



City of Cambridge

R-58.

IN CITY COUNCIL

April 3, 2000

COUNCILLOR REEVES
COUNCILLOR SULLIVAN
VICE MAYOR MAHER
COUNCILLOR DECKER
COUNCILLOR BORN
COUNCILLOR BRAUDE
COUNCILLOR DAVIS
MAYOR GALLUCCIO
COUNCILLOR TOOMEY

WHEREAS: The Thurgood Marshall "Marching Toward Justice" Exhibit will be formally dedicated at Harvard Law School. It is with a great deal of honor that the People of Cambridge hereby welcome Mrs. Cecelia Marshall, our Justice Stephen Breyer, Judge Damon Keith and all of those who have come to pay homage to the great Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall; and

WHEREAS: Thurgood Marshall was an American who exemplified all of the best qualities of humankind. He particularly personified the U. S. Constitutions' guarantee that all American men and women are imbued with certain inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and

WHEREAS: Thurgood Marshall has left a real living legacy – a standard to which we must all continue to aspire. He was a brave man of African descent who forged new paths to justice. He was a formidable personage who literally gave his life to make America capable of the greatness we desire to achieve; now therefore be it

RESOLVED: Thank you Professor Ogletree our daily Cambridge inspiration for assuring this great occasion. Welcome to our many esteemed visitors. We in the Peoples Republic of Cambridge are honored to join you in paying the homage so richly deserved to such a great man, Justice Thurgood Marshall of the United States Supreme Court; now therefore be

RESOLVED: That the City Clerk be and hereby is requested to forward a suitably engrossed copy of this resolution to Professor Charles Ogletree on behalf of the entire City Council.

In City Council April 3, 2000.

Adopted by the affirmative vote of nine members.

Attest:- D. Margaret Drury, City Clerk.

A true copy;

ATTEST:-

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "D. Margaret Drury".

D. Margaret Drury
City Clerk

Later Order

~~PROCLAMATION~~

Whereas:

The Thurgood Marshall
"Marching Toward Justice" Exhibit
will be ~~formally~~ dedicated
at Harvard Law School it is
with a great deal of honor
that the People of Cambridge
hereby welcome Mrs. Cecelia
Marshall, ^{our Justice} ~~Justice~~ Stephen Breger
Judge Samon Reith and all
of those who have come to
pay homage to the great
Supreme Court Justice Thurgood
Marshall.

Whereas: Thurgood Marshall
was an American who exemplified
all of the best qualities of human
kind. He particularly personified
the ^{U.S.} Constitution's guarantee that
^{American} all men and women are imbued
with certain inalienable ~~the~~ ^{rights}
to life, liberty and the
pursuit of happiness.

Whereas: Thurgood Marshall has
left a real living legacy -- a
standard to which we must all
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He was a formidable personage
who literally gave his life to
make America ~~able~~ ^{capable} aware of
the greatness we desire to
achieve.

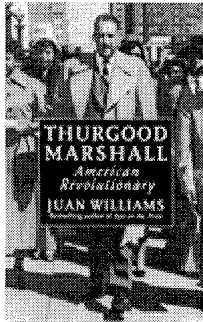
Resolved:

Thank you Professor Gletzer
our daily Cambridge inspiration
for assuming ~~that~~ this great
occasion. Welcome to our
many esteemed visitors

He in the Peoples Republic
of Cambridge are honored to

to join you in paying
the homage so richly
deserved to such a great
man. Justice Thurgood Marshall
of the United States Supreme
Court.

Introduction to the Book

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Book Online Now!



Thurgood Marshall was America's leading radical. He led a civil rights revolution in the 20th century that forever changed the landscape of American society. But he is the least well known of the three leading black figures of this century. Martin Luther King Jr., with his preachings of love and non-violent resistance, and Malcolm X, the fiery street preacher who advocated a bloody overthrow of the system, are both more closely associate in the popular mind and myth with the civil rights struggle. But it was Thurgood Marshall, working through the courts to eradicate the legacy of slavery and destroying the racist segregation system of Jim Crow, who had an even more profound and lasting effect on race relations than either of King or X.



It was Marshall who ended legal segregation in the United States. He won Supreme Court victories breaking the color line in housing, transportation and voting, all of which overturned the 'Separate-but-Equal' apartheid of American life in the first half of the century. It was Marshall who won the most important legal case of the century, *Brown v. Board of Education*, ending the legal separation of black and white children in public schools. The success of the *Brown* case sparked the 1960s civil rights movement, led to the increased number of black high school and college graduates and the incredible rise of the black middle-class in both numbers and political power in the second half of the century.



And it was Marshall, as the nation's first African-American Supreme Court justice, who promoted affirmative action -- preferences, set-asides and other race conscious policies -- as the remedy for the damage remaining from the nation's history of slavery and racial bias. Justice Marshall gave a clear signal that while legal discrimination had ended, there was more to be done to advance educational opportunity for people who had been locked out and to bridge the wide canyon of economic inequity between blacks and whites.

He worked on behalf of black Americans, but built a structure of individual rights that became the cornerstone of protections for all Americans. He succeeded in creating new protections under law for women, children, prisoners, and the homeless. Their greater claim to full citizenship in the republic over the last century can be directly traced to Marshall. Even the American press had Marshall to thank for an expansion of its liberties during the century.

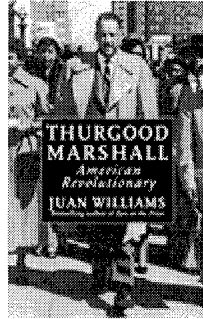
Marshall's lifework, then, literally defined the movement of race relations through the century. He rejected King's peaceful protest

*as rhetorical fluff that accomplished no permanent change in society. And he rejected Malcolm X's talk of violent revolution and a separate black nation as racist craziness in a multi-racial society.

The key to Marshall's work was his conviction that integration -- and only integration -- would allow equal rights under the law to take hold. Once individual rights were accepted, in Marshall's mind, then blacks and whites could rise or fall based on their own ability.

Marshall's deep faith in the power of racial integration came out of a middle class black perspective in turn of the century Baltimore. He was the child of an activist black community that had established its own schools and fought for equal rights from the time of the Civil War. His own family, of an interracial background, had been at the forefront of demands by Baltimore blacks for equal treatment. Out of that unique family and city was born Thurgood Marshall, the architect of American race relations in the twentieth century.

After Marshall died in 1993 there was still no authoritative, thorough account of his life and the impact his work had on the nation. The combination of his reclusiveness and his standing in popular culture as an elderly, establishment figure blinded much of the nation to the importance of Marshall's work. Young people were especially uninformed about the critical role Marshall had played in making history.



A new biography - **Thurgood Marshall: American Revolutionary** - is intended to fill some of that vacuum. In these pages the great storyteller tells his stories. And the history, of both his family and the civil rights movement, are in one place so that future generations can understand the dynamics that created and sustained Marshall's conception of successful race relations. Given that Marshall laid the foundation for today's racial landscape, his grand design of how race relations best work makes his life's story essential for anyone delving into the powder-keg of America's greatest problem. He was truly an American Revolutionary.

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COUNCILLOR DAVIS
MAYOR GALLUCCIO
COUNCILLOR TOOMEY

RESOLVED: That the City Council go on record welcoming an exhibit focussing on the life and legal scholarships of Thurgood Marshall at Harvard Law School; and be it further

RESOLVED: That the City Council go on record thanking Professor Charles Ogletree for bringing this notable exhibit to the city; and be it further

RESOLVED: That the City Clerk be and hereby is requested to forward a suitably engrossed copy of this resolution to Professor Charles Ogletree on behalf of the entire City Council.

In City Council April 3, 2000.

Adopted by the affirmative vote of nine members.

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A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "D. Margaret Drury".

D. Margaret Drury
City Clerk

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MS

R-58



VMM
MD
Order -

and
~~The~~
Welcoming Judge Exhibit

Focusing on the life and
legal scholarship of

Thurgood Marshall at
Harvard Law School.

Thank you to prof.
Charles A. Gettree for
bringing this notable
Exhibit to the City.

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Resolution #58

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**Councillors Reeves, Sullivan,
Vice Mayor Maher, Councillor
Decker and entire membership**

In City Council April 3, 2000

ORDER ADOPTED