



## **Goosby, Dorothy L., c. 1939- . Collection, 1980-2008.**

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# Goosby, Dorothy L., c. 1939–. Collection, 1980–2008. Collection Guide

Updated April 26, 2019.

## Overview

Following a class action lawsuit by the Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR) in 1988, the lawsuit *Goosby v. Town Board of the Town of Hempstead*, arguing that Hempstead’s at-large voting system was racially discriminatory, was filed by Dorothy Goosby. While 13% of the Town of Hempstead consisted of blacks and Latinos at the time, all six members of the Town Board lived in overwhelmingly white neighborhoods.

The plaintiffs alleged that the voting system violated the Voting Rights Act, claiming that there was a lack of representation of minority communities as a result of the winner-takes-all system. All that was needed was for one large voting bloc to have a slight majority to take all the seats on the Town Board. The voting blocs were divided by race; even now, based on the 2000 and 2010 censuses, Long Island remains one of the most racially segregated areas of the country.

According to the Goosby Documents, the “class-action suit against the Town of Hempstead changed Hempstead’s voting system at large and was a turning point in Voting Rights on Long Island.” Politically, this shifted control of the town of Hempstead drastically because once these voting rules changed, Democrats were able to come in and flip seats that had been in Republican hands.

## Previous voting system

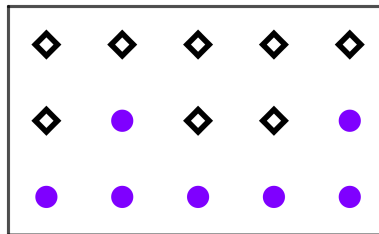
### How was the Town Board elected at the time the lawsuit was filed?

The Town Board consisted of six members elected using an at-large voting system. Elections occurred every four years, and the Council members served four-year terms.

### What is an at-large voting system?

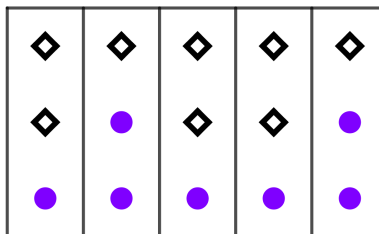
In an at-large voting system, members of a governing body are elected or appointed to represent the whole membership of the body (for example, a city, state or province, nation, club, or association) rather than a subset of that membership (for example, the residents of a smaller district). At-large voting is in contrast to voting by electoral districts.

Here's an example. We have a "town" with 15 residents, 8 of whom belong to the Diamond party and 7 of whom belong to the Circle party.



Let's say there are 5 positions on the Town Board available. Five candidates are running as Diamonds, and 5 are running as Circles. If everyone votes for their top 5 choices on party lines, each of the Diamonds will have 8 votes and each of the Circles will have 7, so the Town Board will have only Diamonds on it, even though the Diamonds have only a small majority in the town.

Now, let's say the town is divided into 5 districts as follows:



This time, if everyone votes along party lines, 3 of the districts will be represented by a Diamond and 2 by a Circle for a 3-2 Town Board, which better represents the town's population.

## **What are some common complaints about at-large voting?**

At-large voting creates opportunities to form a dictatorship, as the votes of minority partisans will be diluted. If a minority is an extreme minority, then the majority's votes will be the only ones whose voices will be heard, because whoever they vote for will have by far the most votes. This means that, unfortunately, no one will represent the minority.

In an electoral district, each person's vote carries more weight. By making smaller districts, more groups of people have power to elect someone who can more closely represent them, and if there are different representatives for small areas rather than the same number of representatives for one large area, dictatorship is much easier to avoid.

## **Details of the lawsuit**

### **Who were the parties to the lawsuit?**

Although Goosby is the best-known plaintiff in this case, Samuel Prioleau, Xavier Morales, and Miladys Morales were also plaintiffs. The defendants were the six members of the Town Board of Hempstead, Gregory Peterson, Richard Zagarino, Curtis Fisher, Joseph Ra, Anthony Santino, and Joseph Kearney; and the Commissioners of Elections of Nassau County, John DeGrace and Steven Sabbeth.

### **Who is Dorothy Goosby?**

Dorothy Goosby is a senior Councilwoman who was first elected to the Hempstead Town Board in November 1999. She became the first African-American woman to serve on the board and is one of the few Democrats who have been elected to the board since 1905. Following the decision made in *Goosby v. Town of Hempstead*, she served a one-year term in 2000 before being elected in the new First Council District for four-year terms in 2001, 2005, 2009, 2013, and 2017. She is the first Council member to be elected for six terms in a row.

### **What were the plaintiffs' arguments?**

The plaintiffs argued that Hempstead's use of the at-large voting system violated Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as well as the First, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Amendments. They believed that the current voting system reduced the voting strength of the minority population in Hempstead and were seeking an order to force a single-member district system to be implemented instead.

The plaintiffs argued that, along with the fact that all six Council members lived in predominantly white neighborhoods and were not representative of the 13% of the population consisting of blacks and Latinos, there had also been racial discrimination in Hempstead in

the past. Literacy tests were still used in 1971, six years after Congress had outlawed them. The town also had no affirmative action program and no human rights commission, and they had never issued a resolution that would have supported issues of minority groups.

### **What was the timeline of the case?**

- 1988, August 8: Case is filed.
- 1994, November: Case is moved to a new court.
- 1996, July 15: Case enters the U.S. District Court, Eastern District of New York at the Brooklyn Courthouse.<sup>1</sup>
- 1997, February 20: The case is decided. The U.S. District Judge, John Gleeson, agrees that the at-large voting system is indeed discriminatory and in violation of the Voting Rights Act and orders Hempstead to replace its at-large voting system with a six-district system.
- 1998, June 15: The defendants appeal the decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. The appeal is argued before the U.S. Circuit Judges Roger Miner, Joseph McLaughlin, and Pierre Leval.<sup>2</sup>
- 1999, June 23: In a unanimous decision, the U.S. Circuit Judges uphold the decision of the District Court.<sup>3</sup>
- 2000, January: The U.S. Supreme Court declines to review the case, turning down the appeal by the defendants and affirming the decision that the voting rights of minorities had been violated.<sup>4</sup> As a result, Judge Gleeson orders that a special election be held for all six seats in November 2000 under the new six-district system.

### **What was Judge Gleeson's reasoning?**

In the Supreme Court case *Thornburg v. Gingles* (1986), the Supreme Court created the *Gingles* test and identified three “preconditions” that could lead to a successful challenge of multi-member districts under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. The three conditions were:

1. The minority group in question must be large enough and close enough geographically to create a majority in a single-member district.
2. The minority group must be politically cohesive.

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<sup>1</sup>Trial Transcripts are located in Series 5 (Box 7). Plaintiffs Exhibits are located in Series 13 (Boxes 22 & 23). Defendants Exhibits are located in Series 14 (Box 24).

<sup>2</sup>Court of Appeals trial documents are located in Series 7 (Box 10, Folder 3).

<sup>3</sup>Opinions of the U.S. Circuit judges are located in Series 7 (Box 10, Folder 1).

<sup>4</sup>“Districts Coming To Hempstead Loses Its Last Appeal.” N.Y. Daily News, January 26, 2000, <http://www.nydailynews.com/archives/boroughs/districts-coming-hempstead-loses-appeal-article-1.874831>. Accessed December 6, 2018.

3. The white majority must vote as a bloc in order to defeat the preferred candidate of the minority. Judge Gleeson found that the Town of Hempstead's at-large voting system satisfied these three preconditions and that the town was too populous to have been undermining minority voters so massively.

### **Which voting systems were considered during the trial?**

- **Original voting system, “at-large voting system”**

**Proposed by:** the Town Board of the Town of Hempstead

**Explanation of the system:** There were no districts within the town. The entire town voted for the same members of the Town Board, and the six candidates with the most votes became Council members.

**Faults:** This violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment by taking votes away from and underrepresenting the black population. It was said that the political processes for nomination and election in the Town of Hempstead were not equally open to participation by members of the protected class; in other words, this system prevented black people from being represented.

- **Two-district system**

**Proposed by:** the Town Board of the Town of Hempstead

**Explanation of the system:** The town would be split into two unequally sized districts with one district containing a majority of the black population. Since this district is smaller, the district would elect only one Council member while the other, larger district would elect five Council members. Therefore, the proponents argued, each group would be represented equally in the town.

**Faults:** The only motivating factor in the creation of this system appeared to be race. Furthermore, this system prevented the districts from being compact and equal in population. The Court decided that it violated the Fourteenth Amendment, and they called it “unusual and bizarre.”

- **Six-district system**

**Proposed by:** Andrew Beveridge, Ph.D., a witness for the plaintiffs<sup>5</sup>

**Explanation of the system:** The Town of Hempstead would be comprised of six geographic districts that are each represented by one Council member. Districts are defined so they satisfy the following four principles:

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<sup>5</sup>Beveridge-direct-Scott-McLaughlin, Trial Transcripts, Series 5 (Box 7, Folder 1, pp. 179–183). Plaintiffs Exhibit #4-G, Town of Hempstead Proposed Town Board Districts, Series 13 (Box 22, Folder 1).

1. substantial equality of population;
2. conformity of the districts' boundaries, to the extent possible, to existing political geography;
3. reasonable compactness; and
4. after satisfying the first three criteria, grouping the black population in one district to the extent possible.<sup>6</sup>

### **Which voting system was eventually adopted?**

The six-district system is the system that was adopted after the case was decided and is still in use today. The boundaries of the current districts were adopted on April 9, 2013, at a public hearing through a bipartisan vote of the Town of Hempstead Board. These district maps went into effect in January 2014.<sup>7</sup>

### **Have there been complaints about the current system?**

There have been complaints about the map that was drawn in 2013. Democrats have complained that the Town Board of Hempstead “deliberately diluted the growing voting power of African-American and Hispanic-American voters.” They said that the board intentionally broke up minority neighborhoods and placed those neighborhoods in majority voting districts.<sup>8</sup>

### **How often does redistricting occur?**

The Town of Hempstead is redistricted every ten years by the Town Board of Hempstead utilizing the method provided by Section 10(13) of the Municipal Home Rule Law of the State of New York.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>6</sup>U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit Majority Opinion, Court of Appeals, Series 7 (Box 10, Folder 1, p. 21).

<sup>7</sup>“Map - Town of Hempstead.” <https://hempsteadny.gov/map>. Accessed December 5, 2018.

<sup>8</sup>Walter, Geoffrey. “Town of Hempstead Democrats Fighting New District Map.” Mineola Patch, Patch Media, April 28, 2013, <https://patch.com/new-york/mineola/town-of-hempstead-democrats-fighting-new-district-map>.

<sup>9</sup>“Town of Hempstead, NY: Reapportionment of Councilmanic Districts.” Town of Hempstead, NY. <https://ecode360.com/27383411>. Accessed December 6, 2018.

## Expert testimony

### **What sort of expert testimony was considered relevant to the lawsuit?**

Many different experts were called upon by each party. The purpose of these experts was to give insight and professional opinions on specific topics such as sociology, race relations, voting systems, political science, political history, and econometrics. One of the experts was Dr. William O'Hare, who is an expert in race relations and studies equality and diversity policy to bring about change through conducting research, raising awareness of equality and diversity issues, and developing strategies to reduce racial incidents in communities, institutions and workplaces. He made the final report on socioeconomic differences and political participation in Hempstead. O'Hare also testified on the racial differences in the socioeconomic status and their effect on political participation. Dr. Michael McDonald wrote the report "An Analysis of Racially Polarized Voting Patterns in the Town of Hempstead Elections: 1983-93." He is also an expert on voting rights and political science, which means that he studies the development and operation of political systems. He analyzes the structure and operation of governments as well as various political entities and conducts public opinion surveys, analyzes election results, and analyzes public documents. Dr. Andrew Alan Beveridge is a sociology expert and econometrics expert, which means he studies human society and social behavior by examining groups and social institutions of religious, political, and business organizations. Dr. Harold Stanley was a consultant and a witness at the trial, and Dr. Peter A. Morrison of the RAND Corporation was an expert witness in the case. Lastly, Dr. Timothy O'Rourke is a political science expert and applied his insight at the trial.

The reports show that there was also a list of possible experts who may have been called upon to offer their professional opinions, some of whom were from Hofstra University! For instance, Dr. Michael D'Innocenzo from Hofstra University was a possible expert for his knowledge of political history.

## Census data

### **What can be done with census data, and how can this data be legally used to redistrict?**

The census data is used to analyze populations by party, race, language spoken, or income. When used to determine electoral districts, it can be used to benefit a party, which is legal, or to disenfranchise historically marginalized people, which is illegal. The Voting Rights Act (1965)

- sought to prevent disenfranchisement on the basis of race, and eliminated barriers to voting such as a literacy test.



- created the standard that no “state or political subdivision” should deny any citizen the right to vote.
- established majority-minority districts in order to prevent minority voting rights from being diluted.
- has been empowered through litigation which found that hampering a minority vote, regardless of intent, is unconstitutional. Any district must pass a “results” test to withstand the courts, and they will be especially subject to scrutiny if they are “bizarre” in shape.

### **What data was collected from the census in 1980 and 1990?**

- The 1980 short form included 7 population questions and 11 housing questions, and the long form added another 26 population questions and 10 housing questions to these. This was the first time a question about Spanish/Hispanic origin/descent was included. Many participated due to increased advertising for the census. There was an underrepresentation of African Americans, which led to the Census Bureau in New York having to adjust their results to account for this.<sup>10</sup>
- In 1990, the short form contained 13 questions, and the long form contained 45.<sup>11</sup>

### **Useful Definitions**

- Assembly District (AD): the district of a state legislator.
- Electoral District (ED): any district used by the government to elect representatives to a legislative body.
- Voting district (VTD): a small polling area, such as an election district, precinct, or ward, that a state or local government creates for the purpose of administering elections.
- Block Numbering Areas and Census Tracts: areas by which the U.S. Census Bureau measures and analyzes different locations and populations, usually determined by visual markers such as streets, bodies of water, or manmade boundaries such as counties.
- Census Blocks: areas by which the U.S. Census Bureau measures and analyzes different locations and populations, usually determined by semi-permanent demographic divisions.

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<sup>10</sup>The population questions from the 1980 census can be found at [https://www.census.gov/history/www/through\\_the\\_decades/index\\_of\\_questions/1980\\_population.html](https://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/index_of_questions/1980_population.html).

<sup>11</sup>The population questions from the 1990 census can be found at [https://www.census.gov/history/www/through\\_the\\_decades/index\\_of\\_questions/1990\\_population.html](https://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/index_of_questions/1990_population.html).

- Census Designated Places (CDPs): parts of legally incorporated places that are not legally incorporated, but agreed upon as distinct by local or tribal officials every decennial census.
- Minor Civil Division (MCD): a subdivision of a county such as a township.
- Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA): a subdivision used for statistical analysis of the U.S. Census, usually consisting of a large core city and the surrounding suburbs.

## Redistricting

### What are some important Supreme Court decisions related to redistricting?

- *Reynolds v. Sims* (1964) stated that state legislative and local districts should be as equally populated as possible.
- *Thornburg v. Gingles* (1986) ruled that the voting power of a racial minority bloc cannot be intentionally diluted or overshadowed by a white voting bloc.
- *Shaw v. Reno* (1990) ruled that redistricting for racial reasons must be held up to the standard of strict scrutiny under the Equal Protections Clause, the highest level of judicial review.
- *Miller v. Johnson* (1995) and *Bush v. Vera* (1995) furthered the precedent of the Shaw decision.

### What is gerrymandering?

Gerrymandering is a practice intended to establish a political advantage for a particular party or group by manipulating district boundaries. It can cause minorities to have less of a say in the areas in which they vote for an official. A non-gerrymandered district that offers each part/candidate equal opportunity of winning an election is called competitive.

### How does gerrymandering work?

Packing is a gerrymandering technique in which supporters for a particular party/candidate are concentrated into a single district, thereby decreasing their ability to influence the outcome of multiple districts. Cracking is a gerrymandering technique of breaking up voting blocs and dividing them among multiple districts. Cracking votes dilutes the power of voters by separating them from likeminded voters to the point that they no longer constitute a majority anywhere.

## What kind of shape should a fairly determined electoral district have?

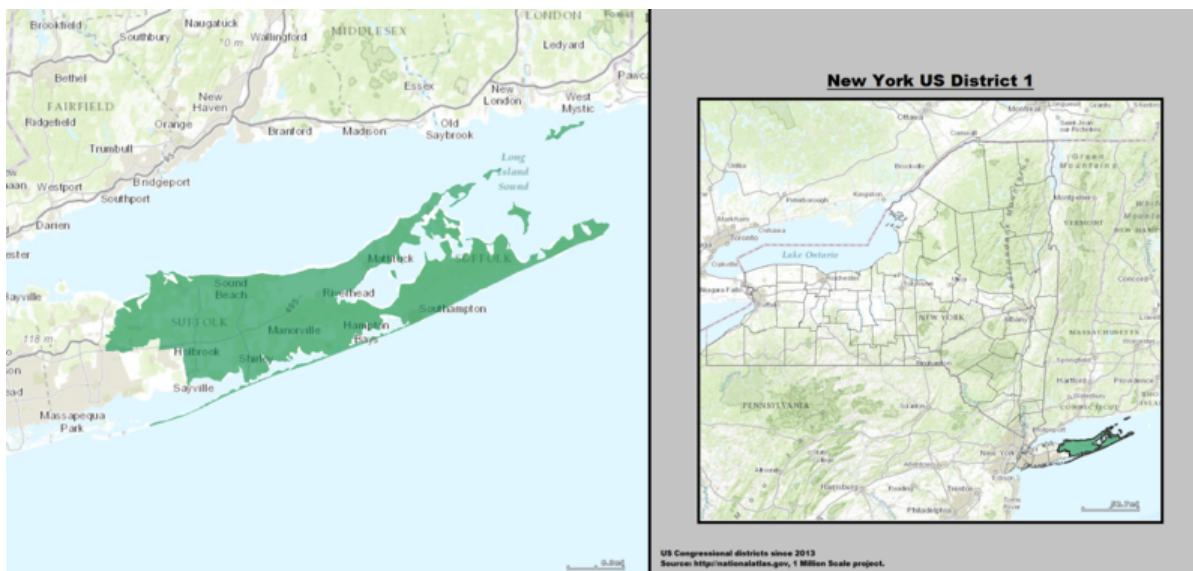
Generally, a district which is considered compact is fair, and districts are often accused of being gerrymandered if they are not compact.

## How can we measure compactness?

- *We can measure how round a district is.* A circle maximizes area with respect to perimeter better than any other shape. This makes it a good measure of a fair district that has not been defined in order to reach out to or avoid different populations. Two standard metrics are the *Polsby-Popper measure* and the *Schwartzberg measure*.
- *We can measure a district's dispersion.* Some districts will be evenly dispersed from its center in each direction, while others may appear to be dispersed unevenly, which could be a sign of gerrymandering. Two standard metrics are the *convex hull measure* and the *Reock measure*.

## Are there any problems with these methods of determining whether a district was fairly defined?

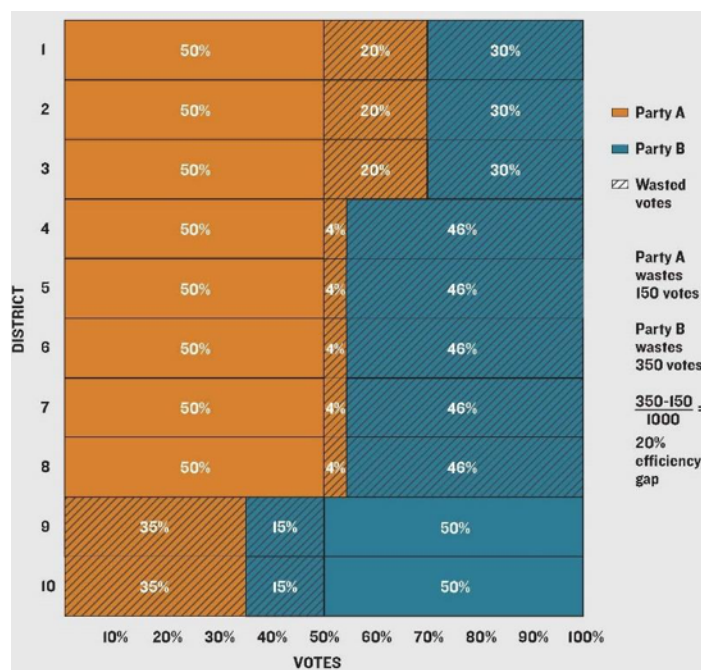
Certain districts will appear gerrymandered when they in fact are created fairly. For example a district which is at all surrounded by water will likely have areas which do not follow a completely round shape. Pictured below is a map of New York's 1st Congressional District, which encompasses Suffolk County.<sup>12</sup> The district would appear to be gerrymandered based on many tests, but since it has an irregular coastline, it cannot be accurately assessed through perimeter analysis.



<sup>12</sup>Created March 29, 2014; retrieved from Wikipedia in April 2019.

## Are there tests for gerrymandering that aren't based on a district's shape?

Yes. We can consider the number of votes that don't contribute directly to a win. A wasted vote is one that is cast for the losing candidate or one that is cast for the winning candidate beyond the minimum needed to win. The efficiency gap is a measure devised to quantify the percentage of wasted votes in a district. The measurement takes the difference between the two parties' wasted votes and divides it by the total number of votes as in the image below.<sup>13</sup>



Created by the Fall 2018 “Mathematics of Elections” First-Year Seminar

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*With special thanks to the Hofstra University Special Collections staff and Ibrahim Naseer.*

<sup>13</sup>Retrieved from the University of Chicago's Law School's website in December 2018.

Goosby, Dorothy L, c.1939- . Collection, 1980-2008.  
19.0 cubic feet

Hempstead Town Councilwoman Dorothy L. Goosby made history when she was elected to the Town Board on November 2, 1999. She is one of the first Democrats elected since 1905 and is the first African American woman to serve on the Town Board. In 1988 Councilwoman Goosby and others filed a class action suit against the Town of Hempstead stating that the Town's at-large voting system for the Town Board discriminated against the minority community. In 1997 a Federal Judge agreed and ruled that the Town of Hempstead's method of voting at large was discriminatory and violated the Voting Rights Act.

While Councilwoman Goosby's professional accomplishments are noteworthy, she is most recognized for her ongoing community efforts in Nassau County and the Town of Hempstead. As Councilwoman she has initiated community meetings and Town Board evening meetings in Town Hall Pavilion that provide access and opportunity for more residents to participate in government than ever before, and her class-action suit against the Town of Hempstead changed Hempstead's voting system at large and was a turning point in Voting Rights on Long Island.

This collection includes a variety of information, such as: correspondence and memoranda from 1986-2000, between Dorothy Goosby, law firms, and people of interest; statistical research on relevant issues that pertain to the court case separated by subject from 1950 to 1988; analysis for the case including documentation of a variety of different racial information and papers conducted by individuals from 1982-1990; depositions of witnesses and professionals from 1982-1990, along with trial transcripts from 1996 that give accounts of events that happened within the case; Supreme Court cases from 1986-1999 and Court of Appeals cases from 1995-1999 that include documentation discussing court procedures and requests; Court documents from 1980-2000 that cover different orders and requests that were brought up throughout the case; research used for the trial from 1973-1995, arranged by topic; election results from 1988-1994 and the Annual report of Education County of Nassau reports from 1972-1984; election canvasses and statements of votes arranged chronologically from 1965-1991; Plaintiffs' and Defendants' exhibits from the 1996 trial; various census documentation and statistics from 1980-1992, including population census, housing census, and racial census; Court citations from 1959-1999 that helped Goosby and the Court support their cases; fees and costs of

court professionals, events, clients, and trial times from 1989-2000; Board of Elections documentation from 1981-1988 of professionals and individuals who took part in the Goosby Trial; articles that cover a variety of racial issues on Long Island and New York City; and special newspapers that Dorothy Goosby was featured in, along with voting issues and topics throughout Long Island.

The Dorothy Goosby Collection is arranged in Nineteen Series:

- I. Correspondence and Memoranda: Correspondence is arranged chronologically and alphabetically by correspondents 1986-2000. Included are Memoranda from 1989-1996.
- II. Statistical Research: Papers and documents arranged by subject and research before the trial from 1950-1988.
- III. Analysis – Papers and documentation from 1982-1990 on racial analysis arranged by subject and individual scholarly papers.
- IV. Deposition – Depositions ranging from 1990-1996 are arranged alphabetically by individuals.
- V. Trial Transcripts – Trial transcripts from 1996 are arranged chronologically.
- VI. Supreme Court cases – Past Supreme Court cases and published materials arranged chronologically from 1986-1998.
- VII. Court of Appeals – Court of Appeals cases and documentation arranged chronologically and followed up by topic from 1995-1999.
- VIII. Court Documents – Documents from 1980-2000 are arranged by subject and then chronologically.
- IX. Research – Research from 1973-1995, collected during and after the trial, arranged by topic.
- X. Election Results from 1988-1994, including worksheets and results from various groups, arranged by topics.
- XI. Annual report of Education County of Nassau – Annual reports from 1972-1984, arranged chronologically and then by topic.
- XII. Canvasses and statements of votes – Election Canvasses are arranged chronologically.
- XIII. Plaintiffs' Exhibits – Exhibit documents from 1966 arranged numerically.
- XIV. Defendants' Exhibits – Exhibit documents from 1966 arranged alphabetically.
- XV. Census – various census documents and statistics from 1980-1992, arranged by topic.
- XVI. Court Citation – Court citations, published works, and references for the trial from 1959-1999, arranged chronologically.
- XVII. Fees and Costs – Fees and costs from 1989-2000, arranged by subject and services.

XVIII. Board of Elections Documentation – Documentation from 1984-1988 of professionals and individuals who took part in the Goosby trial arranged alphabetically for each individual.

XIX. Newspapers/Articles – articles and newspapers from 1988-2008 that cover a variety of racial issues on Long Island and New York City, arranged by topic and then chronologically.

## **Dorothy Goosby Collection**

### **Series 1: Correspondence and Memorandum**

#### Box 1

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
1-1	General Correspondence	1986-1993
1-2	General Correspondence	1994-1997
1-3	General Correspondence	1998-2000
1-4	Correspondence to Gleeson	1996-1997
1-5	Correspondence to Gleeson	1998-2000
1-6	Correspondence to Kirnik	1997-2000
1-7	Correspondence to Brewington	1989-1997
1-8	Correspondence to Brewington	1998-2000
1-9	Memorandum	1996
1-10	Memorandum	1997
1-11	Memorandum	c. 1989

### **Series 2: Statistical Research**

#### Box 2

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
2-1	Preliminary Budget Town of Hempstead	1988
2-2	Analysis of Racially polarized...by Harold Stanley	1993, 1994
2-3	Research notes	circa 1988
2-4	Statistical Research	c. 1950

### **Series 3: Analysis**

#### Box 3

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
3-1	Minority Communities Investment	1982-1992
3-2	Regression, Extreme case and...by Harold Stanley	1990
3-3	Racial Analysis by Montgomery	1990
3-4	Report on racial difference by O'Hare	1995
3-5	Racial Analysis Research	c. 1990



#### **Series 4: Depositions**

##### Box 4

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
4-1	Bakeman, Bruce	1995
4-2	Beveridge, Andrew	1996
4-3	Fisher, Curtis	1995
4-4	Fisher, Curtis	1992
4-5	Guardino, Richard	Dec 6, 1995
4-6	Kearny, Joseph	Nov 29, 1995
4-7	Litchman, Allen	c. 1992
4-8	Morales, Miladys	Sept 12, 1995
4-9	Morrison	c. 1990
4-10	O'Hare, William	June 27, 1996

##### Box 5

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
5-1	Peterson, Gregory	Dec 14, 1995
5-2	Prioleau, Samuel	Sept 14, 1995
5-3	Ra, Joseph	Nov 29, 1995
5-4	Santino, Anthony	Sept 20, 1995
5-5	Stanley, Harold	Aug 3, 1995
5-6	Stanley, Harold	Aug 4, 1995
5-7	Zaggarino, Patrick	Dec 7, 1995

##### Box 6

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
6-1	Goosby, Dorothy	August 2, 1995
6-2	Goosby, Dorothy	August 2, 1995 contd.
6-3	Goosby, Dorothy	August 3, 1995
6-4	Goosby, Dorothy	September 4, 1995
6-5	Town of Hempstead	Sept 20, 1995
6-6	Plaintiffs	April 5, 1991
6-7	Transcripts	unknown

#### **Series 5: Trial Transcripts**

##### Box 7

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
7-1	Trial Transcripts July 15	1996
7-2	Trial Transcripts July 16	1996
7-3	Trial Transcripts July 17	1996
7-4	Trial Transcripts July 18	1996
7-5	Trial Transcripts July 22	1996

**Box 8**

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
8-1	Honorable Judge Gleeson July 23	1996
8-2	Honorable Judge Gleeson July 24	1996
8-3	Honorable Judge Gleeson July 25	1996
8-4	Honorable Judge Gleeson July 29	1996
8-5	Honorable Judge Gleeson July 30	1996
8-6	Honorable Judge Gleeson July 31	1996
8-7	Honorable Judge Gleeson August 14	1996

**Series 6: Supreme Court****Box 9**

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
9-1	Witness Trial Summaries	c. 1995
9-2	Supreme Court Cases	1986-1981
9-3	Supreme Court Cases	1992-1993
9-4	Voting Right Act/Constitutional rights	c. 1986
9-5	Supreme Court pamphlets	c. 1998

**Series 7: Court of Appeals****Box 10**

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
10-1	2 <sup>nd</sup> circuit past cases	1995-1999
10-2	Orders	1997-1999
10-3	Goosby Trial documents	1997-1999
10-4	Correspondence	1995-1999
10-5	Vitae/Expert background	

**Series 8: Court Documents****Box 11**

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
11-1	Campaign ads (A-L)	c. 1980
11-2	Campaign ads (M-Z)	c. 1980
11-3	Edits	
11-4	Court Notes	1990-1996
11-5	People of interest/ witness notes	c. 1995
11-6	Court Correspondence	1990
11-7	Court Correspondence	1991-2000

**Box 12**

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
12-1	Affidavit	1990
12-2	Affidavit	1991-2000
12-3	Witness List	1995
12-4	Complaints	1987-1990
12-5	Court Actions and Requests	1989-1997

12-6	Stipulations	1988-1990
12-7	Pace University Documents	1991-1995
12-8	Court Notes	1996
12-9	Case Management	1995

### Box 13

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
13-1	Defendants Interrogatories	1989-1995
13-2	Voting documents	c. 1990
13-3	Declarations	1989-1991
13-4	Statement pursuant to civil rule	1991-1996
13-5	Civil action U.S. District Court of Maryland	
13-6	Subpoenas	1996
13-7	Motion for Summary of Judgment	c. 1989
13-8	Order to show cause	1989-1990
13-9	Preliminary Injunction	1989-1997
13-10	Pre-trial orders	1992-1995

### Box 14

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
14-1	Report and Recommendation	1989
14-2	Requests for productions... (Defendants)	c. 1998
14-3	Requests for productions of documents (Plaintiffs)	c. 1998
14-4	Motion for Class certification	1989-1996
14-5	Plaintiff Responses	1989
14-6	Maps and Exhibits	

### Box 15

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
15-1	Court orders	1984-1992
15-2	Court orders	1994-2000
15-3	Defendants post trial findings	c. 1995
15-4	Plaintiffs post trial findings	c. 1995
15-5	Findings of fact and conclusion of law	1989
15-6	Past court correspondence	1989-1998
15-7	Population information	1982, 1988

## **Series 9: Research**

### Box 16

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
16-1	Racially polarized voting by McDonald	1983-1991
16-2	Election Law	1965-1972
16-3	Election Law NYS	1974-1978
16-4	George Jackson vs. Nassau County	1993
16-5	Reed vs. Town of Babylon	1989-1990
16-6	N.A.A.C.P vs. Nassau	1989

16-7	Newly Created Districts	1960-1973
16-8	Research Notes	c. 1990
16-9	Articles	

#### Box 17

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
17-1	Past Court Research	
17-2	Publications-Research	c. 1992
17-3	Historical Research	
17-4	Printed Materials	1975-1995
17-5	Conversion Table	1964-1972
17-6	Research Notes	c. 1995

#### **Series 10: Election Results**

##### Box 18

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
18-1	Election Results canvass tally	1988
18-2	Registered Voters	1988
18-3	Collection Figures	c. 1988
18-4	Election Results/Racial Breakdown	1991-1994
18-5	voter worksheet by town	1993
18-6	Election Results Canvass Tally	1993

#### **Series 11: Annual report of Education County of Nassau**

##### Box 19

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
19-1	Annual Report of Education County of Nassau	1948-1955
19-2	Annual Report of Education County of Nassau	1956-1960
19-3	Annual Report of Education County of Nassau	1961-1966
19-4	Annual Report of Education County of Nassau	1970
19-5	Annual Report of Education County of Nassau	1971
19-6	Annual Report of Education County of Nassau	1972-1984
19-7	Notes and Maps	

#### **Series 12: Canvass and Statement of Votes**

##### Box 20

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
20-1	Canvass and Statement of Votes	1965-1967
20-2	Canvass and Statement of Votes	1968-1969
20-3	Canvass and Statement of Votes	1970-1971
20-4	Canvass and Statement of Votes	1971-1973
20-5	Canvass and Statement of Votes	1974
20-6	Canvass and Statement of Votes	1975-1976
20-7	Canvass and Statement of Votes	1977

**Box 21**

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
21-1	Canvass and Statement of Votes	1980, 1982
21-2	Canvass and Statement of Votes	1983
21-3	Canvass and Statement of Votes: April/Sept	1984
21-4	Canvass and Statement of Votes: November	1984
21-5	Canvass and Statement of Votes	1985
21-6	Canvass and Statement of Votes	1987
21-7	Canvass and Statement of Votes	1989
21-8	Canvass and Statement of Votes	1991

**Series 13: Plaintiffs Exhibit****Box 22**

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
22-1	Plaintiffs Exhibit 1-4	1996
22-2	Plaintiffs Exhibit 5-8	1996
22-3	Plaintiffs Exhibit 9-10	1996
22-4	Plaintiffs Exhibit 11-13	1996
22-5	Plaintiffs Exhibit 14-18	1996
22-6	Plaintiffs Exhibit 19-25	1996
22-7	Plaintiffs Exhibit 26-27	1996

**Box 23**

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
23-1	Plaintiffs Exhibit 28	1996
23-2	Plaintiffs Exhibit 29-30	1996
23-3	Counsel Background	1996

\*Missing exhibit 30 and 31

**Series 14: Defendants Exhibit****Box 24**

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
24-1	Defendants Exhibit A-B	1996
24-2	Defendants Exhibit C	1996
24-3	Defendants Exhibit D1	1996
24-4	Defendants Exhibit D1 contd.	1996
24-5	Defendants Exhibit D2	1996
24-6	Defendants Exhibit D2 contd.	1996
24-7	Defendants Exhibit F-J	1996

**Series 15: Census****Box 25**

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
25-1	Block Statistics	1980
25-2	Town of Hempstead by Harold Stanley	1990
25-3	Housing and Population Census	1990

25-4	Census Technical Document	1992
25-5	Town of Hempstead by Harold Stanley	1992
25-6	Town of Hempstead by Harold Stanley contd.	1992
25-7	Town of Hempstead Maps	
25-8	Census Block groups	1995
25-9	Population notes	c. 1980

### **Series 16: Case Citations**

#### Box 26

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
26-1	Case Citations	1959-1980
26-2	Case Citations	1981-1985
26-3	Case Citations	1986-1987
26-4	Case Citations	1988-1998
26-5	Case Citations	1990-1991

#### Box 27

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
27-1	Case Citations	1992
27-2	Case Citations	1992 contd.
27-3	Case Citations	1993-1994
27-4	Case Citations	1995
27-5	Case Citations	1995 contd.

#### Box 28

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
28-1	Case Citations	1996
28-2	Case Citations	1996 contd.
28-3	Case Citations	1997-1999
28-4	Published works	
28-5	Citation List	
28-6	Past court orders/Decisions	

### **Series 17: Fees and Costs**

#### Box 29

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
29-1	Professional Services	2000
29-2	Statement hours and reports	2000
29-3	Billing, Disbursements, and costs	c. 1999
29-4	Client billing worksheet	2000

#### Box 30

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
30-1	Declaration of Randolph Scott McLaughlin	1991-1994
30-2	Motion for an award of attorney fees and costs	1993-2000
30-3	Financial Documents/Correspondence	1993-1997

30-4	Time sheets and Hours	c. 1990
30-5	Fee Applications	1997
30-6	Invoices and Claims	1989-1997
30-7	Disbursements and Retainments	c. 1990

### **Series 18: Board of Elections Documentation**

#### Box 31

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
31-1	Agastein, Helen	1985
31-2	Bennet, Jim	1982-1987
31-3	Bernstein, Phil	1985
31-4	Bernstein, Martin	1983
31-5	Brewington, Frederick	1987-1988
31-6	Cairo, Joseph	1983-1987
31-7	Callahan, Paul	1987
31-8	Cullin, Angie	1987
31-9	Cunningham, Annie	1985
31-10	Davidson, Allen	1988
31-11	Dejong, Vicki	1987
31-12	Delmastro, Barry	1988
31-13	Dubin, Murray	1987
31-14	Duggan, Eileen	1985
31-15	Franzese, Priscilla	1986
31-16	Gastman, Lewis	1983
31-17	Grause, Edward	1988
31-18	Guardino, Richard	1982-1985

#### Box 32

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
32-1	Guardino, Richard	1985-1988
32-2	Gulotta, Tom	1981-1985
32-3	Gulotta, Tom	1985-1987
32-4	Gulotta, Tom	c. 1986
32-5	Hagan, John	1987
32-6	Harper, Paul	1985
32-7	Kaufman, Mitchell	1983
32-8	Kelly, Kathleen	1985
32-9	Lawrence, Robert	1983
32-10	Lubkin, Arthur	1983-1984
32-11	Magalif, Howard	1985
32-12	Malone, Catherine	1983
32-13	Manning, Gertrude	1985-1987
32-14	Mohen, Joseph	1983
32-15	McPortland, Elizabeth	1983
32-16	Mandello, Joseph	1982-1985

**Box 33**

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
33-1	Mondello, Joseph	1987-1988
33-2	Montgomery, Elaine	1987
33-3	O'Brien, Arthor	1983
33-4	Peterson, George	1983-1986
33-5	Peterson, George	1987
33-6	Perlman, Barry	1984
33-7	Quiroga, Frank	1985
33-8	Reddan, Tom	1984
33-9	Sanford, Judy	1985-1987
33-10	Scopilitti, Thomas	1983
33-11	Sullivan, Roseanne	1987
33-12	Tighe, Maureen	1987
33-13	Weisben, Eugene	1982-1988
33-14	Willis, George	1986
33-15	Woessner, Barbara	1987
33-16	Zargarino, Patrick	1987-1988

**Series 19: Newspapers and Articles****Box 34**

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
34-1	Perspective	August 1988
34-2	Newsday	1990, 1999
34-3	New York Law Journal	1999
34-4	Community Journal	1999
34-5	The Emancipator	1999
34-6	The Voice	1999

**Box 35**

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
35-1	Dorothy Goosby Articles	1997-2008
35-2	Town of Hempstead Articles	1988-1999
35-3	Publications	c. 1988
35-4	Party Members	1989-1990

**Box 36**

<u>Folder</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Inclusive dates</u>
36-1	Racial Issues	1988-1999
36-2	NYC/ Queens Articles	1988-2001
36-3	Long Island/Hempstead Articles	1990-1995