



## H.Con.Res. 381 – Honoring and Recognizing the dedication and achievements of Thurgood Marshall on the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his birth

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### FLOOR SITUATION

H.Con.Res. 381 is being considered on the floor under suspension of the rules and will require a two-thirds majority vote for passage. This legislation was introduced by Representative Donald Payne (D-NJ) on June 24, 2008. The resolution was referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary, but was never considered.

H.Con.Res. 381 is expected to be considered on the floor of the House on July 14, 2008.

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### SUMMARY

H.Con.Res. 381 resolves that the House of Representatives, with the Senate concurring:

- Honors the dedication and achievements of Thurgood Marshall;
- Recognizes the contributions of Thurgood Marshall to the struggle for equal rights and justice in the United States; and
- Celebrates the lifetime achievements of Thurgood Marshall on the 100th anniversary of his birth.

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### BACKGROUND

Thurgood Marshall was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on July 2, 1908. Marshall attended Lincoln University in Pennsylvania and went on to graduate from the Howard University School of Law at the top of his class. Thurgood Marshall had a distinguished legal career, arguing 32 cases before the Supreme Court, including *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954.

In 1961, Thurgood Marshall was appointed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, where he served for four years. From 1965 to 1967, Marshall served as Solicitor General after being appointed by President Lyndon Johnson. In 1967, President Johnson nominated Marshall to the U.S. Supreme Court where he served for 24 years as the first African-American Supreme Court Justice. Thurgood Marshall died in 1993, at age 84.

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### STAFF CONTACT

For questions or further information contact Adam Hepburn at (202) 226-2302.