

# CHRONOLOGY



- 1908 Born Thoroughgood Marshall on July 2 in Baltimore, Maryland
- 1929 Marries Vivian Burey
- 1930 Graduates with honors from Lincoln University
- 1933 Receives law degree from Howard University; begins private practice in Baltimore
- 1934 Begins to work for Baltimore branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
- 1935 With Charles Houston, wins first major civil rights case, *Murray v. Pearson*
- 1936 Becomes assistant special counsel for NAACP in New York
- 1940 Appointed director-counsel for NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund; with *Chambers v. Florida*, wins first of 27 Supreme Court victories
- 1944 Successfully argues *Smith v. Allwright*, overthrowing the South's "white primary"; suffers the first of four Supreme Court defeats with *Lyons v. Oklahoma*
- 1946 Receives Spingarn Medal from NAACP
- 1948 Wins *Shelley v. Kraemer*, in which Supreme Court strikes down legality of racially restrictive covenants
- 1950 Wins Supreme Court victories in two graduate-school integration cases, *Sweatt v. Painter* and *McLaurin v. Oklahoma State Regents*
- 1951 Visits South Korea to investigate charges of racism in U.S. armed forces
- 1954 Wins *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, landmark case that demolishes legal basis for segregation in America
- 1955 Following death of first wife, marries Cecilia Suyat
- 1961 Defends civil rights demonstrators, winning Supreme Court victory in *Garner v. Louisiana*; nominated to Second Circuit Court of Appeals by President John F. Kennedy
- 1961–65 As circuit judge, makes 98 rulings, all of them later upheld by Supreme Court
- 1965 Appointed U.S. solicitor general by President Lyndon Johnson; wins 14 of the 19 cases he argues for the government between 1965 and 1967
- 1967 Becomes first black American elevated to U.S. Supreme Court; as associate justice, continues to support constitutional rights and educational and legal equality for all races
- 1991 Announces his retirement on June 27
- 1993 Dies of heart failure on January 24 at Bethesda Naval Medical Center in Maryland

# Justice Marshall speaks

Black people haven't "made it" until they can "take care of the Negro out there on the corner," according to Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall.

Speaking at the unveiling of portraits of three noted black Maryland residents including himself, Marshall said, "We haven't made it until I can go into the neighborhood to explain to them that this is still a great country."

Although he acknowledged blacks have made some progress during his speech in the lobby of the state house, he said many blacks complain to him that "you told my father the same thing and he never got it, I don't have it and I don't see it for my children."

The remarks came near the end of a speech in which he discussed his life as

a civil rights lawyer and a justice on the nation's highest court since 1967.

The other portraits unveiled were of Benjamin Banneker and Frederick Douglass.

Banneker was born in Oella in Baltimore County in 1731 and became a scientist and astronomer and helped survey and layout Washington, D.C.

Douglass, born a slave in Talbot County in 1817, escaped to freedom and became one of the leading abolitionists of his day.

Marshall said he often referred to Douglass' writing during his career as a civil rights lawyer. When he was told he was going too far, Marshall said, "I picked up Frederick Douglass and soon found out I was playing catch-up."

The portraits of Marshall, a native of

Baltimore, and the others are to eventually be hung in a museum of black history and culture to be housed in the old Mt. Moriah A.M.E. Church. The museum, which is being named for Banneker and Douglass, is expected to open within two years.

The state Commission on Afro-American History presented the portraits, painted by New York artist Hughie Lee-Smith, to the museum foundation.

State and county officials recently signed a 99-year lease for the abandoned, vine covered relic on Franklin Street to allow it to become a black history museum.

The state is to rent the 102-year-old church, which once housed one of the first free, black congregations in Maryland, for \$1 a year.

The county, which bought the church in 1971 from the Mt. Moriah congregation, had originally planned to demolish it to make way for a courthouse expansion project. But the Annapolis Historic District Commission refused to grant the necessary permits.

After a lengthy court battle, the state Court of Appeals ruled that the county was subject to the Historic District Commission's rulings. The county's courthouse project died, but a plan to turn the church into a black history museum that surfaced during the fight remained alive.



# Marshall honored at dedication of statue as 'symbol of progress'

By ALLEGRA BENNETT

Seated on the guest dais erected behind the U.S. district courthouse in Baltimore, Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall had mixed emotions.

He was being immortalized with an 8-foot 6-inch bronze statue of himself and lauded by six of his colleagues on the Supreme Court, who sat alongside him at yesterday's dedication ceremonies, as "a man who has always been an advocate."

Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., spoke of him as "a man who had made

extraordinary contributions to society . . . who was on the prevailing side when it was very difficult to be on the prevailing side."

Governor Hughes characterized him as having been "a symbol of the social progress made in the last half century."

It all seemed to Justice Marshall to be a kind of final eulogy.

To Justice Marshall, who successfully argued in 1954, in the Brown vs. the Board of Education of Topeka, Kan., case before the Supreme Court in 1954

that separate was not equal, the tribute, in all its sincerity, seemed to signal the end of something.

"When you see this statue, I hope you won't think this is the end of it. We've got a lot more to do," he said, speaking of the role he said the law must continue to play in bringing about equality.

"The trend of America as the great melting pot has not been real for the Negro. Because of his skin color, he has never made it into the pot to be boiled down with everybody else," he said, tak-

See MARSHALL, A8, Col. 4

## Marshall is honored at dedication

MARSHALL, from A1

ing a page from his opinion in the Bakke reverse discrimination case last year.

In his honor, the city where he was born 71 years ago on McMechen street, near Pennsylvania avenue, erected the bronze statue, which was three years in the making by artist Reuben Kramer.

The statue was placed on a pedestal at Pratt street and Hopkins place behind the courthouse, also known as the Gar-matz Federal Building. That location evoked mixed emotions yesterday from some who passed the statue.

As Mr. Marshall spoke, a few spectators at the ceremony admired the statue but wondered among themselves why it was placed "out in back at the service entrance."

"He's gone all the way to the Supreme Court and still has to come through the servants' entrance," Yvonne Seals said. "Why couldn't it be put in front where it could be seen?"

However, Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., a stalwart of the NAACP, said that, while the location may be disturbing to some now, the statue will become the center of attention as the Inner Harbor area is developed.