and housing policies which tend to exclude racial minorities.

U.S. Supreme Court refuses to temporarily stay a lower-court order that required Huntsville, Alabama, to engage in forced busing to integrate its schools.

January 14

BSC requests Gov. Dukakis to set up a state or metropolitan public school system and support legislation requiring suburban school systems to accept more than 19,000 students of all races from Boston. Each proposal is to be a part of voluntary busing plan in the final desegregation proposal.

At Bayside Mall in Dorchester where teachers gathered to be transported by school van to their schools, 20 black students from South Boston schools complained of inadequate transportation and refused to report to their schools.

Gov. Dukakis distances himself from any involvement in BSC's formulation of a voluntary plan. He states that what is needed is a true desegregation plan involving the state, city, and suburbs and that a voluntary plan would likely not meet court-imposed requirements.

South Boston High begins a program to allow students to complete full-year courses in the remainder of the 1974-75 school year.

U.S. Office of Education approves \$1.9 million in emergency school aid for Boston schools for the next six months. The grant requires Boston to spend the funds in bilingual education, teacher training, guidance counselor training specific to desegregation of schools, vocational education and interracial parent-student-teacher advisory councils.

Mayor White states during an interview with Avi Nelson of WHDH that he is an "early, public, and sustained opponent of busing." About 30 anti-busing demonstrators are outside the station as he leaves.

January 15

Judge Garrity grants BSC a seven-day extension on the final, city-wide desegregation plan deadline; it is to be submitted by January 27. He also warned the Committee that no plan that totally eliminates busing would be approved.<sup>432</sup>

The Boston HSA urges 200 white students from South Boston High to reconsider their decision not to elect representatives to the court-ordered biracial council.

January 16

BSC meets with School Department staff and decides to include the following in the final, city-wide desegregation plan:

1. Equalization of facilities so that each school would have the same ratio of experience to inexperienced teachers.

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432 Arthur Jones, "Garrity postpones school board's deadline one week," Boston Globe, Jan. 15, 1975.

2. Desegregation of both Boston Latin School and Girls Latin as proposed by the alumni associations of both schools.
3. Allowing black and white students in integrated schools to stay there if they wish.
4. Providing five learning options at the primary level.

January 17

Gov. Dukakis states that compelling suburban participation in school desegregation would reduce tensions in Boston substantially.<sup>433</sup>

Two black students are arrested after fights at South Boston High and Hyde Park High. Attendance of white students at South Boston High is down from previous days.<sup>434</sup>

Over 100 Latino parents and children, referring to themselves as the Parents Committee Pro Bilingual Education, hold a peaceful demonstration in front of BSC offices. They criticize elements of the final desegregation plan for disrupting the bilingual education process and school groupings of Spanish-speaking students.

NAACP attorneys for plaintiffs before Judge Garrity renew their request to him for an appointment of a “citywide citizens committee . . . to ease and assist with the implementation of desegregation.”

January 18

Various groups announces plans to submit alternative final desegregation plans to Judge Garrity on January 20:<sup>435</sup>

1. The Boston Home and School Association's plan would balance only those schools named by the court the previous June as *de facto* segregated. The HSA favors a voluntary school desegregation plan.<sup>436</sup>
2. The Hispanic Office for Planning Evaluation's (HOPE) plans to submit a desegregation plan that ensures the preservation of bilingual education.
3. The BOE will propose a “substantial modification” to the plan rejected by BSC on December 16, 1974.
4. The NAACP will introduce a plan that includes many of the elements of the December 16 plan, including the six school zones and different learning options.<sup>437</sup> However, it does call for exempting kindergarten students and does not rely on suburban participation. Students will be assigned to schools instead of choosing which to attend and every school would be desegregated.

The Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Boston commences negotiations with the Boston School Department on a proposal to for volunteer priests and nuns to tutor public school students in Boston.

January 19

The MDC police force in South Boston is reduced by one half.

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433 William A. Henry III, Jonathan Feurbringer, “Dukakis says suburbs have potential to ease hub school crisis,” Boston Globe, Jan. 29, 1975.

434 JS, GC “Two students arrested in city high schools; attendance by whites slumps,” Boston Globe, Jan. 17, 1975.

435 Muriel Cohen, James Worsham, “Court gets 16 proposals on integration,” Boston Globe, Jan. 21, 1975.

436 Manli Ho, “Parents' balance plan is limited,” Boston Globe, Jan. 18, 1975.

437 Muriel Cohen, James Worsham, “NAACP files Phase 2 plan stressing pupil assignment,” Boston Globe, Jan. 20, 1975.

Poll results of 800 residents from 36 cities and towns around Boston show that 69% of those polled would approve busing a limited number of inner city students to suburban schools, provided that no suburban children were bused into the city. The survey results were emphasized by BSC member Kathleen Sullivan and Rep. Michael Day (D-Brighton), who had introduced legislation at the state house which would require about 40 suburban communities to make available 10% of their classroom seats for black and white children from the city.<sup>438</sup>

January 20

This day is the deadline for filing of alternative desegregation plans with Judge Garrity. In submitting their plans, BOE and the NAACP state the Garrity that students assignment should be a higher priority than choices among learning styles. At the same time, BOE and the plaintiff parents in the suit state their agreement that the basic approach in whatever final plan is approved by the court should follow the six-zone framework that was in the December 16 plan.

The City of Boston requests Judge Garrity to consider a third phase desegregation plan that would involve the suburbs in the process. The request comes at the urging of Leonard Strickman of Boston College Law School, who has been advising Mayor White on metropolitan aspects of the desegregation process. The City's position is that "only a metropolitan remedy will satisfy the constitutional requirements for desegregation."<sup>439</sup>

The South Boston High school student body votes down the establishment of a biracial committee.

January 21

The City states that it will submit to Judge Garrity by February 3 any critiques and comments it has on the alternative plans submitted with the court.

South Boston parents vote against setting up a biracial committee as ordered by Judge Garrity on October 4, 1974. Roxbury parents vote for three out of the four biracial councils for the South Boston / Roxbury High schools complex.<sup>440</sup>

State House Speaker David M. Bartley (D-Holyoke) and Senate president Kevin Harrington (D-Salem) announce their support of the Day-Sullivan bill. They agree that the suburbs will have to participate in desegregating Boston schools. Gov. Dukakis and City Council president Gerald O'Leary also support the bill and tell Judge Garrity that a metropolitan plan is the only way to desegregate the city's schools.<sup>441</sup>

January 22

Twelve white male students at South Boston High are refused admittance to the school because they lacked proper identification.

Rep. Ray Flynn writes the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee, requesting they investigate the activities of "agents of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights acting under the auspices of U.S. Senator James O. Eastland (D-Miss.)."

Gov. Dukakis meets with members of ROAR, who ask him to support a

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438 Muriel Cohen and Paul Langner, "69% of suburban residents in poll would open schools to Boston children," Boston Globe, Jan. 19, 1975.

439 Joe Pilati, Muriel Cohen "Hub seeks metropolitan integration," Boston Globe, Jan. 20, 1975.

440 Ron Hutson, Manli Ho, "White parents spurn biracial council," Boston Globe, Jan. 22, 1975.

441 William Henry III, "Harrington and Bartley back suburb school plan," Boston Globe, Jan. 21, 1975.

constitutional amendment to prohibit busing to achieve integration.<sup>442</sup>

Rep. Mel King, in speaking against including suburban participation in the final desegregation plan, states that children who traveled to the suburbs would be at an educational disadvantage. Sen. William Owens states that he agrees and that the city should make its own busing plan peaceful before it seeks city-to-suburb busing.

BSC files a motion with Judge Garrity that the NAACP lawyers for plaintiffs in the suit before Judge Garrity are attempting to gag opposition to desegregation by systematically joining critics as defendants in the suit to allow the Judge to prevent them from speaking out on the subject. The motion was made in response to plan by NAACP lawyers to question under oath various leaders of the Boston HSA, including Marie Clark, Joseph LoPiccolo, and Lucille Roberts.<sup>443</sup> At the same hearing, Judge Garrity announces his intention to hold a hearing on the future of biracial councils in South Boston / Roxbury.<sup>444</sup>

January 23

BSC votes to approve a voluntary desegregation plan that calls for Cardinal Medeiros to open seats in city and suburban Catholic schools to Boston minority children.<sup>445</sup>

Hearings on the Rabbit Inn incident are completed. Judge Joseph Nolan of Brighton District Court, appointed as special judge) takes the case under advisement.<sup>446</sup>

Kim O'Brien of Cambridge, a bus driver under contract with the City, is beaten outside of the Commonwealth Armory after driving the South Boston track team there for a meet and getting into a fight with the coach Joseph A. Crowley.<sup>447</sup>

January 24

Judge Joseph Nolan declines to issue criminal complaints against three Boston police officers charged with assaulting Rabbit Inn patrons on October 6, 1974.

Freedom House Institute on Schools and Education, of Roxbury, releases a detailed evaluation of the School Department's final desegregation plan and plans to present it to Judge Garrity by February 3.<sup>448</sup> Also, the leaders of three area Civic Associations release their plan for voluntary desegregation based on an annual lottery in which first drawn students would get first choice in school placement. The plan emphasizes "quality education" rather than "forced urban integration."

January 27

Deadline for BSC to file its final, city-wide desegregation plan with Judge Garrity.<sup>449</sup>

Four hundred high school students from Boston and 13 suburbs begin courses for voluntary, racially integrated metropolitan programs sponsored by the Metropolitan Planning Project. The program, called Metropathways, has

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442 "Boston school day mostly calm; delegation from ROAR talks with Dukakis," Boston Globe, Jan. 23, 1975.

443 William Doherty, "School board says busing foes face gag," Boston Globe, Jan. 23, 1975.

444 Ken O. Botwright, "Creation of biracial Southie councils back in Garrity's lap," Boston Globe, Jan. 23, 1975.

445 Muriel Cohen "Boston board asks cardinal for school aid," Boston Globe, Jan. 23, 1975.

446 Robert Anglin, "2 sides differ sharply in Rabbit In testimony," Boston Globe, Jan. 24, 1975.

447 "Youths beat track team bus driver," Boston Globe, Jan. 24, 1975.

448 Arthur Jones, "Study finds defects in Boston School Dept. Plan," Boston Globe, Jan. 25, 1975.

449 "School Committee to file its voluntary plan today," Boston Globe, Jan. 27, 1975.

programs focusing on the cultural and ethnic diversity of Boston, including its American-Indian, black, Chinese, and Latino populations, Theater Arts, the Charles River and its Environs, and Civics at Government Center. The school districts involved include Boston, Belmont, Brookline, Cohasset, Lexington, Lincoln-Sudbury Regional, Marshfield, Newton, Reading, Waltham, Watertown, Cambridge and the Massachusetts Experimental School.<sup>450</sup>

January 28

Education Commissioner Anrig request BOE to issue a 90-day moratorium on school building construction throughout the state, at the behest of Gov Dukakis, for fiscal reasons. The Board issues a 45-day halt while the matter is resolved by the state.<sup>451</sup>

BSC member John Kerrigan is splashed with paint at Boston State College and burned in effigy by 40 demonstrators outside the building.<sup>452</sup>

The South Boston Home and School Association Information Center finalizes its alternative school plans and hires Attorney Robert Dinsmore to represent it and South Boston residents in a class action suit to be filed in federal court seeking a halt to Judge Garrity's busing order.

January 29

The tutoring program for students behind in coursework begins at Lewenberg Middle school, where 15 Jamaica Plain High students work with the younger children in Spanish. Tutoring by priests and nuns from the Archdiocese will begin February 3 and will be limited to seniors. Cardinal Medeiros offers six Catholic schools as locations for the program.<sup>453</sup>

Superintendent William Leary presents a report to Judge Garrity concerning “a continuation if not a buildup, of tension” in schools in the South Boston / Roxbury district. He urged the Judge to keep police numbers at at least their current levels.<sup>454</sup>

January 30

Judge Garrity says phase 2 will not be any “numbers game” consisting of “a blind, automatic racial percentage in each school.” He state his preference for a flexible plans, with adjustments to accommodate practical factors such as “distance, equity and geographic considerations such as railroad tracks and thoroughfares” in making student assignments. He also pushes back the deadline for critiques and evaluations of alternative plans to February 6.<sup>455</sup>

At the same hearing, BSC attorney James Sullivan Jr. reads Judge Garrity a letter from BSC member Paul Tierney that argued increased tension at South Boston High is caused by the presence of “excessive numbers of uniformed police.”

The Catholic Archdiocese of Boston announces plans to modify its year-old police excluding white students from escaping desegregation by enrolling in Catholic Schools. The Archdiocese will now admit public school students to vacancies made by transfers or drop outs.<sup>456</sup>

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450 “400 Students start 'metro' integration tomorrow,” Boston Globe, Jan. 26, 1975.

451 James Worsham “Anrig backs Dukakis bid to delay school projects,” Boston Globe, Jan. 28, 1975.

452 “Kerrigan splashed with paint, burned in effigy at Boston State,” Boston Globe, Jan. 29, 1975.

453 James Worsham, Kay Longcope, “Special tutoring begins,” Boston Globe, Jan. 30, 1975.

454 William Doherty, “Leary urges Garrity to keep Southie police high,” Boston Globe, Jan. 30, 1975.

455 Arthur Jones, “Desegregation first, Garrity emphasizes,” Boston Globe, Jan. 31, 1975.

456 Kay Longcope, “Boston area Catholic schools modify transfer-student policy,” Boston Globe, Jan. 30, 1975.

BSC requests that Mayor White endorse its voluntary school desegregation plan submitted to Judge Garrity.

January 31 Judge Garrity appoints Dean Robert Dentler and Associate Dean Marvin B. Scott, both of the Boston University School of Education, to serve as experts in assisting him in drafting the desegregation plan for September if he determines the plan submitted by BSC to be inadequate. The pair will also evaluate alternative plans filed by various organizations.<sup>457</sup>

Boston schools receives the first \$200,000 in federal desegregation aid. The funds will be used to establish the court-ordered biracial school councils.<sup>458</sup>

February 3 BSC asks Judge Garrity to drop from consideration the December 16 desegregation plan (disapprove of by a BSC vote but submitted by the Committee's attorney nonetheless).<sup>459</sup>

February 4 Judge Garrity appoints four special masters for formulating the final desegregation plan: Edward McCormack, former state Attorney General, Charles V. Willie, Professor of Education at Harvard Graduate School; Jacob Spiegel, former Supreme Judicial Court Justice, and Francis Keppel, Director of Education at the Aspen Institute Program. BSC attorneys object to two of the appointments, Willie and Keppel, on the basis that Harvard Center for Law and Education, which has aided in the representation of the black parent plaintiffs in the suit, is funded by Harvard.<sup>460</sup>

At the same hearing, Mayor White presents a arguments for reopening the case with evidence to support a metropolitan-area desegregation order.<sup>461</sup> The legal memoranda were prepared by Leonard Strickman of Boston College Law, raised questions as to whether the state had the power to assign children across district lines, whether the state was responsible for housing patterns which contributed to school desegregation, and whether education is a function of the state or the cities and towns. Mayor white stated that two avenues are open to achieve an inter-district solution: judicial and legislative. The Mayor has retained Lance Liebman of Harvard Law, to consult on legislative solutions. Nathaniel Jones, Chief Counsel for the NAACP, states that his organization “remain[s] committed to the concept of metropolitan relief in given situations. In the Boston context, it's our view that it is possible to desegregate within the political boundaries of the city.”

School officials state that about 300 dangerous weapons have been found within the last three weeks alone in school searches. But at Hyde Park High, students, both black and white, work together to tighten security within the school, as well as to improve race relations.<sup>462</sup>

A suit is filed in Federal District Court against Judge Garrity, BSC Superintendent William Leary, BOE, and Education Commissioner Gregory Anrig, , seeking \$12 million in punitive damages and \$66,000 in compensatory damages. The suit alleges that his busing orders have caused “kidnappings,

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457 Manli Ho, William Doherty, “Two BU Deans to help draft Hub school plan,” Boston Globe, Feb. 1, 1975.

458 Ken O. Botwright, “Boston gets Federal funds for desegregation projects,” Boston Globe, Feb. 1, 1975.

459 James Worsham “School Committee asks Garrity to drop Dec. 16 plan,” Boston Globe, Feb. 4, 1975.

460 William Doherty, “Garrity names 4 school plan masters,” Boston Globe, Feb. 5, 1975.

461 Arthur Jones, “Judge to hold kearing today on integration limits,” Boston Globe, Feb. 5, 1975.

462 “300 weapons seized in Hub schools,” Boston Globe, Feb. 5, 1975.

riots, brawls, injuries and deaths and widespread damage and destruction to property,” and is filed by Andrew J. Melechinsky, a minister from Enfield, Connecticut; Donald R. Callinan, of Acton; Edward Kantrosk of Concord; Parker Weaver of Bedford, and two “parents of children in the crisis area.” The case is assigned to Judge Walter Jay Skinner.<sup>463</sup>

- February 5 Judge Garrity declines to drop from the December 16 plan from consideration as BSC requested.<sup>464</sup> He also directs the four appointed masters to hold hearings on the submitted plans and to submit their own to him. No deadline is set yet. He also rules the Boston HSA's plan was “constitutionally inadequate.”<sup>465</sup>
- February 6 James Sullivan, attorney for BSC, asks Judge Garrity to “strike[] from consideration or use” in the master's hearings BOE's criticisms of the BSC and NAACP plans because BOE had not submitted a plan of their own. Mayor White formally moves for Garrity to modify his original order from last June to require the development of a metropolitan-area plan.
- February 7 Judge Garrity refuses BSC's motion to disqualify two of his special masters and finds no foreseeable conflict of interest. He also rejects their request that the comments and criticisms by BOE be stricken from consideration. However, he postpones a decision on the City's request for a metropolitan-wide desegregation plan.<sup>466</sup>
- February 8 Dr. Alice Casey, Boston school's Associate Superintendent for Special Education, states that implementation of the the new state education law (Chapter 766) in Boston is “bogged down” due to the Federal desegregation orders and lack of funds.<sup>467</sup>
- The tutoring program at Boston-area Catholic schools begins. Only about 20 students attend on the first day.<sup>468</sup>
- The Massachusetts Senate, 23-11, adopts a resolution asking Congress to convene a constitutional convention to consider an amendment prohibiting the use of forced busing for school integration.
- Special Master Charles Willie, holding hearings on the desegregation plans, criticizes BSC's proposal to close Roxbury High School in its final plans.<sup>469</sup>
- A series of fights take place at Hyde Park High. Five arrests are made (two black males, one black female and two white males). Two injuries are reported.<sup>470</sup>
- February 10 John Coakley of the Educational Planning Center, is the first witness at the opening of hearings by Judge Garrity's Special Masters. He describes BSC's voluntary desegregation plan with its five optional learning models and characterizes an integrated school as one with about 33% 63% white students at

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463 “Judge sued overe integration ruling,” Boston Globe, Feb. 5, 1975.

464 James Worsham “Garrity rejects bid to cancel 'Dec. 16' desegregation plan,” Boston Globe, Feb. 5, 1975.

465 William Doherty, Jerome Sullivan, “Garrity directs masters to submit own school plan,” Boston Globe, Feb. 5, 1975.

466 William Doherty, “Garrity refuses to drop 2 Harvard men as masters,” Boston Globe, Feb. 7, 1975.

467 Joe Pilati, “Special pupil law slowed by busing, funding,” Boston Globe, Feb. 10, 1975.

468 Ken O. Botwright, “Parochial school tutoring starts; few show up,” Boston Globe, Feb. 11, 1975.

469 Arthur Jones, “Masters question Roxbury High plan,” Boston Globe, Feb. 12, 1975.

470 Robert J. Angling, “3 fights erupt at Hyde Park High; 2 injured, 5 arrested,” Boston Globe, Feb. 13, 1975.

- the elementary level and 44% to 74% white students at the high school level.<sup>471</sup>
- February 13 In testimony in hearings before Judge Garrity's Special Masters, John Coakley states that only three of Boston's 65 segregated schools were integrated under Judge Garrity's initial order. He argues this supports BSC's view that any conventional redistricting desegregation plan that relies on forced busing has little chance of success.
- February 14 The panel of Special Masters state during hearings that they are of the tentative opinion that BSC's voluntary plan does not meet constitutional requirements.<sup>472</sup>
- Violence breaks out at Hyde Park High as students board buses at the end of the day. Similar events occur at South Boston High. Fourteen are arrested at Hyde Park.<sup>473</sup>
- A hearing by Sen. Edward Kennedy on an unrelated matter is interrupted by ROAR protesters. He meets privately with the group.<sup>474</sup>
- During a forum at the state house organized by Rep. Ray Flynn, 200 people reaffirm their opposition to the court-ordered desegregation plan. Rep. Flynn called the forum to remedy what he viewed as the "inexcusable refusal" of the Legislative Education Committee to hold public hearings on repealing the Racial Imbalance Act.<sup>475</sup>
- Paul Goode, a bus driver for a private contractor with the City, is forced by 50 black Hyde Park High students to drive to McDonalds on American Legion Highway and then to the Lewenberg Middle School in Mattapan.<sup>476</sup>
- February 17 A small clash occurs at the home of Louise Day Hicks where 30 students from the Committee Against Racism, planning to picket there, are met by police and another 450 members of ROAR.
- February 18 The panel of Special Masters hears testimony from Dr. Michael Stolle, who drafted the NAACP's alternative desegregation plan. The same day, BSC member John McDonough calls on the panel to hold neighborhood meetings to "listen to the voice of the people."
- Judge Garrity denies a motion by the Boston Home and School Association to allow it to appeal his earlier decision rejecting the HSA's desegregation proposal. The group must now wait until Garrity files a final desegregation order before it can appeal. Garrity also rejects BSC's request to appeal his appointments of the two Special Masters to which the Committee had objected. He takes under advisement, however, a request by Attorney Kathleen W. Segal, representing Latino parents, to direct BSC to take a census of school-age Latino children prior to implementation of a final desegregation plan.
- Massachusetts House of Representatives votes, 133-87 to submit to the Ways and Means Committee a bill repealing the Racial Imbalance Act. A vote on the final bill is still required. The margin is not large enough to overcome a

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471 Arthur Jones, "Garrity's masters question School Committee's proposal," Boston Globe, Feb. 11, 1975.

472 William Doherty, "Masters panel sees voluntary bus plan legally 'inadequate'," Boston Globe, Feb. 14, 1975.

473 "Fights at Hyde Park High; 14 arrested," Boston Globe, Feb. 14, 1975.

474 Peter Anderson, "Bus foes shout down Kennedy at Hub hearing on airline fares," Boston Globe, Feb. 15, 1975.

475 Jerry Taylor, "200 meet, object to desegregation plan," Boston Globe, Feb. 15, 1975.

476 "Hyde Park students take over bus, force driver to go on harrowing trip," Boston Globe, Feb. 15, 1975.

promised veto by Gov. Dukakis.<sup>477</sup>

The U.S. Civil Rights Commission announces that it will hold hearings on Boston school desegregation in April.

February 19

The panel of Special Masters rule that community group could not make and oral presentation of their written proposals for desegregation. In testimony before the panel, Dr. Michael Stollee states that dropping white student enrollment is not caused by school desegregation as BSC claims. BSC counsel Mathew Connolly asks Stollee about a part of the NAACP plan that allows students of the same race to swap schools. Connolly described this as a “loophole” which would benefit richer families.<sup>478</sup>

February 20

Police Superintendent Joseph Jordan tells the panel of Special Masters that if busing is extended to East Boston or Charlestown, people might sabotage bridges and tunnels.

Robert Dentler, expert advisor to Judge Garrity, reports to the panel of Special Masters that he finds the NAACP plan, which includes busing of about 28,000 students, to be satisfactory, provided some revisions are made. Dentler urges the Masters to reject BSC's voluntary plan as well as the December 16 plan which BSC attorney's submitted to the court without authorization. He describes both as inadequate. His fellow expert advisor, Marvin Scott, states that the criticisms are based on “educational needs and desegregative potential and not constitutional adequacy.” Dentler recommends to the Masters that racial composition for “integrated” schools be set at 50-60% white, 30-40% black, and 0-20% other minority. He also recommends that students reassigned during Phase I of Judge Garrity's order, as well as 11<sup>th</sup> graders, be allowed to remain in their present schools.<sup>479</sup>

In other testimony before the panel of Special Masters, BTU President John Doherty urges a delay to the implementation of a final desegregation plan to Fall of 1976. He argues that there has been insufficient preparation city-wide. He recommends that there be a pilot program for Phase II in September 1975.<sup>480</sup> Also, Dr. Maria Brisk, speaking on behalf of Latino parents, expressed hope that desegregation would not dismantled the Hernandez School, which, according to Brisk, has an excellent bilingual program. At the close of testimony, the panel announces that they will tour schools and hear final arguments on desegregation plans on February 26.

Seven City-Wide Parents Advisory Council members ask BSC and Superintendent William Leary to “analyze the situation at Hyde Park High School and determine the need for a change in administration.”

James A. White of Roxbury, pleads innocent in the stabbing of Michael Faith on December 11, 1974.<sup>481</sup>

February 24

Over 125 police are sent to Hyde Park High for reopening of classes after

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477 William A. Henry III, “Imbalance law repeal passes test,” Boston Globe, Feb. 19, 1975.

478 William Doherty, “Masters restrict groups' testimony,” Boston Globe, Feb. 19, 1975.

479 James Worsham, “Alternate plan being prepared in school desegregation case,” Boston Globe, Feb. 21, 1975.; James Worsham, “Dentler testimony shows framework orf expects school desegregation plan,” Boston Globe, Feb. 25, 1975.

480 Arthur Jones, “Teacher union's Doherty tells masters phase 2 should be delayed until 1976,” Boston Globe, Feb. 22, 1975.

481 “S. Boston High student pleads innocent in stabbing,” Boston Globe, Feb. 22, 1975.

February vacation. BSC member John McDonough announces that some 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> graders would be moved to a different facility in Boston if the situation continues to be as unstable as it was before the break. Headmaster John Best announces that community and parent groups will be barred from the school.<sup>482</sup>

McDonough also criticizes the hearings being conducted by the Special Masters as “completely unAmerican” because they were closed to the public.

Before the panel of Masters, Robert Dentler states that could see a final desegregation plan using both the student assignment components of the NAACP proposal and the program-choice components of BSC's proposal. He also expresses openness to the six-zone plan contained within the December 16 plan.

February 25

Gov .Dukakis is informed by the School Department that transportation costs are set to increase from \$16 million in 1974-75 to \$26 million in 1975-76. At the same time BOE release \$1.3 million in federal desegregation aid to Boston schools.

Judge Garrity's three appointed Special Masters tour six Boston schools: Hernandez School, Hyde Park High, Trotter School, South Boston High, East Boston High, and Edward Barnes School.<sup>483</sup>

February 26

This is the last day of hearings before the court-appointed Special Masters. The panel hears final testimony from attorneys from the NAACP, BSC, BOE, and the Latino parents group El Comite. However, the panel refused to hear comments from six community groups, including: Better Education Together, City Wide Educational Coalition, Bancroft School Managing Committee, the subsystem Middle School Parents Association, and the Ohrenberger and Haley Home and School Associations.<sup>484</sup> Marvin Scott, Judge Garrity's school desegregation expert, testifies on the system implemented by Minneapolis, Minnesota, which focuses on magnet schools and program changes. He recommends, however, that only the human relations part of that plan be adopted by Boston. The NAACP argued that their mandatory student assignment proposal would be less costly than BSC's plan to create magnets schools and other large-scale programmatic changes in Boston schools. Their plan was assailed, however, by BSC and the Boston Home and School association for being the most “disruptive” to the city. Mayor White denounced the plan as well, arguing it was “constitutionally inadequate, educationally unsound and fiscally irresponsible.” He also urged the panel to exempt Boston's examination schools from the final city-wide plan. The state Board of Education, however, supported the NAACP assignment plan, arguing that it effected the greatest amount of desegregation within Boston schools. The Boston Teachers Union renewed its request for a delay in implementing the final city-wide plan until Fall, 1976. El Comite urged the panel to allow Latino children in need of bilingual education to be assigned to a school on the basis of the program rather than on their race. The panel will draw up a first draft, city-wide desegregation plan.

February 27

The City's Finance Commission releases a report on BSC that recommends its

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482 Jerome Sullivan, “more than 125 police watch troubled Hyde Park High,” Boston Globe, Feb. 24, 1975.

483 “6 Hub schools visited by 3 hearing masters,” Boston Globe, Feb. 25, 1975.

484 “Masters refuse to hear testimony of 6 Boston community groups,” Boston Globe, Feb. 26, 1975.

abolition. The report charges that the committee is lowering the quality of education through a politically dominated system of patronage and no-bid contracts. It alleges that BSC's interest is almost entirely focused on "hiring, firing, promotion, demotion, and assignment of individual school employees."<sup>485</sup>

Casper Weinberger, Secretary of HEW, visits Boston. He states that "We want to achieve integrated education with as much public support as possible. Busing has gotten into a mechanistic formula," and he pledged that officials in Washington were experimenting with other ways to integrate schools.<sup>486</sup>

BSC votes 4-1, with Kathleen Sullivan in dissent, to request for the removal of Robert Dentler as one of Judge Garrity's desegregation experts on the grounds that he is a dues-paying member of the NAACP. They also ask the Judge to strike all his testimony given the Masters over the course of their hearings.<sup>487</sup>

March 1

A group of parents and educators associated with magnet school programs submit a set of recommendations regarding program changes to the court Masters.<sup>488</sup>

March 3

Experts Marvin Scott and Robert Dentler announces their recommendations to Judge Garrity. Their plan calls for mandatory student assignments combined with major programmatic changes in Boston Schools. Their proposal also adopts a rezoning plan similar to the December 16 plan but with different zones.<sup>489</sup>

March 5

Education Commissioner Gregory Anrig threatens to cut state and federal funding to Boston schools if the City involves itself in any way "alternative schools," which were being established by white parents to escape the court's desegregation order. Anrig's threat follows on a warning by the Federal Office of Education that the city could lose Federal funding of the City's involvement in such schools proves to be discriminatory.

NAACP President Thomas Atkins argues that a measure in the U.S. House of Representatives for a constitutional amendment banning busing to achieve integrated schools would not affect Boston. House Majority Leader Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. of Massachusetts, pledges to Massachusetts Citizens Against Forced Busing, who were lobbying his office this day, that the amendment, drafted by Rep. Ray Flynn and Rev James Allen of First Parish Church in Dorchester, would receive a full House vote<sup>490</sup>

About 100 anti-busing demonstrators rallied at the 200<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Commemoration of the Boston Massacre outside the Old State House.

March 7

Ten students are arrested at South Boston High after fist fights broke out. Four others are arrested for "disturbing a school assembly."<sup>491</sup>

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485 Stephen Curwood, Mary Thornton, "FinCom calls for abolition of Hub's school committee," Boston Globe, Feb. 27, 1975.

486 "Mary Meier, "HEW chief calls for full integration with public support," Boston Globe, Feb. 27, 1975.

487 James Worsham "School Committee votes to ask Dentler ouster," Boston Globe, Mar. 1, 1975.

488 "Magnet group to offer suggestions to Garrity," Boston Globe, Mar. 3, 1975.

489 "Muriel Cohen "Court's desegregation experts to recommend mandatory student assignments," Boston Globe, Mar. 3, 1975.

490 Walter V. Robinson, Stephen Wermiel, "Atkins says amendment won't affect Boston," Boston Globe, Mar. 6, 1975.

491 "4 arrested for fighting at South Boston High," Boston Globe, Mar. 8, 1975.

- Anti-busing demonstrators heckle Sen. Ted Kennedy in Copley Square as he receives the Christian A. Herter Memorial Award for contributing to peace and international understanding.<sup>492</sup>
- March 9 Members of the East Boston Home and School Association force a new election for its president after claiming that the recent winner, Mary Ellen Carnazzo, had pro-busing affiliations. John Daly, principal of the Barnes Middle School, states he supports a new election, to be held April 1.<sup>493</sup>
- Superintendent William Leary is notified by Boston Deputy Mayor Edward Sullivan that the proposed budget for Boston Schools in 1975-76, totaling about \$160 million (a 20% increase from the previous year) is “completely unacceptable” and “far beyond the means and resources of this city.” BSC is holding hearings on possible cuts before they submit a final budget to the Mayor by April 1.
- March 11 The trial of Joseph E. Griffin, Jr., of South Boston, begins at Federal District Court. Griffin is charged in the assault of Andre Yvon Jean-Louis after having beaten him with a hammer handle. He is also charged with civil rights violations, interfering with the right of black children to attend school, and attempting to impeded enforcement of Judge Garrity's desegregation order.<sup>494</sup>
- The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights announces it may investigate the Boston busing controversy. A report by the Commission, filed in December, criticized state and local officials and said that President Ford had “contributed to the problem by questioning Judge Garrity's order to desegregate the schools.” The report also urged a national standard for elimination of segregation in schools, noting that integration has progressed “substantially in the South, but minimally in the North.” The report also predicted that segregation is likely to increase in the North due to white flight to suburbs.<sup>495</sup>
- Jean McGuire, director of the METCO busing program, denounces the Day-Sullivan bill before the state legislature, arguing that it is “nothing short of a diversion” from the court order to desegregate Boston schools.<sup>496</sup>
- March 14 Federal District Court Judge John. H. Pratt, in a suit brought by the NAACP against school districts in sixteen mostly southern states, orders the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to enforce to enforces desegregation laws and to put a seven-month limit on all future “voluntary” plans to integrate schools.
- Boston School Department officials state estimate that Boston schools have lost at least 10,000 students, mostly white, since desegregation began in September, 1974.<sup>497</sup>
- Judge Garrity rules that Edward McCormack's membership in or financial support of the NAACP is insufficient reason to disqualify him or Robert Dentler from their role in formulating a final desegregation plan for Boston.
- March 15 Joseph Griffin, Jr., is found guilty in Federal District Court of two civil rights

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492 Curtis Wilkie, “Busing foes again heckle Kennedy in Boston,” Boston Globe, Mar. 8, 1975.

493 Nancy Pomerene, “E. Boston parents win new election,” Boston Globe, Mar. 9, 1975.

494 “S. Boston man on trial for beating of black Hatian,” Boston Globe, Mar. 11, 1975.

495 S. J. Micciche, “US Rights Commission may probe Hub schools,” Boston Globe, Mar. 11, 1975.

496 “Metco board asks rejection of bills to bus Boston students to suburbs,” Boston Globe, Mar. 12, 1975.

497 Muriel Cohen “Boston lost 10,000 pupils since busing,” Boston Globe, Mar. 15, 1975.

violations for the beating of Andre Yvon Jean-Louis and attempting to intimidate black children into not attending school at the Gavin School in South Boston.

Anti-busing groups, including ROAR, announce plans for a march on Washington on March 19 in support of a constitutional amendment barring forced busing. Rep. Ray Flynn states that he has confirmed with top Ford administration aides that they will meet with some anti-busing leaders during the Washington trip.<sup>498</sup>

March 18 Rep. Ray Flynn meets with James Falk, director for Intergovernmental relations for President Ford's Domestic Policy Council. Flynn announces afterward that there is a possibility of Ford supporting a constitutional amendment, by Falk later denies providing such an assurance.<sup>499</sup>

March 19 The March on Washington in support of a constitutional amendment banning forced busing takes place. Rep. James Burke offers his full support to the anti-busing protesters and urges the repeal of the Racial Imbalance Act.<sup>500</sup>

BSC's appeal of Judge Garrity's order, which had been upheld by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, reaches the U.S. Supreme Court. The court has until June to decide whether to grant BSC's request for *certiorari*.<sup>501</sup>

March 20 Carl Prussing, senior budget analyst for the City of Boston state that the largest single item in the cost of desegregating Boston's schools is police overtime costs involved in maintaining security, with actual busing costs coming in second.

March 21 Judge Garrity's panel of Special Masters file their draft plan with the court. Elements of the draft plan are taken from the December 16 plan, the January 27 BSC voluntary plan, and the NAACP's plan.<sup>502</sup>

1. Division of the city into nine school zones that would follow ward and precinct lines more closely than current lines. Children would be guaranteed admission to a school within their community district, but assignment to a preferred city-wide district high school would not be guaranteed. Each district would have an elected community advisory council to aid in the development of curricula and programs specific to the needs and interests of parents and students in that district. In addition, one city-wide advisory council would participate in policy decision-making for Boston schools. After redistricting, all but 28 of Boston's 200 schools would reflect the racial composition of the community school district itself rather than that of the city as a whole.
2. Usage of new enrollment data that include the drop of 10,000 to 20,00 students in the system.
3. Limiting busing, mostly due to the smaller school districts within the city,

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498 Ken O. Botwright, "2000 busing foes plan trip to D.C. to demonstrate," Boston Globe, Mar. 15, 1975.

499 Walter V. Robinson, "Flynn, White house aide differ on Ford busing stand," Boston Globe, Mar. 18, 1975.

500 Walter V. Robinson, "Busing foes find D.C. aid limited," Boston Globe, Mar. 20, 1975.

501 Arthur Jones, "School Committee takes appeal to highest court today," Boston Globe, Mar. 19, 1975.

502 "Muriel Cohen, Arthur Jones, "Masters to recommend universities run Hub schools," Boston Globe, Mar. 20, 1975.; Muriel Cohen, "Masters plan to include 9 districts, less busing," Boston Globe, Mar. 19, 1975.; Muriel Cohen, "Masters file sweeping phase 2 plan," Boston Globe, Mar. 21, 1975.

resulting in a decrease from 17,000 to 14,000 in the number of children bused.

4. Independent treatment of East Boston due to geographic isolation. No elementary-age children would be bused outside of East Boston.
5. Usage of local universities to improve the educational quality at public schools. Each university is to take responsibility for a district or one magnet school or both and provide “program and instructional support, assistance and development.” Local colleges involved include the University of Massachusetts, Bunker Hill Community College, Boston State College, Boston University, Northeastern University, Harvard, MIT, Emmanuel College, Tufts University, Brandeis University, Regis College, Wellesley College, Emerson College, Boston College, Wheelock College, Simmons College, and Suffolk University.
6. Programmatic changes such as magnet schools and educational program choices.
7. A recommendation to expand voluntary metropolitan-area programs, including two-way busing to inter-racial cooperation between Boston and its suburbs.
8. Special education and bilingual programs would be included in comprehensive schools.
9. Certain exemptions from mandatory student assignments, including kindergartners, seniors in high school, and those who had already been reassigned in Judge Garrity's initial order the previous year.

In addition to these recommendations, the panel and experts called “white flight” an unsubstantiated myth and asked the court to require validated attendance and enrollment figures for the new school year. They also recommended to Judge Garrity that the court oversee virtually all aspects of running Boston schools for the next three years and that Garrity use court's contempt sanctions against BSC or the School Department if they fail to comply with the timetable in the final order. The Master's suggested the following timetable:

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| 1. March 25  | Final oral arguments before the panel of Special Masters on the draft city-wide plan.                                    |
| 2. April 15: | Final desegregation order from Judge Garrity.  |
| 3. April 30  | Review of orientation and application materials for parents and committee appointment contracts with the superintendent. |
| 4. May 1     | Seminars for principals and guidance counselors.   |
| 5. May 10    | Educational planning meetings in every school.   |
| 6. June 10   | Review of School department's student assignments before mailing to parents.   |
| 7. June 15   | Review of draft education contracts with local universities.   |

8. June 30 Review of transportation plans with assistance of Northeastern University experts.
9. August 10 Review of overall preparation for school openings, including provision of bilingual and special education needs.
- March 22 About 20 black community leaders meet to analyze the the Masters' draft plan and draft responses. Thomas Atkins of the NAACP states that the black community would continue to push for community control of schools and effective desegregation of all schools. Anti-busing leaders reemphasize their opposition to any plan that includes forced busing.<sup>503</sup>
- March 24 The Educational Planning Center disputes the amount of busing required by the Masters' recommended plan, arguing it will require busing 22, 370 children rather than 14,000. The Center also raised questions concerning whether students will be assigned to magnet city-wide schools and as to the legal and administrative responsibilities of the community councils.<sup>504</sup>
- The Boston Teachers Union announces that it may not support the plan to include local colleges and universities in educational planning because their exact role is unclear under the plan.<sup>505</sup>
- March 25 The panel of Special Masters begins a final round of hearings on the draft plan. The NAACP questions the conclusions in the Masters' proposed plan as to the racial makeup of the new school districts. The groups attorneys state that the racial mix may “fall short of constitutional standards.” They also question the statistics used to make up the nine city districts and the racial composition of each as well as the almost complete exclusion of East Boston from the draft plan.<sup>506</sup>
- BSC attorney Francis DiMento expresses concerns about the power of court appointed experts in running Boston Schools for the next few months, arguing they are given “almost absolute discretion” in decision-making. He also stated that the School Department may not be able to make student assignment decisions in the 21 days allotted by the plan's timeline.
- Leaders of the Chinese community state their overall support for the draft plan, but argue that it largely only takes into consideration elementary-age children and lacked any provisions for bilingual education of Chinese students.<sup>507</sup>
- March 26 About 30 white parents picket in front of Hyde Park High in support of Headmaster John Best's decision to oust community groups from the school and in opposition to the Masters' draft plan.<sup>508</sup>
- Forty-eight students, all black, are arrested at Hyde Park High after allegedly attempting to commandeer a school bus. A 15-year-old girl had also allegedly threatened the bus driver, who was also black, with a steak knife. Six students are also arrested at the Washington Irving School in Roslindale after fights

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503 “NAACP questions masters' figures,” Boston Globe, Mar. 25, 1975.

504 “EPC sees more busing under plan by masters,” Boston Globe, Mar. 24, 1975.

505 James Worsham “Teachers union warns it may not back college role in plan,” Boston Globe, Mar. 24, 1975.

506 “NAACP questions masters' figures,” Boston Globe, Mar. 25, 1975.

507 Arthur Jones, “Masters plan called vague by 7 groups in school controversy,” Boston Globe, Mar. 26, 1975.

508 “Parents backing principal picket Hyde Park High,,” Boston Globe, Mar. 26, 1975.

broke out.

Stephen Shaw, Associated Director of the METCO busing program, states that inclusion of white students in that program, as recommended by the Masters proposed plan, would be “unrealistic” and would weaken the efforts o desegregate Boston.<sup>509</sup>

March 27 NAACP President Thomas Atkins states that he is being harassed by the anti-busing community, who have ordered subscriptions to magazines and record clubs in his name.

March 30 The Massachusetts Advocacy Center and the Coalition for Special Education release a report stating that Boston schools have made scant progress in implementing Chapter 766, the state's new special education law. The report also argued that Boston has hired many unqualified personnel to fill special education positions. Alice Casey, Associate Superintendent for Special Education, responds that inadequate funding has been a major problem with implementing the law.<sup>510</sup>

Paul Parks states that the 1965 Racial Imbalance Act has succeeded in that it has forced the City to attend to the problems the black community faces.<sup>511</sup>

March 31 The panel of Special Masters file their final proposed plan with Judge Garrity.<sup>512</sup> Some changes from the draft plan include modifications of the black / white enrollment ratios for four city school districts, and the creation of a new top-level city-wide school executive that would head the Citywide Education Council and monitor all aspects of the desegregation process. The plan predicts busing of between 10,700 and 14,900 students as part of involuntary assignments alone. About 26,000 students total would be bused for all reasons, including attendance at city-wide high schools, magnet programs, and bilingual and special education. The plan leaves to Judge Garrity to decide whether schools with as much as 100% white enrollment, or 60% black enrollment, are acceptable under the constitution. Other changes include:

1. An increase in the number of magnet schools from 28 o 32
2. Requiring human relations training for teachers and administrators.
3. Provision of bilingual education programs for six languages, including Greek, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Chinese, and French-Haitian.
4. Recommendations that the METCO program be opened up to poorer white students.

April 1 The NAACP states that it plans to appeal Judge Garrity's final desegregation order if he accepts the Masters' plan as proposed. Attorneys for the organization state that the racial makeup of the various districts within Boston would not meet the constitutional requirements for desegregation.<sup>513</sup>

The East Boston Home and School Association holds a new vote for its

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509 Marguerite Del Giudice, “Allowing whites in Metco unrealistic, official says,” Boston Globe, Mar. 27, 1975.

510 “2 groups say boston lags on special education,” Boston Globe, Mar. 30, 1975.

511 “Balance Law working, Parks says,” Boston Globe, Mar. 31, 1975.

512 USCOCR at 89; Muriel Cohen “Masters make some changes, give Garritty final school plan,” Boston Globe, Apr. 1, 1975.

513 “NAACP appeal seen if Garrity accepts Master's school plan,” Boston Globe, Apr. 2, 1975.

president, resulting in the election of anti-busing advocate Joanne Capone.

- April 2 The Joint Education Committee holds hearings on the Daly-Sullivan bill and others dealing the inclusion of suburban school districts in Boston's desegregation plans. Black community leaders, including the NAACP, representatives from Freedom House, the Black Educators Alliance, and the Black Ecumenical Commission of Massachusetts, as well as Jean McGuire of METCO, argued that Daly-Sullivan would “perpetrate the kind of unrest in the suburbs that we saw in South Boston.” Gov. Dukakis, Mayor White, the City Council, and Superintendent William Leary supported the bill. Also in support of some kind of metropolitanization plan, but opposing the specifics of Daly-Sullivan, were Paul Parks, state Secretary of Education, and Education Commissioner Anrig.<sup>514</sup>
- April 4 The NAACP reiterates its opposition to the Masters' plan as drafted, calling it “unconstitutional in design” because of the racial makeup of the proposed intra-city districts. Thomas Atkins argued that the plan would place the burden of desegregation on non-white communities. Special Master Edward McCormack, responds that the U.S. Supreme Court has approved the use of racial / ethnic percentages in desegregation plans, but only as a “starting point.”<sup>515</sup>
- April 6 Two-hundred anti-busing demonstrators picket Sen. Ted Kennedy after he addressed the Knights of Columbus. Organizers stated the picketing was done solely for publicity.<sup>516</sup>
- April 7 Various groups file their objections and suggestions regarding the Master's proposed plan:<sup>517</sup>
1. The NAACP proposes to Judge Garrity that he convene a 5-member working group to revise the Masters' proposed plan. The group has three main objections to the plan: (1) the nine districts are not sufficiently desegregated; (2) non-white families largely bear the burden of the desegregation plans; and (3) the role of the community in monitoring the plan was weak. NAACP attorneys argued that no district should be more than 60% of any one race. Judge Garrity also denied a motion by NAACP attorneys to depose Robert Dentler on how he arrived at the enrollment and racial ratio figures contained within the report.
  2. The Boston Teachers Union urged Garrity to drop the community district councils in favor of the Bi-racial Advisory Councils presently in place. They also renewed their request that the final desegregation plan be postponed until Fall, 1976.
  3. Mayor White proposed adding sixth grade to the Latin Schools instead of eliminating grades seven and eight as the Masters recommended. He also argued that mandatory race ratios would be illegal under some Supreme Court case law.
  4. El Comite lodged four objections, arguing that (1) East Boston should be

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514 Nick King, “Black white leaders oppose metropolitan solution,” Boston Globe, Apr. 3, 1975.

515 Arthur Jones, “Master's Phase 2 plan falls short, NAACP says,” Boston Globe, Apr. 5, 1975.

516 Richard Martin, Robert J. Rosenthal, “Kennedy jostled, rushed by crowd of busing foes in Quincy,” Boston Globe, Apr. 7, 1975.

517 Muriel Cohen, James Worsham, “Master's plan a failure NAACP, school board say,” Boston Globe, Apr. 8, 1975.

completely included in the final plan; (2) that more should be done to provide for Spanish-speaking kindergartners; (3) the method of assigning students to schools was inadequate; and (4) the proposal failed to adequately plan for the Fenwick School in Roxbury, which contained a program for bilingual special education.

5. The Boston Home and School Association argued against removing grades seven and eight from the Latin schools but otherwise agreed with the plans other parts.
6. BOE joined the NAACP and BSC in arguing that the proposed plan was constitutionally inadequate in that it departed too far from the city-wide racial makeup. S
7. BSC opposed the plan's call for city- and district-wide councils to monitor compliance and Committee activities, the involvement of area colleges and universities, and the change to the Latin schools' grade structure.

ROAR stages a demonstration outside the WCVP studio while Sen. Ted Kennedy is on he "Good Morning" show. The group's leaders pledge to continue confronting him until he abandons his support for court-ordered desegregation or agrees to meet with them.<sup>518</sup>

Over 30 black community leaders visit with officials in Washington seeking support for equal education opportunities for black children. The group, which included Gloria Joyner, Elma Lewis, Otto and Muriel Snowden, Ellen Jackson, and Ruth Batson, met with Richard Parsons, associated director of President Ford's domestic policy counsel.

Charles Ruvin of Roslindale is acquitted of the assault and battery charges for splashing paint on BSC member John Kerrigan at Boston State College.

April 9

Gov. Dukakis states publicly for the first time that he rejected ROAR's demands of January 22 that he support a constitutional amendment banning forced busing. He also rejected their calls to repeal the Racial Imbalance Act.<sup>519</sup>

About 50 ROAR members break up an Equal Rights Amendment rally at Faneuil Hall.<sup>520</sup>

April 10

The police force at South Boston High is reduced by about 85 to 205.

Judge Garrity hears oral arguments on the Masters' proposed plan from all involved parties. Garrity indicates that he will accept most of the Masters' plan but will change some community district boundaries. He also stated that he expects the city-wide magnet schools to be at the heart of the final plan, but that they must conform to city-wide racial ratios of 51% white, 36% black, and 13% other minority. In response to BSC's concerns about the community advisory councils, he stated that they would not take authority away from the Committee. Other parts of the plan, he announced, are on firm constitutional standing and a panel of six people would be named to assist in drawing up contracts between the School Department and local colleges and universities.<sup>521</sup>

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518 Ken O. Botwright, "ROAR vows to continue confronting Sen. Kennedy," Boston Globe, Apr. 8, 1975.

519 Ken O. Botwright, "Dukakis declines to take action on eight ROAR recommendations," Boston Globe, Apr. 9, 1975.

520 Jean Dietz, Robert J. Anglin, "Equal Rights rally disrupted by busing foes," Boston Globe, Apr. 10, 1975.

521 Arthur Jones, "Final hearings open today on citywide integration plan," Boston Globe, Apr. 10, 1975; Arthur Jones,

- Sen. Walter J. Boverini (D-Lynn), the Senate chairman of the Joint Education Committee states that he expects the Committee to issue an unfavorable report on the Daly-Sullivan bill. He argues that the suburbs have shown strong resistance to the bill and that it would endanger the METCO program.
- April 11 U.S. Rep. Peter Rodino, Jr., (D-N.J.), chair of the House Judiciary committee, states there is little chance that Congress will vote a constitutional amendment barring busing for integrating schools.<sup>522</sup>
- Anti-busing organizers begin implementing plans for alternative schools and tutoring for white students avoiding public schools. Classes are currently being held in eight private homes in Hyde Park and the South Boston Knights of Columbus and Veterans of Foreign Wars donate two buildings for these alternative schools. BSC members Kerrigan, Ellison and McDonough support these schools.
- April 13 About 700 anti-busers demonstrate at the home of William C. Mercer of Wellesley, Chairman of the United Way. The group was protesting United Way's allocation of funds to community groups to aid in Boston's desegregation effort. Also, a group of anti-busing organizers from Charlestown calls the proposed desegregation plan "totally unacceptable."<sup>523</sup>
- Gov. Dukakis asks BOE to comply with his order to withdraw its objections to the proposed desegregation plan. He will seek permission from Judge Garrity to intervene in the case if BOE refuses. The Governor's legal counsel, Daniel Taylor, meets with BOE chairman John Sullivan and Education Commissioner Anrig to resolve differences between BOE and Dukakis' positions.
- April 15 Court-appointed experts Robert Dentler and Marvin Scott begin redrawing district lines to make them more racially balanced. Judge Garrity directs them to make the changes, even if it will increase forced busing, in order to improve the chances that the city-wide magnet schools will be fully enrolled. Judge Garrity also appoints three attorneys to aid in the development of contracts between Boston Schools and local colleges and universities. The appointees include Thayer Fremont Smith of the Boston Home and School Association, John McMahon of the Boston Teachers Union, and John P Driscoll of Belmont as an independent party.<sup>524</sup>
- The Joint Education Committee votes to reject the Daly-Sullivan metropolitanization bill.<sup>525</sup>
- Attendance is down at Charlestown High as students and parents protest the proposed plans to make that high school a magnet school.
- April 16 NAACP lawyers for plaintiff black parents file a brief in opposition to Mayor White's proposal for a metropolitan-wide desegregation plan.<sup>526</sup>
- The Joint Education Committee votes against two bills that would have opened METCO participation to non-black Boston students.

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Muriel Cohen, "Garrity says magnet schools will bring a 'peaceful' fall," Boston Globe, Apr. 11, 1975.

522 David Nyhan, "No Constituio change to halt busing expected," Boston Globe, Apr. 11, 1975.

523 Richard Martin, "ROAR pickets home of United Way Chairman," Boston Globe, Apr. 14, 1975.

524 William Doherty, "Garrity's experts altering districts in masters' plan," Boston Globe, Apr. 15, 1975.

525 James Worsham, "Committee votes disapproval of whites joining Metco," Boston Globe, Apr. 15, 1975.

526 "Blacks fight mayor's metro desegregation plan," Boston Globe, Apr. 17, 1975.

- The Department of Justice drops charges of plotting to firebomb buses carrying black students brought against Dana Smith of Hyde Park. Also charged and pleading guilty was Thomas McNaney.
- April 17 Judge Garrity announces his tentative modifications to the Masters' plan.<sup>527</sup> His changes reduce the number of school closings and require the racial balancing of all the city's schools except for East Boston. Under Garrity's modifications, East Boston High would become a citywide technical school beginning in 1976-77. He also expects to order the creation of a 40-member court-appointed Citywide Coordinating Council (CCC) to be the "primary body monitoring implementation on behalf of the court," and will attempt to resolve problems by mediation and conciliation.<sup>528</sup>
- April 21 John Kenner, a 14-year old resident of Roxbury, is shot to death while walking home from METCO headquarters late at night.<sup>529</sup>
- April 23 Judge Garrity begins hearings on how to desegregate Boston's Latin schools. At issue is whether to eliminate grades seven and eight and how to modify entrance requirements. Garrity questions the value of the schools given data that show their graduates fare no better at the university level than graduates of Boston high school students at large.<sup>530</sup>
- April 25 Judge Garrity appoints an ad-hoc committee to oversee the college-school partnerships. Appointees include representatives from University of Massachusetts, Harvard, Suffolk University.<sup>531</sup>
- April 26 ROAR members from West Roxbury and Charlestown demonstrate at West Roxbury High School against cuts in seating allotment for that high school.<sup>532</sup>  
The U.S. Civil Rights Commission announces plans to hold four days of public hearings, to begin June 16, concerning Boston desegregation.<sup>533</sup>
- April 28 The U.S. Supreme Court declines to overrule a decision by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court that struck down a 1974 law that prevented BOE from ordering busing to achieve education. The case originated from the Springfield school district.<sup>534</sup>
- April 29 Marion Fahey of Hingham, Associate Superintendent of Boston schools is elected superintendent by a BSC vote of 3-2, with Ellison, Kerrigan and Tierney in support of her.
- April 30 Marion Fahey states her intention to overhaul the Boston school system and put more women and blacks in positions of authority.<sup>535</sup>
- May 2 Federal District Court Judge Joseph Tauro dismisses a complaint filed by anti-busing organizers seeking an injunction against further court-ordered

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527 USCOCR Report at 90.

528 "James Worsham, Muriel Cohen, "Garrity proposes redrawing school districts for Phase 2," Boston Globe, Apr. 18, 1975.

529 Peter Mancusi, "Sniper kills Roxbury boy, 14, ater Metco dance," Boston Globe, Apr. 21, 1975.

530 William Doherty, "Garrity hears arguments on desegregating Latin schools," Boston Globe, Apr. 23, 1975.

531 Nina McCain, "Garrity meets with business, college 'partners' for first time," Boston Globe, Apr. 26, 1975.

532 "1 arrested in West Roxbury protest," Boston Globe, Apr. 26, 1975.

533 "School hearings date set," Boston Globe, Apr. 26, 1975.

534 "High court upholds power of state to order busing," Boston Globe, Apr. 28, 1975.

535 Muriel Cohen, "Fahey's school overhaul to stress safety, security," Boston Globe, May 1, 1975.

desegregation. He states that the court lacks jurisdiction to hear the case while an appeal to the Supreme Court concerning the constitutionality of the Racial Imbalance Act is pending.<sup>536</sup>

Vandals at Martin Luther King, Jr., Middle School in Dorchester break windows, cut alarm system wires, and vandalize rooms inside the school.

May 3 Eight people are arrested after 10 are injured in a clash between South Boston youths and members of the Progressive Labor Party gathering for a national march against racism.<sup>537</sup>

May 5 Anti-busing organizers formally incorporate three private schools in South Boston, Hyde Park and East Boston. Dorchester parents are seeking similar school in that neighborhood.<sup>538</sup>

May 6 The Massachusetts Advisory Committee on Racial Imbalance commences investigations into seven Boston schools for a report to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission for hearings to be held by the latter on June 16-19 in Boston.

BSC files an appeal with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit over Judge Garrity's order for payment to the court-appointed Special Masters.<sup>539</sup>

May 7 The Boston Globe releases results from a poll of Boston-area residents. Results show:<sup>540</sup>

1. 61% of whites in Boston oppose busing of elementary school children, while 65% of blacks supported it.
2. Busing of high school students was more acceptable, but residents of Belmont, Braintree, and Milton, which would likely be involved in a metropolitan-wide desegregation plan, favored receiving elementary students from the city.
3. A slight majority of Boston residents polled approved of busing poor city students to more affluent suburbs, while a slight majority of residents from those suburbs opposed it.
4. Both city and suburban majorities opposed mandatory busing.

ROAR members announce plans to hold a convention on May 17 and 18<sup>th</sup>.

May 8 South Boston members of ROAR block black students from entering South Boston High, prompting state police to clear a path for the students to enter the school. The ROAR members were protesting a student who was seen entering the building with a Progressive Labor Party flag the day before.<sup>541</sup>

May 9 After receiving complaints from Hyde Park residents concerning a ROAR sign from the windows of City Council Chambers, Mayor White informs the residents that the City Council members refused to do so.<sup>542</sup>

Fights break out at Hyde Park High, resulting in school being dismissed at

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536 "Suit to halt busing order dismissed," Boston Globe, May 2, 1975.

537 "Clashes mar May Day march in S. Boston," Boston Globe, May 4, 1975.

538 Nick King, "Some look to private schools as alternative to busing," Boston Globe, May 5, 1975.

539 "Hub board appeals pay to masters," Boston Globe, May 7, 1975.

540 "Desegregation attitudes surveyed," Boston Globe, May 7, 1975.

541 "Troopers aid blacks at South Boston High," Boston Globe, May 8, 1975.

542 Robert A. Jordan, "Council blamed for ROAR sign," Boston Globe, May 9, 1975.

- 11:30 a.m. Three black students, all black, are suspended as a result. At South Boston High, all black students are allowed to leave classes an hour early to ease their being bused home. At Jamaica Plain High, 50 black and white students walk out of classes before the end of the school day.<sup>543</sup>
- May 10 Judge Garrity issues his final desegregation order for Boston schools, including most of the elements in the Masters' recommended plan with slight modifications. The plan calls for eight neighborhood districts with varying racial makeup and busing of about 21,000 students. Elementary and middle school students would be guaranteed a school assignment in their neighborhood district. The longest bus rides for students attending citywide magnet schools would be five miles and to district schools 2.5 miles. The plan also allowed the Latin schools to remain six-year schools but required 35% minority enrollment in entering classes. BSC announces that it expects to appeal the order to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit and the U.S. Supreme Court if necessary based on what it called Garrity's ignoring of that Committee's January 27 plan.<sup>544</sup>
- May 12 Judge Garrity states that he may bring the anti-busing organizers, particularly ROAR, into the case as parties so that they fall under his jurisdiction. He cites the potentially "explosive situation" at South Boston High as one reason to do so. At the same hearing, NAACP attorneys file a motion seeking a modification of the final desegregation order as it pertains to East Boston.<sup>545</sup>
- The U.S. Supreme Court refuses to hear appeals brought by BSC against Judge Garrity's desegregation orders.<sup>546</sup>
- May 14 Judge Garrity orders anti-busing organizers Virginia Sheehy and Rita Graul, both of the South Boston Information Center, to submit to questioning under oath by NAACP attorneys regarding their involvement or knowledge of a May 9 demonstration outside South Boston High which violated Judge Garrity's previous order concerning demonstrations near Boston schools. They are not, however, named as defendants in the case.<sup>547</sup>
- May 15 Deahdra M. Butler, a black resident of Jamaica Plain, announces her candidacy for Boston mayor. She states her campaign will emphasize the right for all citizens to a "more than adequate education."
- May 17 ROAR holds a "national" convention at Hynes Memorial Auditorium in Boston. About 125 delegates from eight states and Washington, D.C., attend. Organizers of the convention express their commitment to a constitutional amendment banning forced busing and decide to engage in a national boycott against print media that "improperly represents [their] views."<sup>548</sup>
- The NAACP holds a march and rally in Washington, D.C., commemorating the 21<sup>st</sup> anniversary of the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision. Marchers from

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543 "7 assaulted at Hyde Park School," Boston Globe, May 10, 1975.

544 James Worsham, Muriel Cohen, "Garrity issues phase 2 school order," Boston Globe, May 11, 1975.

545 William Doherty, "Garrity in stiff warning to Hub antibus leaders," Boston Globe, May 12, 1975.

546 Stephen Wermiel, "US Supreme Court lets Garrity ruling stand," Boston Globe, May 12, 1975.

547 "2 ROAR leaders ordered to court," May 11; William Doherty, "Garrity says two women must face protest quiz," Boston Globe, May 14, 1975.

548 Peter Anderson, "125 delegates at opening of ROAR convention in Boston," Boston Globe, May 18, 1975.

about 30 states attended.<sup>549</sup>

City Council President Gerald F. O'Leary calls on Judge Garrity to remove himself from future rulings in the Boston desegregation case and argued that the Judge himself has become an issue in the case.<sup>550</sup>

May 18 At the second day of the ROAR convention, organizers and speeches focused on what they saw as government infringement on private freedoms in cases of forced busing.<sup>551</sup>

Rt. Rev. John M. Burgess, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, issues a "Proclamation on Religious Concern for Desegregation in Boston" on behalf of 25 Boston Protestant clergy. The statement supports peaceful compliance with the final desegregation order but opposes all pending legislation that would require busing students from the city to suburban schools. Concerning ROAR, the group stated that they "deplore your rhetoric, your strategy, your values."<sup>552</sup>

May 20 BSC states that it will request Judge Garrity to delay a year the implementation of the final desegregation order to give the Committee time to put the educational reforms into effect.<sup>553</sup>

Suffolk County Superior Court criminal trials are beginning to take on racial overtones as defense attorneys ask that prospective jurors be questioned about their affiliation with ROAR. Louise Day Hicks denounces the questioning, stating that it has the effect of "labeling ROAR as a racist organization."<sup>554</sup>

May 22 The Boston Home and School Association files an appeal of Judge Garrity's final desegregation order and request a stay of the order pending the outcome. The appeal argues that Judge Garrity has gone beyond merely alleviating segregation to the ordering of racial balancing throughout the city.<sup>555</sup>

Judge Garrity also hears oral arguments by BSC concerning their request for a one-year delay in implementing the final desegregation order. The Judge also rejects a request by Attorney Robert Dinsmore for the South Boston Home and School Association Information Center to depose four black community leaders and an unidentified U.S. Marshal concerning the subpoena of Information Center president Virginia Sheehy.

Suffolk Superior Court Chief Justice Walter H. McLaughlin orders judges to disallow questioning of prospective jurors concerning ROAR affiliation. He suggests that a general inquiry into juror's affiliation with the desegregation issue is preferable.<sup>556</sup>

May 23 Judge Garrity rejects the requests, made by BSC, the Home and School Association, as well as the Boston Teachers Union, to delay implementation of

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549 "Atkins expects no conflict at march tomorrow," Boston Globe, May 16, 1975.; Ron Hutson, John B. Wood "Thousands join integration march," Boston Globe, May 1, 1975.

550 "O'Leary asks Garrity to step down from case," Boston Globe, May 18, 1975.

551 David Rogers, "ROAR convention's message: resistance," Boston Globe, May 19, 1975.

552 Mary Meier, "26 Protestant clergyman in Hub urge peaceful compliance with Phase 2 plan," Boston Globe, May 19, 1975.

553 James Worsham, "School Committee to ask year's delay for Phase 2," Boston Globe, May 20, 1975.

554 "ROAR complains of being used as test of bias in jury selection," Boston Globe, May 21, 1975.

555 James Worsham, "Boston Home & School Assn. Appeals Garrity's order," Boston Globe, May 23, 1975.

556 Joseph Harvey, "Judge advised not to query jurors on ROAR," Boston Globe, May 23, 1975.

the final desegregation order by one year.<sup>557</sup>

On the advice of their attorney, Robert Dinsmore, anti-busing organizers Virginia Sheehy and Rita Graul refuse to be deposed concerning their involvement with a demonstration at South Boston High that violated Judge Garrity's order concerning such events near Boston school buildings.<sup>558</sup>

Louise Day Hicks attacks Judge Garrity, calling him “a tool of black power advocates” and a “judicial puppet.” She also refers to Thomas Atkins, president of the Boston NAACP, as “a man who is black and would rather be white.”

- May 25 Francis Keppel, one of Judge Garrity's Special Masters, addresses Tufts University Commencement and urges President Ford to enforce Judge Garrity's final desegregation order as President Johnson had done 10 years earlier in the South.<sup>559</sup>
- May 27 A booklet to Boston parents and students about the final desegregation order is mailed to 75,000 Bostonians. Originally 60 pages, the booklet has been trimmed to 24.<sup>560</sup>
- Vandalism of a number of schools take place over the weekend, including fire damage at the Boston Trade School, and break-ins at the Nathan Hale and Bacon Schools in Roxbury and at McCormack School in Dorchester.
- May 29 Judge Garrity asks BSC to consider recruiting minority children to Boston's two Latin schools, as many of these students did not take the January entrance examinations, which were given before those schools were ordered to be desegregated.<sup>561</sup>
- May 30 Members of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights speak with about 200 community members in Boston in preparation for its upcoming June hearings. Mimi Hartley, a spokesperson for the Commission states the goal of the hearings as “to find out about everything we can find out about the process of school desegregation in Boston.”<sup>562</sup>
- Judge Garrity appoints 42 members to the Citywide Coordinating Council.<sup>563</sup> BSC objects to the appointments, arguing that the Council is “stacked against” the people of Boston.<sup>564</sup> The CCC's duties include the following:
1. Channeling view and recommendations of city organizations to the court.
  2. Monitor the schools to report on progress of desegregation and to provide warnings of conflicts that could endanger the safety of students and staff.
  3. Maintain an ongoing relationship with BSC and the Superintendent's office to provide community resources for school-related problems.

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557 William Doherty, “Garrity rejects Phase 2 delay,” Boston Globe, May 24, 1975.

558 Walter V. Robinson, “Anti-busing leaders silent at court-ordered quiz,” Boston Globe, May 24, 1975.

559 David Rogers, “Ford urged to enforce Phase 2,” Boston Globe, May 26, 1975.

560 Muriel Cohen, “School desegregation booklet drives parents to telephone with questions,” Boston Globe, May 29, 1975.

561 William F. Doherty, “Garrity ass Latin seek minorities,” Boston Globe, May 30, 1975.

562 Ann-Mary Currier, “US Civil rights panel holding interview for hearings on desegregation,” Boston Globe, May 30, 1975.

563 Arthur Jones, “Phase 2 council named by Garrity,” Boston Globe, Jun. 1, 1975.

564 Arthur Jones, “Phase 2 council 'stacked' School Committee charges,” Boston Globe, Jun. 1, 1975.

4. Hold hearings, inspect schools, and make formal recommendations to the court.

- June 1 John D. O'Bryant, president of the Black Educator's Alliance and Chair of the Roxbury Community College Advisory Board, announces his candidacy for Boston Schools Committee.
- June 2 Judge Garrity orders the Boston School Department to employ teachers and administrators throughout the summer to develop the magnet schools required by the final desegregation order.  
Mayor White approves \$50,000 for the Boston Home and School Association's appeal of Judge Garrity's final desegregation order.
- June 4 BSC requests Judge Garrity to remove Arthur Gartland from the Citywide Coordinating Council. The Committee argued that Gartland had a conflict of interest, as he had been active in fund-raising drives to oppose the election of some Committee members.<sup>565</sup>
- June 5 Judge Garrity issues a Memorandum of Decision and Remedial Orders that provides the legal rationale behind the final desegregation order. In the Memorandum, Garrity explains that “the court does not favor forced busing. Nor, for that matter, have the plaintiffs advocated forced busing.”<sup>566</sup>  
Boston police report an increase in the number of aggravated assaults on blacks in South Boston.
- June 6 Judge Garrity grants a request by NAACP attorneys to inspect BSC proceedings pertaining to the establishment of new private schools in South and East Boston and Hyde Park. He states that “any assistance by government on the formation of private schools or academies designed to avoid the effects of desegregation is of very definite concern to the court.”<sup>567</sup>
- June 7 About 50 members of the Committee Against Racism meet at the Fields Corner MBTA station to picket ROAR offices. They are, however, prevented by police from marching to the offices nearby.<sup>568</sup>
- June 8 Over 1,000 ROAR members demonstrate at the South Natick home of John I. Taylor, president of Affiliated Publications, the owner of the Boston Globe. The picketers protested the Globe's coverage of the desegregation crisis and Taylor's membership in the United Way of Massachusetts. Speakers at the rally urged a boycott of the Globe.<sup>569</sup>
- June 9 Attorneys for the NAACP announces their decision not to appeal the final desegregation order.<sup>570</sup>  
The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights subpoenas to various anti-busing organizers and legislators to appear before the Commission during its hearings to commence the following week. Subpoenas were issued to BSC members John Kerrigan, John McDonough, Kathleen Sullivan, Louise Day Hicks, and

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565 Arthur Jones, “Gartland's ouster from integration council demanded,” Boston Globe, Jun. 5, 1975.

566 Muriel Cohen, James Worsham, “Garrity details legal bases of schools order,” Boston Globe, Jun. 6, 1975.

567 “Garrity warns on funding of private schools,” Boston Globe, Jun. 6, 1975.

568 “Confrontation with ROAR blocked,” Boston Globe, Jun. 8, 1975.

569 “ROAR protests Globe coverage,” Boston Globe, Jun. 9, 1975.

570 Muriel Cohen, “NAACP, state board decide against appeal on Phase 2 plan,” Boston Globe, Jun. 10, 1975.

- Reps. Ray Flynn and Richard F. Finnegan.<sup>571</sup>
- June 10 BSC member John Kerrigan announces his candidacy for Boston City Council.
- June 11 Judge Garrity rejects Mayor White's proposal for a desegregation plan involving Boston suburbs. The Judge states that only Boston has been found to operate segregated schools and the remedy should be in accordance with that finding.<sup>572</sup>
- A Joint meeting of the Massachusetts House and Senate approves an amendment to the Massachusetts Constitution that bans forced busing.<sup>573</sup>
- June 12 Elvira “Pixie” Palladino announces her candidacy for School Committee.
- June 13 Louise Day Hicks announces her candidacy for re-election to the City Council.<sup>574</sup>
- James S. Coleman, on behalf of the Boston Home and School Association in their request to the U.S. Court of Appeals for a stay of Judge Garrity's city-wide desegregation order, presents to that court his support for a more limited order for Boston Schools. He argues that Judge Garrity's order has gone beyond remedying the specific state action that increased segregation and attempts to eliminate all segregation from whatever source. He states that court orders that go beyond such specific state action risk “exacerbat[ing] the very racial isolation they have attempted to overcome.”
- June 16 Hearings before the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights begin in Boston. Arthur S. Flemming, chair of the Commission states that they “are here because education – quality, integrated education – is vital to the well-being of this nation.” He also stated that it was the Commissions “intention to examine the programs and plans for desegregation of Boston Schools.”<sup>575</sup>
- June 17 Ellen Jackson, affiliated with Freedom House in Roxbury, resigns from the Citywide Coordinating Council to devote time to her work at that organization.<sup>576</sup>
- The U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit rejects the requests by BSC and the Boston HSA to stay Judge Garrity's final desegregation order pending appeals. Oral arguments before the three judge Court of Appeals panel are scheduled for September. The panel also rejects James Coleman's arguments for a more limited desegregation order, noting that “as a practical matter, his thesis would seem to call only for the 'neutral' remedies rejected as inadequate by the Supreme Court.” Ms. K. Marie Clarke, Boston HSA president, states that her organization will appeal the refusal for a stay to the U.S. Supreme Court.<sup>577</sup>
- June 18 BSC staff notify Judge Garrity that BSC will not be able to meet his June 20 deadline for submission of student assignments due to technical problems. The staff state that the assignments may be available by June 26 or 28.<sup>578</sup>

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571 “Kerrigan subpoenaed by civil rights panel,” Boston Globe, Jun. 10, 1975.

572 Arthur Jones, “Suburbs won't be in Phase 2, Garrity rules,” Boston Globe, Jun. 12, 1975.

573 William A Henry III, “Constitutional convention approves antibusing amendment as filibuster fails,” Boston Globe, Jun. 12, 1975.

574 “Palladino, E. Boston ROAR leader, is running for School Committee,” Boston Globe, Jun. 13, 1975.

575 Mark O'Brien, Mary Thornton, “US Panel opens Boston desegregation hearings today,” Boston Globe, Jun. 16, 1975.

576 Katherine J. Kennedy “Jackson quits panel on Phase 2,” Boston Globe, Jun. 18, 1975.

577 William F. Doherty, “Court Kos delay of Phase 2,” Boston Globe, Jun. 18, 1975.

578 William F. Doherty, “School board can't meet Phase 2 assignment date,” Boston Globe, Jun. 18, 1975.

ROAR member Nancy Yotts refuses to testify at the hearings before the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, citing 1<sup>st</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, and 14<sup>th</sup> amendments. Her attorney, Robert Dinsmore, predicts that many other anti-busing organizers will refused to testify. Parents and students from Roslindale and South Boston, however, do testify.<sup>579</sup>

- June 19 BSC members John J. McDonough, John Kerrigan, and Kathleen Sullivan, as well as NAACP President Thomas Atkins and Superintendent-elect Marion Fahey, testify before the Commission on Civil Rights. Six anti-busing activists present an 11-point petition to the Commissioners, demanding to learn the identity, educational backgrounds, and relationships with the NAACP and Progressive Labor Party of the Commissions members and its staff. The six petitioners included Nancy Yotts, Pat Russel, Louise Day Hicks, Albert O'Neil, Rita Graul, and Virginia Sheehy. Rep. Ray Flynn, who had been subpoenaed to appear, did not appear before the Commission.
- June 20 This day is the last day of school for the 1974-75 school year.  
The Boston Home and School Association files with the U.S. Supreme Court its appeal of the U.S. Court of Appeals refusal to stay Judge Garrity's final desegregation order.
- June 21 About 250 ROAR members picket the Boston Globe to protest desegregation coverage and renew their cal for a boycott of the paper by its readers and advertisers. BSC member John Kerrigan and City Council President Louise Day Hicks take part in the picketing, in which two Globe truck drivers are injured from rock-throwing and broken windows.<sup>580</sup>  
Adam Kasprzak of Brighton, a member of ROAR, announces his candidacy for Boston School Committee.
- June 22 The Boston School Department releases figures showing that, from November 1973 to November 1974, 8600 white and 300 black students left Boston schools.<sup>581</sup>
- June 23 Supreme Court Justice William J. Brennan rejects the Boston HSA's appeal to stay Boston's final desegregation order pending appeals.<sup>582</sup>  
At the request of BSC, Judge Garrity clarifies the power of the court's experts and that of the BSC itself in implementing the desegregation plan. He states that, where the plan provides, the power of the BSC is superseded and the latter has no power to make a decision contrary to the plan's provisions. He also stated that the role of his appointed experts "is the same as the role of the court" itself.<sup>583</sup>  
Superintendent-elect Marion Fahey announces that she plans to meet weekly and separately with black community leaders and anti-busing leaders. She also announces plans to meet with Cardinal Medeiros, who will assume the spiritual leadership of the community. She and outgoing Superintendent Leary announce the nine district superintendents under the final desegregation plan: Leo

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579 Donald Lewis, "Busing foe refuses to testify before civil rights panel," Boston Globe, Jun. 18, 1975.

580 "ROAR protesters march at Globe," Boston Globe, Jun. 22, 1975.

581 David Rogers, "year after busing order, its still uncertain how many leaving city," Boston Globe, Jun. 22, 1975.

582 "Justice Brennan refuses to block busing plan," Boston Globe, June 23, 1975.

583 William Doherty, "Hub school board ust heed expects, court, Garrity says," Boston Globe, Jun. 23, 1975.

Howard, Joseph McDonough, Helen Moran, Carmen Necheles, Rollins Griffith, Bernard McGourty, Peter Ingeneri, and John Coakley.

Police report 24 incidents of rock throwing and other racial violence in the past two days, including one instance involving rock throwing at a car in South Boston in which two children passengers are injured.

BSC sends school-college partnership contracts to BOE for approval, after having rejected only the one between Boston University and the Allston-Brighton-Mission Hill district.<sup>584</sup>

- June 25 Judge Garrity appoints Erma Ballantine Bryant, former Chairwoman of the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination, to replace Erma Jackson on the Citywide Coordinating Council. He also orders BSC to meet with the CCC before the end of the month after learning that BSC member John J. McDonough was refusing to return CCC Chairman Arthur Gartland's phone calls. The meeting is schedule for June 30.<sup>585</sup>
- June 26 The Massachusetts Legislature's Black Caucus says that Mayor White has ignored Boston's rising racial violence and has provided "separate and unequal" police protection for Boston's black and white neighborhoods.<sup>586</sup>
- June 30 Thomas McNaney, Jr., 19 of Hyde Park, is sentenced to a year's probation on Federal charges for conspiring to firebomb buses carrying black students to Hyde Park High.
- BSC and CCC announce plans to meet the third Monday of every month but fail to agree on a location. BSC member John McDonough labels the CCC as "agents of a tyrannical judge."
- Kathleen Sullivan announces her candidacy for re-election to the School Committee.<sup>587</sup>
- July 1 Rep. Ray Flynn announces his candidacy for Boston City Council.
- July 2 Organizers of three private schools in Boston move forward with their plans. Hyde Park residents lease a building from New England Telephone to house the school across the street from a Hyde Park High annex. The South Boston private school has already been incorporated and found a temporary location. The East Boston school has also been incorporated but has not yet found a location to hold classes.<sup>588</sup>
- June 3 Attorneys for the Roxbury Multi-Service Center file a suit on behalf of 10 black parents and students seeking to prevent Boston City Council from paying for the Boston HSA's attorneys fees in their appeal of Judge Garrity's order. The suit also sought an injunction preventing the HSA from using city facilities.<sup>589</sup>
- July 7 Boston School Department mails out the first batch of student assignments. The next day, the School Department Information Center is swamped with protests

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584 James Worsham, "College contracts OK'd for Phase 2," Boston Globe, Jun. 24, 1975.

585 "School Committee to meet with coordinating council," Boston Globe, Jun. 27, 1975.

586 H Dufour Anderson "Black Caucus criticizes police in S. Boston stonings," Bay State Banner, Jul. 3, 1975.

587 "Sullivan to run for School Committee," Boston Globe, Jul. 1, 1975.

588 Ken O. Botwright, "In Hyde Park, parnts buy a new school," Boston Globe, Jul. 3, 1975.

589 Leah Fletcher "Taxpayers lawsuit brought against city," Bay state banner July 10, 1975; "Suit would halt cash aid to Home & School Assn," Boston Globe, Jul. 3, 1975.

- over the assignments.<sup>590</sup>
- July 8 Fifty ROAR members hold a “sleep-in” at Mayor White's Sheraton Boston Hotel penthouse to protest his failure to bring the issue of forced busing before the recent meeting of the U.S. Conference of Mayors.<sup>591</sup>
- July 9 BSC votes to ask Judge Garrity and BOE to delay the first day of classes from September 3 to September 17. The Committee also voted formulate an appeals process for those dissatisfied with recently released student assignments.<sup>592</sup>
- July 11 The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights rejects the June 18 petition by six anti-busing organizers for information on the Commission staff.
- July 12 About 70 members of the anti-busing group Sons and Daughters of Liberty, toss school assignment slips and “GarriTEA” bags into Boston Harbor, protesting the “tyrrany” of Judge Garrity.<sup>593</sup>
- Nathan Greenberg, of Jamaica Plain, and James W. Hunt, Jr., of Dorchester, announce their candidacy for Boston School Committee. Paul Tierney also announces he plans to seek re-election to a fifth term.
- MDC Police report that several white youths stoned a busload of black males in Dorchester. No injuries were reported.
- July 15 F. David Mathews, President Ford's nominee for Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare testifies before the Senate Finance Committee in his confirmation hearings. He states that, in his view, “busing has not produced good results.”
- Busing opponents demonstrate outside South Boston High as elections for the district Bi-Racial Advisory Councils take place inside. Officials from the CCC ask Federal authorities to monitor the Advisory Council elections after white parents from South Boston who had worked on an ad hoc council with black parents were threatened, harassed, and warned not to turn out for the elections.<sup>594</sup>
- July 16 Charles Barry, Massachusetts Secretary for Public Safety, states that he expects about 300 state police and 600 National Guardsmen to be on site at Boston schools for the start of classes in the fall. He announces that the 600 National Guardsmen will be on the streets for two months after the first day of classes.<sup>595</sup>
- Suffolk Superior Court Judge Joseph Ford issues a temporary injunction against the City, prohibiting it from paying attorneys fees for the Boston HSA's appeal of Judge Garrity's order.<sup>596</sup>
- July 18 The FBI announces its investigation of threats and harassment stemming from the Bi-Racial Advisory Council elections.<sup>597</sup>
- July 19 Richard Livinston, of Dorchester, announces his candidacy for School Committee is opposed to forced busing.

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590 Alan Sheehan, “All school assignments completed,” Boston Globe, Jul. 8, 1975.

591 Robert Jordan, David Richwine “ROAR leaders occupy White's hotel suite,” Boston Globe, Jul. 9, 1975.

592 Muriel Cohen, “Boston committee to seek delay in opening of schools,” Boston Globe, Jul. 10, 1975.

593 “Boston busing foes dump 'GarriTEA' into harbor,” Boston Globe, Jul. 13, 1975.

594 “Parents elect multiracial councils in light turnout, peaceful voting,” Boston Globe, Jul. 16, 1975.

595 “300 troopers to help start phase II,” Bay State Banner, Jul. 24, 1975.

596 H. Dufour Anderson “Court enjoins city pay for home school lawyer,” Bay State Banner, Jul. 31, 1975.

597 Ken O. Botwright, “FBI checks reported school voter threats,” Boston Globe, Jul. 19, 1975.

- July 21 School Department officials announce a safety plan for fall classes that calls for using police inside of schools “only as a last resort.”  
Members of the CCC state that they are being harassed by busing opponents and do not have adequate police protection.
- July 23 Assistant U.S. Attorney General for Civil Rights J. Stanley Pottinger meets with Gov. Dukakis and staff at the state house. He expects federal prosecutors, investigators, and possibly marshals, to be in Boston before the start of Fall classes. Gov. Dukakis announces that the National Guard will be assigned to barracks and be on call, but will not be issued lethal weapons to keep the peace one school starts.  
ROAR leaders announce a boycott of the upcoming mayoral elections.<sup>598</sup>
- July 25 The Boston School Department files its preliminary transportation plan for the new school year and predicts that 26,250 Boston students, or about 31% of the city's enrollment, to be bused. This figure does not include about 7,000 high school students who will be issued vouchers to travel by MBTA to magnet schools. The plan also proposes staggered school starting hours to accommodate a shortage in buses.<sup>599</sup>
- July 27 Racial violence erupts at Carson Beach, when black resident Robert Bumpers is attacked by whites in search of another man. Three other black men are harassed off the beach and sustained a damaged car when whites threw rocks at them.<sup>600</sup>
- July 29 Gov. Dukakis orders MDC Police to patrol Carson Beach in greater numbers after the violence two days before. FBI agents also become involved to determine whether civil rights violations occurred.<sup>601</sup>  
BSC votes to request that the City provide attorneys to represent the Committee in a federal suit brought by black voters seeking to eliminate the at-large election system of the School Committee. The suit alleged that the system denies racial minorities fair representation on the Committee.
- July 30 While BSC and CCC work out details of the final safety plan to be submitted to Judge Garrity, he orders an increase presence of police cruisers on Boston streets in an effort to prevent more car stonings. The Judge also accuses BSC of obstructing the implementation of the final desegregation order through its wrangling with City officials over a finalized budget for the upcoming year. He orders BSC to spend all necessary money to implement the court's plan, arguing that spending now will prevent need for even greater spending later.<sup>602</sup>
- August 1 BSC submits to Judge Garrity its plan to handle student and parent requests for transfers from their assigned schools. The plan only permits students to transfer if it would not exacerbate segregation in the schools, if it would not affect the racial composition of either sending or receiving school, or if the transfer would fill a vacant seat in a magnet school.<sup>603</sup>

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598 Robert A. Jordan, “Election boycott planned by ROAR,” Boston Globe, Jul. 24, 1975.

599 Muriel Cohen, “Preliminary School Committee plan calls for busing 26, 250,” Boston Globe, Jul. 26, 1975.

600 “Black-white confrontations injure 2 at Carson Beach,” Boston Globe, Jul. 28, 1975.

601 David Rogers, “FBI probes civil rights issues in Carson Beach racial clash,” Boston Globe, Jul. 29, 1975.

602 Muriel Cohen, “Garrity calls hearings on major Phase 2 issue,” Boston Globe, Jul. 29, 1975.

603 William F. Doherty, “Garrity gets transfer policy,” Boston Globe, Aug. 2, 1975.

- August 2 The Boston Student Coalition Against Racism holds public hearings to “document racist violence in the city.” About 120 people attend.<sup>604</sup>
- The Boston Chinese Parents Association submit demands to the School Department concerning the safety of their children. Their demands include a request that at least 60 Chinese students attend a school where any Chinese at all are in attendance; that each school where Chinese students are assigned have at least two Chinese transitional aides on site; that Chinese escorts be placed on buses taking Chinese students to outside communities; and the hiring of at least two Chinese staff members to help parents.<sup>605</sup>
- August 3 More violence erupts at Carson Beach, where about 300 white youths carry bats, rocks and sticks onto the beach after hearing reports that black residents were planning to march on the beach to protest recent racial violence there. The march by black resident never materialized and Boston Police announced their believe that “outside agitators” were involved. As a result of the white mob on the beach, a cab driver is injured from broken glass when the windows of his care are broken out, and a bat is thrown through the window of a car carrying a Puerto Rican couple and their child.<sup>606</sup>
- August 6 BOE refuses BSC's request to delay the start of classes by two weeks.
- August 7 BSC meets with the Boston Chinese Parents Association concerning their list of demands regarding busing of Chinese Students.
- August 8 Black community leaders announce plans for a picnic at Carson Beach on August 10. Thomas Atkins of the NAACP states the purpose of the picnic as to (1) test the promise of Boston public officials to protect all Boston residents and (2) to “reassert the rights of all Boston residents to use all public facilities.”
- In the wake of BOE's refusal to delay the start of school, BSC, along with the Boston Teachers Union, requests Judge Garrity to order the delay, arguing that it will save the City the costs of overtime pay to faculty and staff. Garrity announces he will make a decision by August 11. BSC also votes to submit the Boston Chinese Parents Association demands to Judge Garrity for approval.
- The Boston Roman Catholic Archdiocese, through their Commission on Human Rights, announces plans to enlist community volunteers in a voluntary program to assert a religious presence in Roxbury, Mattapan, Hyde Park, South Boston, and Charlestown during the implementation of the final desegregation order.
- August 9 The Boston Student Coalition Against Racism announces two proposals resulting from their public hearings on racial violence in the city:
1. A “defense response team” comprising a group of black residents that would assist victims of racist harassment in white communities.
  2. A “Black Community United Front” that would aid in unifying black community groups and agencies.
- Six priests from the South Boston clergy association hold a press conference “to reaffirm the long-standing right of all people use the beaches in South Boston.”

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604 Leah Fletcher, “Citizens tell of harassment at commission hearings,” Bay State Banner, Aug. 7, 1975.

605 “Chinese Parents Association issues statement on busing.” Sampan, Aug., 1975.

606 Robert J. Rosenthal, Mary Thornton, “Leaflets spur show of force at Carson Beach,” Boston Globe, Aug. 4, 1975.

- August 10 Violence erupts at Carson Beach during the picnic planned by black community leaders.<sup>607</sup> 40 are hurt and 10 are arrested (five blacks and whites each) after incidents of rock throwing and racist insults against the picnic-goers. Hundreds of police are present. Thomas Atkins of the NAACP vows that the black community will “come back here again and again either until we can swim or until we closed the damned beach down.”<sup>608</sup> The attorney for the five black residents arrested move the court for a change of venue, charging that it would be too dangerous for the blacks to be arraigned at South Boston District Court.
- August 11 Judge Garrity approves a three-day delay in the start of classes.<sup>609</sup>
- August 12 Violence occurs at two Roxbury housing projects; rocks and bottles are thrown at police. Two police cruiser windshields are smashed. Police break up a group of about 300 and chase them into the nearby Parker Street Lounge. The proprietor of the Lounge later alleged the Boston Police came into the bar and beat several patrons, including the owner's brother. Patrons also reported that the police had taped over their badges to obscure names and that at least one patron was bitten by a police dog.
- At another incident near the Hennigan School in Jamaica Plain, 14 members of the Committee Against Racism, 11 white and three black, are arrested for allegedly possessing weapons to act as a “security force” for CAR members holding a meeting at the school.<sup>610</sup>
- Judge Garrity hears arguments from BSC and NAACP attorneys regarding competing proposals for accommodating students' school transfer requests.
- August 13 Suffolk County District Attorney Garrett H. Byrne announces that he will prosecute “professional outsiders” involved in instigating violence in Boston and cites the Committee Against Racism and the Progressive Labor Party, whose membership overlaps substantially with CAR, specifically. At the same time, Mayor White states that he will direct police to stop any demonstration that he believes to be “inflammatory.” The Mayor and District Attorney are responding to reports that CAR members incited South Boston residents on August 10 before black picnic-goers even arrived at Carson Beach.<sup>611</sup>
- Susan Page, a black resident of Hyde Park that had been coordinating with white parents in the area to get their children together to ease racial tensions, has her car windshield shot out. In another violent event, Nancy Blasetti of Dorchester is injured during rock throwing and require brain surgery for her injuries.
- U.S. Department of Justice Spokesman Martin Walsh states that the FBI is investigating the Parker Street Lounge Incident where several black patrons were beaten by Boston police.<sup>612</sup>
- August 15 Black community leaders meet with Sen. Edward Brooke and state Education Secretary Paul Parks to discuss the causes of the recent violence at Carson

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607 H. Dufour Anderson, “Carson Beach wade-in ends in disturbance,” Bay State Banner, Aug. 14, 1975; Curtis Wilkie, “Hundreds of police quell disturbances at Carson Beach,” Boston Globe, Aug. 11, 1975.

608 Kay Bourne, “NAACP President Tom Atkins calls for closed Carson Beach,” Bay State Banner, Aug. 14, 1975.

609 James Worsham, Garrity delays start of classes,” Boston Globe, Aug. 12, 1975.

610 “Police arrest 14 in CAR security force,” Boston Globe, Aug. 13, 1975.

611 Alan Sheehan, Robert A Jordan, “Byrne to push prosecutions of outsiders,” Boston Globe, Aug. 14, 1975.

612 Donald Simon, “FBI may probe report TPF beat bar patrons,” Boston Globe, Aug. 15, 1975.

Beach, Roxbury, and Mission Hill. Brooke reiterates his view that the events show that “racism, not busing, to be the root of troubles in Boston.”<sup>613</sup>

Judge Garrity orders BSC and other school officials to appear before him concerning preparations to begin classes on September 8 after the CCC informs him that the School Department may not be ready by that date. At this hearing Garrity ordered BSC and CCC to hold their monthly meetings in his court room.<sup>614</sup>

Louise Day Hicks holds hearings at City Hall into alleged civil rights violations of white residents. She states that the hearings are in response to the “biased hearings” of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights earlier in the summer.<sup>615</sup>

Two suits filed are filed by black community groups, including one by the Roxbury Multi-Service Center, against the City Council and Mayor White seeking the removal of a ROAR sign from City Council Chamber windows. Suffolk Superior Court Judge James P. Lynch orders a hearing for September 8 and allows the sign to remain in place until that date.<sup>616</sup>

Racial violence occurs in Roxbury continues; three are injured and two Roxbury residents are arrested as the repercussions of the Carson Beach flare-up spread to other parts of the city.<sup>617</sup>

City officials cancel a parade permit that had been issued to the International Committee Against Racism for a march on City Hall. Members of ICAR were to present a petition to the City Council calling for the indictment of City Councilor Louise Day Hicks, BSC member John Kerrigan, and various ROAR members under Federal civil rights violations statutes.

- August 16 About 125 black residents protested the beatings at the Parker Street Lounge the week before and called for a boycott of white-owned businesses.<sup>618</sup>
- August 17 Department of Justice officials announce that a team of monitors, lawyers, and investigators, including Assistant Attorney General J. Stanley Pottinger and the chief of the criminal section of the Civil Rights Division Robert Murphy, will be in Boston for the opening of classes to monitor the implementation of the desegregation plan. They threaten the prosecution of desegregation opponents advocating or engaging in violence under Federal criminal statutes for civil rights violations.<sup>619</sup>
- August 18 Members from the Committee Against Racism engage in their planned march on City Hall after the Suffolk Superior Court overruled the City's revocation of their parade permit.<sup>620</sup>
- August 20 The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights releases a report of findings resulting from the hearings the previous June. The Commission recommended stripping

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613 Leah Fletcher, “Officials, community leaders seek solutions to violence,” Bay State Banner, Aug. 21, 1975.

614 Arthur Jones, William F. Doherty, “Garrity tells committee to meet in his court,” Boston Globe, Aug. 16, 1975.

615 Robert B Carr, “Teachers, parents testify at hearing on civil rights,” Boston Globe, Aug. 16, 1975.

616 “Judge allows ROAR sign to stay – temporarily,” Boston Globe, Aug. 16, 1975.

617 Walter Haynes, David Richwine, “A fourth day of turmoil in the city; 13 injured in Roxbury street attacks,” Boston Globe, Aug. 14, 1975.

618 Leah Fletcher, “Residents march to protest police tactics,” Bay State Banner, Aug. 21, 1975.

619 David Nyhan, “Justice Dept. set to prosecute in Boston busing disruptions,” Boston Globe, Aug. 17, 1975.

620 Robert J. Anglin, “CAR rallies at City Hall, blocked from going inside,” Boston Globe, Aug. 19, 1975.

- BSC of its authority of it “persists in its refusal” to act affirmatively in implementing the final desegregation order.<sup>621</sup>
- August 21 Judge Garrity takes under advisement recommendations from the NAACP and the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights that BSC be stripped of its authority and be placed in receivership during the implementation of the final desegregation plan.<sup>622</sup>
- August 25 The windows of City Councilor Louise Day Hicks' office, where the ROAR sign is located, are smashed.
- August 26 Fighting occurs between blacks and whites at the Maverick Square housing project in East Boston. Nine are charged with disorderly conduct and one with assault and battery on a police officer.<sup>623</sup>
- August 27 Organizers of the South Boston Heights Academy, one of the private schools set up to avoid the desegregation order, announce that the school will open in late September. Though the school advertises “racial non-discrimination,” all 400 enrolled students are white. The Director of the school will be Robert Sullivan and Vice-President will be James McGowan.<sup>624</sup>
- Cardinal Medeiros announces the creation of a Cardinal's Coordinating Committee to help with implementation of the final desegregation order. The Chairman will be Auxiliary Bishop Joseph Ruocco.<sup>625</sup>
- Judge Garrity refuses to get involved in the budget controversy unfolding between City Hall and BSC. He reiterates his order that black and white teachers must be hired on a one-to-one ratio. Garrity is informed by City attorneys that the City Budget Director has ordered the Auditor “not to honor any requests for payment of these additional teachers.” Paul Kennedy, Associate Superintendent for Personnel states that there are 53 teaching vacancies in Boston schools.<sup>626</sup>
- Open houses are held in all Boston schools to prepare students, teachers, and parents for the upcoming school. Turnout is light.
- August 28 In the suit brought by black Boston voters on July 29 alleging that Boston's at-large voting system for BSC and City Council dilutes the minority vote, Judge Tauro denies an injunction.<sup>627</sup>
- Judge Garrity refuses the Boston Police Patrolman's Association request for intervener status in the desegregation case. Police Superintendent DiGrazia wanted the court to settle the question as to whether night shift police may be moved to the day shift to be available during school hours. Garrity states that he has no intention of supervising police administration.
- Superintendent Marion Fahey, who will formally take office on September 1, announces appointment, to be approved by BSC, for Deputy Superintendent, three new Associate Superintendents, and four new Community District

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621 Donald Lewis, “US rights panel criticizes Ford, Hub board on desegregation,” Boston Globe, Aug. 21, 1975.

622 “Garrity considers bid to remove school committee,” Bay State Banner, Aug. 28, 1975.

623 “Whites, blacks fight at project in East Boston; 10 arrested,” Boston Globe, Aug. 26, 1975.

624 George Croft, “New school enrolls 400; tuition \$500,” Boston Globe, Aug. 27, 1975.

625 “Cardinal forms committee to smooth school opening,” Boston Globe, Aug. 28, 1975.

626 James Worsham “Garrity stays out of teacher-hiring dispute,” Boston Globe, Aug. 28, 1975.

627 “Black voters' suit delayed past election,” Boston Globe, Aug. 28, 1975.

- Superintendents. Several of the appointees are friends of BSC members and are expected to be approved.
- August 29 Judge Garrity denies a motion by Urban Transportation, Inc. to intervene in the desegregation case. The company argued that BSC should have included it in awarding busing contracts for the upcoming school year. The Company had received a \$1 million contract the previous year even though it had no buses.
- The Boston Teachers Union states that they plan to strike on September 22 if BSC does not approve a 10% wage raise. BSC has already agreed to a 6% raise.<sup>628</sup>
- September 2 The Black Educators Alliance, headed by John O'Bryant, announces an all-day workshop on September 6 to prepare for the upcoming school year.
- About 3,000 members of BTU vote to strike on September 22 if BSC does not meet the 10% salary increase. Alexander MacMillan, Chair of the Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission, states that strikes by public employees, including teachers, are illegal under state law.<sup>629</sup>
- The Boston Home and School Association files an affidavit from James S. Coleman in the U.S. Court of Appeal for the First Circuit, which is considering the appeal of Garrity's desegregation order. Coleman states that the number of whites leaving the city will increase because of the city-wide desegregation order. Dr. Christine Rosell, of Boston University, releases a report that states that "white flight" is, in fact, not increased by court-ordered desegregation.<sup>630</sup>
- Judge Garrity refuses a request by BOE to put the BSC Information Center under the control of Mayor White. Garrity is satisfied that the CCC will maintain the Center under the control of a "neutral coordinator," namely Anne Foley and mayoral aide Richard Kelleher.<sup>631</sup>
- September 3 In her first public statement as Superintendent, Mario Fahey states that she wants all sides to come to an agreement "without terrorizing our children or making them sacrificial victims to any cause."
- The U.S. Senate tables an appropriations bill amendment that would have denied the Justice Department funds to act in school desegregation cases in which busing, school closings, or forced transfer of students beyond the next closest school is a remedy. The amendment was introduced by Sen. Bob Dole (R-KS).
- The Chinese Parents Association, after a meeting of about 150 parents, holds a press conference to highlight what they call "racially discriminatory tactics and . . . insensitivity of the School Committee" in dealing with the transfer of Chinese students. They criticized the issuance of all official communications from Boston Schools in English only as well as the exclusion of Chinese parent representatives from the biracial advisory councils. The group threatened "more severe action" if BSC does not address their concerns.<sup>632</sup>

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628 James Worsham, "Union to seek strike vote over Boston teachers' pact," Boston Globe, Aug. 31, 1975.

629 Walter V. Robinson, "Hub teachers vote to strike on Sep. 22," Boston Globe, Sep. 2, 1975.

630 Muriel Cohen, "Desegregation and white flight: two opposing views," Boston Globe, Sep. 3, 1975.

631 William Doherty, John B. Wood "Garrity refuses to let mayor control school call-in center," Boston Globe, Sep. 3, 1975.

632 Marian Hwang, "Chinese parents demand safety for children" Sampan, Sep., 1975.

- September 4                      Officials announce that 1550 Boston, MDC and State police, as well as 100 U.S. marshals, will be on duty at schools and along bus routes when classes begin. There will also be about 50 FBI agents on duty and the National Guard will be on alert. Officials from the Justice Department and the Suffolk County District Attorney's office have also assembled prosecution teams.
- Massachusetts state House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Rep. John J. Finnegan (D-Dorchester) states that he may oppose Gov. Dukakis' request for full METCO funding.
- September 5                      The Roman Catholic Archdiocese School Board begins to look into whether parochial schools are being used as havens for students avoiding busing. The request is made by a group of Catholic school teachers and principals.
- The Boston Schools Information Center opens. Ronald Brinn is named by the CCC as an "objective party" to disseminate information received from CCC monitors and staff.
- Judge Garrity issues safety orders for the upcoming start of classes. The order allows only representatives from CCC, the community district advisory councils, and bi-racial parent councils, Home and School Association, and the BTU. Police were directed to prohibit three or more people from gathering within 100 yards of a school if they are likely to disrupt classes. It also banned "noisy or threatening conduct, including picketing" within 100-yards of a school if it would disrupt classes or frighten students or teachers. However, Garrity refuses a request by plaintiff black parents for "police buffer zones" around all schools instead of just where disturbances are likely to occur.<sup>633</sup>
- Judge Garrity also defines the role of two-member biracial teams of coordinating council members. They are to "play a strictly information-gathering and observation role" and report back to CCC, which will report to the court.
- September 6                      About 120 Boston police who were assigned mandatory overtime to deal with the opening of schools call in sick.<sup>634</sup>
- The Committee Against Racism announces that it will have welcoming committees for black and Latino students at South Boston, Charlestown, and Hyde Park High Schools.
- September 7                      Leaders of ROAR organize a "Boston Unity Day" to protest busing in the final desegregation order at City Hall. Speakers include Louise Day Hicks, Clay Smothers, and state Sen. William Bulger.
- Officials announce a more detailed security plan: 355 state troopers will be in Boston for the first three days of school, after which the force will be reduced to 300 for the next 17 days. A force of 100 will remain in the city after that. Four hundred National Guard troops will be in Boston for the first day of classes and remain in reserve in Wakefield thereafter.
- September 8                      Classes begin at Boston schools under Garrity's final desegregation order. Attendance is estimated at 59% due to parental fears, a school boycott by anti-busing organizers and confusion resulting from administrative lapses in school

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633 Robert L. Turner, "Phase 2 disrupters face quick arrest, prosecution," Boston Globe, Sep. 4, 1975.

634 Richard Martin, "120 police assigned to overtime call in 'sick'," Boston Globe, Sep. 7, 1975.

and busing assignments.<sup>635</sup> The boycott includes all 56 Chinese students who were to attend the Quincy School in Chinatown.<sup>636</sup>

Seventy-four members of the Committee Against Racism are arrested in South Boston as they march toward South Boston High. In Charlestown a stuffed dummy bearing the words “Niggers Beware” is burned in effigy. Violence against police, including an assault on Police Captain William McDonald and darts being thrown at police, is reported. The Kennedy family home on Beal Street in Brookline is partially burned and “Bus Teddy” was written on the sidewalk outside.<sup>637</sup> Two firebombs are thrown at Prescott School in Charlestown and crowds threw rocks at the responding firemen.<sup>638</sup>

September 9 Second day attendance is at 64.9%. As a result of ongoing sporadic violence, including rock throwing and assaults on police, Mayor White states that security forces will be kept at full force for the next 10 days.

In Charlestown, 400 women march in a “Mother's March of Prayer” and vow to continue marching everyday until busing ends.<sup>639</sup> Also in Charlestown, police find 15 Molotov cocktails in the car of Thomas McMaster. DiGrazia warns that anyone convicted of throwing them would get 20 years.<sup>640</sup>

Robert Dinsmore, anti-busing advocate and attorney for the South Boston Home and School Association, announces that the West Roxbury Information Center will file lawsuits against Sen. Edward Kennedy, Judge Garrity, and President Ford.

September 10 Attendance is at 68.4% the third day of classes. Police are called to Charlestown after a gathering of youths stone a police cruiser and smash the windows. The group is reported to be the “Powder Keg” anti-busing group, led by Pat Russel. Federal marshals are called in as well. A fight in the Hyde Park High school cafeteria is subdued quickly by student aides.<sup>641</sup>

September 11 DiGrazia states that he has no plans to reduce police coverage in trouble areas of the city.

September 12 President Ford, speaking to the National Baptist Convention in St. Louis states that he thinks “that quality education can be achieved by better school facilities, lower teacher-pupil ratios and the improvement of neighborhoods as such.” As to the Boston busing orders, however, he was supportive of them as “the law of the land.”<sup>642</sup>

“Mother's Marches,” organized by ROAR and affiliated community groups, are held in Charlestown, South Boston, Hyde Park, and West Roxbury. The South Boston march is lead by Louise Day Hicks and Virginia Sheehy.<sup>643</sup>

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635 “School attendance 50%; police guard heavy,” Boston Globe, Sep. 8, 1975; Robert J. Rosenthal, “Transportation, assignment problems confuse first day,” Boston Globe, Sep. 8, 1975.

636 David Rogers, Joe Pilati, “Antibusing leaders urge nonviolence,” Boston Globe, Sep. 8, 1975.

637 Stephen Curwood, “Suspicious fire damages site of JFK's birth,” Boston Globe, Sep. 9, 1975.

638 Michael Kenney, Robert Ward, “600 Guardsmen moved to city; protests follow,” Boston Globe, Sep. 8, 1975.

639 “Charlestown mothers march against busing,” Boston Globe, Sep. 9, 1975.

640 James Ayres, “Sporadic violence into night; Schools are quiet as Phase 2 begins,” Boston Globe, Sep. 9, 1975.

641 “School attendance up 3.5%; police move to halt violence,” Boston Globe, Sep. 10, 1975.; Robert Ayres, “4 arrested in nighttime Charlestown disruption,” Boston Globe, Sep. 11, 1975.

642 “Quality education for all,' Ford tells black leaders,” Boston Globe, Sep. 13, 1975.

643 James Ayres, “Prayers, marches end week of Phase 2,” Boston Globe, Sep. 13, 1975.

- At South Boston High, one white student is suspended for racial slurs and two fights breakout at the school.
- September 13 Parochial School enrollment has only slightly increased since the beginning of desegregation efforts, contrary to expectations that they would become havens for whites escaping the court order. Most students have instead stayed home from school.<sup>644</sup>
- In Charlestown, about 600 women and children march in a prayer protest against busing.<sup>645</sup>
- An ad hoc committee of legislators and community members from South Boston, Dorchester and Charlestown are seeking a meeting with President Ford and Boston's congressional delegation at this time. They want to discuss the "disruptive effects of Phase 2" and seek federal assistance to integrate without forced busing.<sup>646</sup>
- The Supreme Judicial Court refuses to lift an injunction preventing Boston from paying the attorney representing the Boston Home and School Association in federal court.
- September 15 The Boston School Department will send letters to student not attending school to get them to return. Commissioner Anrig states that he will not take a "punitive" approach to truancy enforcement to get students back to school.<sup>647</sup>
- Thirteen Boston taxpayers file suit in Suffolk Superior Court seeking to enjoin enforcement of a law that allows public schools to loan textbooks to private and parochial schools. The suit alleges that "the effect of such massive aid (last year loaned \$250,000 worth) to private schools is to divert resources from the public schools which have overwhelmingly white student enrollments" and that this will result in "a public school system predominantly black, poor and inadequate, and a private school system predominant white, affluent, and superior." Richard D. Clarey is counsel for the taxpayers bringing the suit.<sup>648</sup>
- Leonard Melton, a black resident of Mattapan and MBTA bus driver, sustained eye injuries from broken glass when a brick is thrown through the windshield of his bus. The brick was thrown while he was in South Boston on his route.<sup>649</sup>
- Charlestown mothers march again, and about 100 other Charlestown residents write letters to President Ford requesting that he mediate in the Boston schools controversy.
- September 16 In an interview, President Ford state he does not support an anti-busing constitutional amendment, but reiterates his view that "court ordered forced busing is not the best way to achieve quality education." He also says federal judges should make more use of the 1974 amendments to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which provide alternatives in student assignment.<sup>650</sup>

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644 James Worsham, "Catholic school rolls rise slightly," Boston Globe, Sep. 13, 1975.

645 "600 march by flashlight in antibusing protest," Boston Globe, Sep. 14, 1975.

646 "Ad hoc group is seeking Phase 2 meeting with Ford," Boston Globe, Sep. 14, 1975.

647 Mary Thornton, "Boston teachers to use letters first to get truants back," Boston Globe, Sep. 15, 1975.

648 Muriel Cohen, "Group sues to halt textbook loans to private schools," Boston Globe, Sep. 16, 1975.

649 "Driver's eyes cut as brick hits 'T' bus in So. Boston," Boston Globe, Sep. 16, 1975.

650 "Ford Won't back anti-busing amendment," Bay State Banner, Nov. 20, 1975; David Nyhan, "Ford says some judges ignore '74 law on busing options," Boston Globe, Sep. 16, 1975.

300 Charlestown resident march against busing.<sup>651</sup>

The Boston Teachers Union rejects the offer of a 4% pay increase 200-300 teachers picketed the School Departments offices. The Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission prepares to order BTU to end its strike threat.

A black student is hospitalized after a fight at South Boston High. Three buses carrying white students are stoned at Boston Technical High by black youths. Two Molotov cocktails are thrown onto the roof of a busing contractor's building.<sup>652</sup>

- September 17 Arthur Flemming, Chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, called BSC "obstructionist" and recommended that they be removed and Boston schools be put in receivership by the federal court.<sup>653</sup>
- September 18 200 Charlestown students boycott classes.<sup>654</sup>
- September 19 In South Boston, four are arrested during a "Mother's March" for not having a permit. Nancy Yotts is among the arrested. Two police cars are fired upon by a "sniper" in Charlestown.<sup>655</sup>
- Judge Samuel Adams of Suffolk Superior Court enjoins the Boston Teachers Union from striking. Judge Garrity had refused to issue an injunction at the behest of black plaintiff parents.<sup>656</sup>
- September 20 About 125 anti-busing demonstrators, organized by ROAR, picket Boston Globe offices to protest the paper's editorial support of METCO.<sup>657</sup>
- State Education Secretary Paul Parks meets with 15 black and 3 Chinese Charlestown High students and announces plans to recommend.<sup>658</sup>
1. A hot lunch program
  2. Implementation of two-member biracial transitional aides to work in the school.
  3. That a black counselor be included in all suspension deliberations.
- September 22 The Boston Teachers Union strikes; 4,900 teachers are involved. The Union refused to accept a 5% pay raise, 45 extra minutes each week and demanded a 9% increase. School attendance is very low this day and the next.<sup>659</sup>
- September 23 About 100 East Boston High students walk out as the BTU strike continues a second day.<sup>660</sup>
- Judge Garrity joins the Boston Teachers Union as a defendant in the case before him.

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651 "Busing foes march in Charlestown," Boston Globe, Sep. 17, 1975.

652 Stephen Curwood, "School attendance tops 72%; fights, bus stoning mar day," Boston Globe, Sep. 17, 1975.

653 "Rights chief raps School Committee," Bay State Banner, Sep. 25, 1975.

654 "200 white students out of Charlestown High," Boston Globe, Sep. 18, 1975.

655 Robert J. Anglin, "5 arrested at So. Boston busing marches," Boston Globe, Sep. 20, 1975; "Charlestown youth arrested in shooting," Boston Globe, Sep. 21, 1975.

656 James Worsham, "Hub teachers told to end strike threat," Boston Globe, Sep. 18, 1975.

657 "Globe's downtown offices picketed by busing foes," Boston Globe, Sep. 21, 1975.

658 "Parks to recommend changes at Charlestown High," Boston Globe, Sep. 21, 1975.

659 James Worsham, Peter Mancusi, "Boston Teachers vote to strike today," Boston Globe, Sep. 22, 1975.

660 James Worsham, "Teachers' strike in 2d day 2 face court," Boston Globe, Sep. 23, 1975.

September 25	A Molotov cocktail is thrown through the window of the home of Gladys Carnes, a black resident of East Boston. <sup>661</sup>
September 26	The plaintiffs in the case before Judge Garrity request that Judge Garrity put Boston schools in receivership for inadequate compliance with the final desegregation order. The Board of Education requests that Garrity do so only if BSC has only “minimally” complied with the law and is, in fact, obstructionist. <sup>662</sup>
September 29	The Boston Teacher's strike is tentatively settled by a Federal mediator. Teachers will get a 6% raise. <sup>663</sup>  40 buses at Carrol Bus Line's garage are vandalized.
September 30	40-45 students walk out of Charlestown High after a racial incident.  Judge Garrity joins the City of Boston as a defendant in the case before him to deal with issues of safety. <sup>664</sup>
October 1	Elections for the court-ordered Racial Ethnic Councils are held.  The Massachusetts House approves a proposal by Rep. Ray Flynn that requires METCO to admit white students. Rep. Mel King and METCO Director Jean Maguire agree that this change would mean the dissolution of the program and replace it with a metropolitan busing program. <sup>665</sup>  The BTU strike ends and classes resume today throughout the system. Students stage walkouts at South Boston High and Brighton High. Forty-six students are suspended at Charlestown High. <sup>666</sup>  Organizers of the private academies in Boston announces that the one in South Boston will open soon, with others to follow later in October. The Massachusetts independent School Association was recently formed as an umbrella group for the alternative schools. Schools are being planed for Charlestown, West Roxbury, Roslindale, Dorchester, and the North End. <sup>667</sup>  Judge Garrity modifies his order on the multi-racial parents advisory councils. The modification allows two Asian or Latino parents to be elected to a council of there are 20-60 Asian or Latino students at the school. If there are more than 60 such students, they are allowed full representation on the council. <sup>668</sup>
October 2	Judge Garrity orders Boston schools to develop a “reliable barometer” to measure “multi-colored flight” from Boston schools. <sup>669</sup>
October 3	Six are arrested in South Boston after violating the prohibition on gathering near schools. Among those arrested are Nancy Yotts and James Kelly of the South

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661 “Molotov cocktail hurled at E.Boston black's home,” Boston Globe, Sep. 26, 1975.

662 Muriel Cohen, “NAACP urges school receivership,” Boston Globe, Sep. 28, 1975.

663 George Croft, James Worsham, “Tentative OK to new pact for teachers,” Boston Globe, Sep. 29, 1975.

664 USCOCR Report at 152.

665 Jonathan Fuerbringer, “House vote would admit whites to Metco program,” Boston Globe, Oct. 1, 1975.

666 “Several incidents mar school opening; 3 arrested,” Boston Globe, Oct. 3, 1975.

667 Ken O. Botwright, Viola Osgood, “South Boston academy plans to start classes in 10 days,” Boston Globe, Oct. 2, 1975.

668 “Garrity ups Asian, Hispanic ratio in school councils,” Boston Globe, Oct. 2, 1975.

669 Arthur Jones, “Garrity wants better data on school 'flight',” Boston Globe, Oct. 3, 1975.

Boston Information Center.<sup>670</sup>

Five members of CAR and PLP file a suit in federal district court seeking damages for alleged disruption, including beatings, of their pro-busing demonstrations at the hands of Boston police. They allege a conspiracy between ROAR and the police in carrying out the suppression. The case is assigned to Judge Walter Jay Skinner.

- October 6 About 70 freshman walk out of the L Street Annex of South Boston High because of a “lack of protection,” even though MDC police are on duty.  
The South Boston Heights Academy, organized by anti-busing leaders, opens.
- October 7 Boston School officials state that 14,000 students are still on the system's rolls but have not shown up to school.<sup>671</sup>  
About 100 black students arriving at South Boston High refuse to leave buses in protest of that school's refusal to allow them to hold a black caucus and participate in an assembly.<sup>672</sup>  
The police force in South Boston cut to about 100 from 200 the previous week.
- October 9 Five busloads of black students refuse to enter the L Street Annex of South Boston High. Officials eventually get them to enter, but the students later attempt to walk out. They are prevented by police.<sup>673</sup>
- October 10 Three hundred white students refuse to enter South Boston High; 33 black students who did enter but refused to attend class are suspended. Groups of white and black students present demands to Judge Garrity.<sup>674</sup>
- October 14 200 white students walk out of Charlestown High. They were protesting that they felt they had less of a chance to meet with Headmaster Frank Power than did black students.<sup>675</sup>
- October 15 A busload of black student refuse to enter Charlestown High. They are protesting the white students walk out the day before.<sup>676</sup>
- October 17 About 250 white students walk out of South Boston High.<sup>677</sup>
- October 20 Elections for 19 high school multi-racial parental advisory councils are held.  
About 40 white students walk out of Charlestown High in protest of what they called a lack of disciplinary action against black students who refused to enter school a few days before.
- October 21 Elections for 24 middle school multi-ethnic parent advisory councils are held. White parents picket Charlestown High in protest of the elections.<sup>678</sup>

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670 George L. Croft, “Six arrested near school in S. Boston,” Boston Globe, Oct. 3, 1975.

671 Muriel Cohen, “Many white students leaving Boston schools, records show,” Boston Globe, Oct. 8, 1975.

672 Leah Fletcher, “Black students at South Boston concerned for safety,” Bay State Banner, Oct. 16, 1975, 1975.

673 Leah Fletcher, “Blacks at S. Boston explain their stand,” Bay State Banner, Oct. 23, 1975.

674 George L. Croft, Jerome Sullivan, “3 arrested as tension grips Charlestown, S. Boston High Schools,” Boston Globe, Oct. 10, 1975.

675 “200 whites walk out at Charlestown,” Boston Globe, Oct. 14., 1975.

676 “175 Blacks won't enter Charlestown High,” Boston Globe, Oct. 21, 1975.

677 George Croft, “250 whites boycott South Boston High,” Boston Globe, Oct. 16, 1975.

678 Stephen Curwood, “500 vote for Boston school councils,” Boston Globe, Oct. 21, 1975; Stephen Curwood, “Hub to elect 28 middle school councils after 'successful' high school vote,” Boston Globe, Oct. 21, 1975.

October 22	Elections for 116 elementary school multi-ethnic parent advisory councils are held. Claiming that black students were getting preferential treatment at the schools, 125 white students demonstrate at the school and are refused entry by police. <sup>679</sup>
October 24	South Boston High is closed for the afternoon after fighting breaks out. A 15-year old girl is stabbed. <sup>680</sup>
October 25	Upon tabulation of the results, turnout was low for the multi-ethnic parents advisory councils. Only 1327 of 2000 seats are filled. <sup>681</sup> A march, sponsored by the group Powder Keg, takes place in Charlestown. Marchers carry effigies of Judge Garrity in a coffin to protest the “death of Boston” if busing is not eliminated.
October 27	A ROAR-organized “National Boycott Day” takes place in South Boston and Charlestown. Marchers carry a coffin to symbolize the “burial of individual rights.” Anti-busing BSC and City Council members attend. <sup>682</sup>
October 28	Twenty-six sheetmetal apprentices, mostly black, who are to attend night classes at South Boston High refuse to go. They stated they “fear for their lives and the safety of their cars and property.” They demand an alternative site. <sup>683</sup>
October 31	The State Senate approves of a home-rule measure requested by Boston for a non-binding referendum asking voters if they approve of a constitutional amendment banning busing or if they favor the federal court order for desegregation. <sup>684</sup>
November 2	According to the BTU, assaults on teachers in Boston have doubled since desegregation began in September, 1974. <sup>685</sup>
November 4	Elections are held for BSC – Kathleen Sullivan, John McDonough, Paul Tierney are reelected. David Finnegan and Elvira “Pixie” Palladino are elected as new members. <sup>686</sup>
November 5-6	Elections are held for the Citywide Parents Advisory Council and the community district advisory councils. <sup>687</sup>
November 10	Superintendent Fahey states that the private academies being organized by anti-busing leaders in Boston must be approved by BSC to comply with state law. <sup>688</sup>
November 18	The NAACP asks Judge Garrity to consider closing South Boston High because of mistreatment of black students by faculty, police and white students. <sup>689</sup>
November 19	All white students boycott Charlestown High in support of an anti-busing

679 George Croft, Lou Kaufman, “125 students protest outside L street annex,” Boston Globe, Oct. 22, 1975.

680 George Croft, Louis Kaufman, “15 students held as fights close S. Boston High,” Boston Globe, Oct. 24, 1975.

681 Ken O. Botwright, “Apathy evident in school council voting,” Boston Globe, Oct. 26, 1975.

682 “Charlestown 'funeral' seeks end of busing,” Boston Globe, Oct. 26, 1975.

683 Ken O. Botwright, “Apprentices ask for more police at night school in South Boston,” Boston Globe, Oct. 29, 1975.

684 “Senate approves busing referendum,” Boston Globe, Oct. 31, 1975.

685 “Busing has doubled teacher assaults, union claims,” Boston Globe, Nov. 2, 1975.

686 Gary McMillan, “School board: Sullivan total highest in city,” Boston Globe, Nov. 5, 1975.

687 Ken O. Botwright, “School voting not over,” Boston Globe, Nov. 5, 1975.

688 Ken O. Botwright, “Fahey to remind academies of rules on approval,” Boston Globe, Nov. 11, 1975.

689 “Atkins calls for closing of S. Boston High at Banquet,” Bay State Banner, Nov. 20, 1975; “Garrity considers allegations of blacks at S. Boston High,” Boston Globe, Nov. 19, 1975.

	constitutional amendment and in support of white students at South Boston High.
November 20	Four hundred white students boycott South Boston High in response to the NAACP's request to Judge Garrity. <sup>690</sup>
November 21	During hearings by Judge Garrity on whether to close South Boston High, fighting breaks out outside the courtroom, prompting him to close the courtroom to the public.
December 1-3	Judge Garrity visits South Boston High multiple times in his deliberations on the NAACP's request to close it. <sup>691</sup>
December 9	Suspension figures for the first four months of school show that 710 black, 361 white, and 51 other minority students have been suspended.  Judge Garrity rules that South Boston will remain open, but it will be under receivership, to be administered by Area Superintendent Joseph McDonough under the direction of the court. Garrity finds that most of the allegations by the NAACP concerning treatment of black students are true. <sup>692</sup>
December 10	South Boston High sees low attendance; 100 white students walk out of Charlestown in support of South Boston High. <sup>693</sup>  The offices of the Boston NAACP are firebombed. <sup>694</sup>
Late December	Fighting and walkouts, as well as community protests, continue almost daily in response to Judge Garrity's decision on South Boston High.
December 16	ROAR stages a sit-in at the offices of the Massachusetts Congressional Delegation to protest Judge Garrity's receivership decision. Sen. Brooke agrees to meet with the group. <sup>695</sup>
December 17	The U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit upholds Judge Garrity's order concerning South Boston High. Half of South Boston High teachers request a transfer and express "outrage" at Garrity's decision. <sup>696</sup>
December 23	Sen. Brooke meets with ROAR leaders and expresses support for Garrity's decision. He also states he is opposed to a metropolitan integration plan. <sup>697</sup>
December 27	The car of a Jamaican family who had just moved into an all-white area of Hyde Park is burned and a racial slur is painted on the family's home. <sup>698</sup>

## 1976

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January 22	The U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit upholds Judge Garrity's final desegregation order in every respect and rejects each argument put forth by
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690 George L. Croft, "400 whites boycott S. Boston High in answer to NAACP," Boston Globe, Nov. 20, 1975.

691 George L. Croft, "Garrity pays S. Boston High a surprise visit," Boston Globe, Nov. 26, 1975.

692 "Court takes over S. Boston High school, names received," Bay State Banner, Dec. 18, 1975.

693 Walter V. Robinson, Walter Haynes, "Anger, unrest in S. Boston follow takeover by court," Boston Globe, Dec. 11, 1975.

694 Ronald Rowland, "NAACP headquarters bombed last week," Bay State Banner, Dec. 18, 1975.

695 "50 Garrity foes stage a sit-in at JFK building," Boston Globe, Dec. 17, 1975.

696 "Half of S. Boston High school faculty seeks transfer; 'outrage' at Garrity cited," Boston Globe, Dec. 19, 1975.

697 Rachelle Patterson, "Kennedy, Brooke back Garrity fiat," Boston Globe, Dec. 12, 1975.

698 "Black family's car burned in Hyde Park," Bay State Banner, Jan. 1, 1976.

BSC.<sup>699</sup>

Hyde Park High is closed for two days after inter-racial fighting erupts. About 300 black students stage a sit-in in the cafeteria.<sup>700</sup>

February-July	Phase II plan directs the school superintendent to submit detailed reports to the court reviewing the desegregation process in Boston's schools with respect to such matters as student academic-performance, student absenteeism and suspension, student transfers, special programs, staff training, busing safety and efficiency and the status of educational facilities throughout the city <sup>701</sup>
February 14	Judge Garrity reviews suspension rates among blacks and whites in Boston schools and makes a preliminary finding that the disciplinary code is being enforced in a discriminatory manner. A group of black parents file a civil rights suit in federal court over the issue. <sup>702</sup>
February 26	U.S. Attorney James Gabriel requests that the FBI investigate ROAR and other anti-busing groups for conspiracy to disrupt the activities of the Citywide Coordinating Council. <sup>703</sup>
March 1	Judge Garrity orders that Boston school administration be desegregated and that hiring be done on a one-to-one ratio as with teachers. <sup>704</sup>
March 23	About 50,000 people march in downtown Boston against the racial violence that is ongoing in Boston schools and communities. Both anti-busing and pro-busing leaders boycotted the march. <sup>705</sup>
October 24	The Chinese Parents Association meets to elect two Chinese representatives to the Citywide Parents Advisory Council. Only about 30 parents turn out for the meeting and as a result no representatives were elected. Bob Gray, an official with CPAC express disappointment in the coverage by major Boston newspapers of the Chinese' community's concerns and problems in dealing with the Boston schools and recommended parents get more involved. In lieu of electing representative to the Council, the group chose to work through the Chinese Parents Association, who would coordinate with CPAC itself. <sup>706</sup>

## Post-1976

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November 1977	John O'Bryant of the Black Educators Alliance is elected to the Boston School Committee, becoming the first black members of the board since 1895. <sup>707</sup>
August, 1978	Judge Garrity ends the receivership of South Boston High. However, he orders that the court shall retain authority to supersede BSC in matters of curriculum and staffing contracts.
August 1981	BSC begins a campaign of reforms relating to curriculum and schools administration and management. Included in the reforms is a restructuring of

699 "Appeals court upholds all Phase II orders," Bay State Banner, Jan. 22, 1976

700 "Hyde Park High is closed two days," Bay State Banner, Jan. 29, 1976.

701 USCOCR Report at 105.

702 June Cross, "Black parents file suit to change suspension code," Bay State Banner, Feb. 19, 1976.

703 "FBI to investigate anti-busing groups," Bay State Banner, Feb. 26, 1976.

704 "Garrity orders hiring of black administrators," Bay State Banner, Mar. 4, 1976.

705 June Cross, "March against violence draws 50,000 participants," Bay State Banner, Apr. 29, 1976.

706 "Small showing at Chinese Parents meeting to elect representatives to CPAC," Sampan, Nov., 1976.

707 Globe 20<sup>th</sup> anniv

BSC that will take office in January, 1983 and have nine district and four at-large seats.

December 1982

Judge Garrity ends his day-to-day monitoring of Boston schools. The state BOE is ordered to monitor compliance with Garrity's orders and issue reports at regular intervals to the court until it ends its jurisdiction.

May 31, 1985

Judge Garrity formally withdraws from monitoring Boston schools.