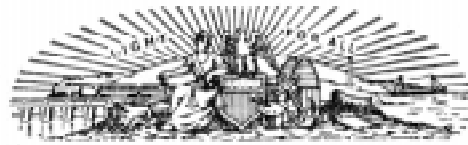


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ALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1980



Staff photo—George H. Cook

Justice Thurgood Marshall speaks at the U.S. district courthouse during dedication ceremonies for a statue honoring him.

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 MeMechen 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.