

A PATH TO CIVIL RIGHTS HISTORY FOR THE SUPREME COURT, OBAMA AND VERRILLI

Just about a month ago, in urging the Obama Administration



to file a brief in favor of marriage equality in the *Hollingsworth v. Perry* Prop 8 case before the Supreme Court, I described the stakes:

And here we are on the cusp on the next defining moment in the quest for equality for all in the US. It is not for origin, not for skin color, not for gender, but for something every bit as root fundamental, sexual identity and preference. Marriage equality, yes, but more than that, equality for all as human beings before the law and governmental function.

For all the talk of the DOMA cases, the real linchpin for the last measure of equality remains the broad mandate achievable only through *Hollingsworth v. Perry*, the Proposition 8 case.

It was true then, it is true now. To the everlasting credit of of President Obama, Solicitor General Verrilli and the Administration, [they did indeed file a brief in support](#). It was a surprisingly strong brief with a clarion call for full equality based upon

heightened scrutiny; yet it was conflicted with a final ask only for a restricted ruling limited in application to either just California or, at most, a handful of somewhat similarly situated states. In short, the ask in the Administration's brief was not for equality for all, in all the states; just in some.

On the eve of one of the seminal moments of Supreme Court history – it is easily arguable this is far more of a defining moment than the ACA Healthcare scuffle was – it is again incumbent on the Administration to give the justices the headroom to make a broad decision granting equality for all.

Even in the short time since the Obama Administration filed their brief, between February 28 and now, the mounting tide of public opinion and desire for full equality has grown substantially in multiple ways. Colorado, a state where the thought was once beyond contentious, passed full civil union equality and Governor Hickenlooper [signed it into law](#). And a new comprehensive [Washington Post/ABC News public poll](#) has found that a full 58% of Americans now support the legality of gay nuptials, and a whopping 81% of adults between the ages of 18 and 29 so support.

The writing is on the wall, and the trend overwhelming. And it simply does not make sense for the Obama Administration to buck this tidal wave and argue only for equality in a handful of states, with equality for some, but far from for all. Barack Obama and Donald Verrilli laid every bit the foundation needed to argue for broad based full equality – in all states – in their brief.

It is time for Mr. Obama and Mr. Verrilli to step up and forcefully tell the Supreme Court that full equality is the right way to rule. The Court granted Solicitor General Verrilli time to express the Administration's position in the oral argument Tuesday; he should use it in the name and cause of full broad based equality. It is a time for leadership; this is a moment for

Mr. Obama and his attorney to display it.

By the same token, it is also time for the Supreme Court to do the same. So often it has been argued the "Court should not get out in front of popular opinion". Bollocks, the Court should refuse to put themselves behind public opinion, and an ever strengthening one at that, by shamefully ducking the perfect opportunity to stand for that which the Constitution purports to stand, equal protection for all.

There are a myriad of legal arguments and discussions, and just about every commenter and expert in the field has been offering them up over the last week. I will leave that to another day, after the court has heard the oral arguments, we have our first inclination of what the justices are focused on, and the case is under advisement for decision.

For now, here are a couple of warm ups for Tuesday's oral argument in *Hollingsworth v. Perry*/Prop 8 and Wednesday's oral argument in *United States v. Windsor*/DOMA. First a nice little video ["Viewer's Guide to Gay Marriage Oral Arguments"](#) with Supreme Court barrister extraordinaire, and SCOTUSBlog founder, Tom Goldstein. Here is a [handy flow chart of all the different possibilities](#), and the why for each, of how the court may rule on both cases. It is really pretty neat and useful tool.

The briefing is long done now and the Justices understand the issues. But if the ACA/Healthcare cases taught us anything, it is that Justice Roberts is concerned about the legacy and esteem of the court. And Justice Kennedy has already shown how [committed he is to fairness in social justice issues](#) and willing to even go out on limbs ahead of controversial public opinion with his written opinions.

At this point, the most effective leverage is not repeated discussion of the minutiae of law, but rather the demonstration of the righteousness of full equality. History will prove fools of those who sanction continued

bigotry against marital equality, and anything less than a broad based heightened scrutiny finding, for equality for all people, in all states, is a continuation of such unacceptable bigotry.

UPDATE: [Professor Adam Winkler of UCLA has a piece out today that embodies my point in the post perfectly](#). Discussing the disastrous and ugly 1986 decision of the Supreme Court in *Bowers v. Hardwick* to uphold sodomy laws when times and opinion had already changed, and the profound regret felt by Anthony Kennedy's predecessor, Lewis Powell, Professor Winkler writes:

Kennedy is clearly a justice who considers how his legacy will be shaped by his votes. In 1992, when the Supreme Court was asked to overturn Roe in a case called *Planned Parenthood v. Casey*, Justice Kennedy originally sided with the conservatives to reverse the controversial privacy decision. Like Justice Powell in *Bowers*, Justice Kennedy then changed his vote. He went to see Justice Harry Blackmun, the author of Roe, and explained that he was concerned about how history would judge Kennedy's decision to end constitutional protections for women's right to choose.

Like many people, Justice Kennedy may believe that the public tide against marriage discrimination is growing and that gay marriage is inevitable. History is not likely to be kind to those justices who vote to continue relegating LGBT people to second-class citizenship. As the swing justice ponders how to rule in the gay-marriage cases, Justice Powell's well-known regret over *Bowers*, and the widespread recognition that *Bowers* was wrongly decided, will almost certainly weigh on his mind.

Adam's article is [worth a full read](#). And I agree

with it completely.