

dedication to the cause of civil rights, he led the charge for equality not only for African Americans but for all Americans.

Thurgood Marshall was born on July 2nd, 1908 in Baltimore, Maryland. After attending public schools in Maryland, he received his Bachelor's Degree from Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, and his law degree from Howard University right here in Washington, D.C., where he graduated first in his class.

After handling a variety of private legal cases, Thurgood Marshall was appointed in 1936 as special counsel to the NAACP, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Only 3 years later Marshall founded the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, one of the great protectors of civil rights in our country's history.

While at the NAACP, Thurgood Marshall won 29 of 32 cases he argued before the United States Supreme Court. Most prominent of Marshall's victories was *Brown v. Board of Education*, in which the Supreme Court struck down the "separate but equal" policy that was used to justify school segregation. While at NAACP, Marshall also won important cases against discriminatory poll taxes, racial restrictions in housing, and whites-only primary elections.

In September 1961, after such a distinguished career with the NAACP, President John F. Kennedy appointed Thurgood Marshall as the first African American to sit as a judge on the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. And later, President Lyndon B. Johnson appointed Marshall as the first African American to serve as the United States Solicitor General.

On June 13, 1967, President Johnson appointed Thurgood Marshall as the first African American to sit as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. During his tenure on the court, Marshall became known for his heartfelt attacks on discrimination, unyielding opposition to the death penalty, and support for free speech and civil liberties.

The Courthouse at Foley Square in Manhattan, in New York City, has gone unnamed since its construction in 1935. I believe that identifying this courthouse with Justice Marshall would be a fitting tribute to his life's pursuit of justice and equality under the law.

This is a very, very famous courthouse. Indeed, when I first announced my candidacy for Congress 10 years ago, back in 1988, I announced it at the steps of the Federal Courthouse at Foley Square. It is a very, very important and well-known courthouse in the entire New York City metropolitan area.

Mr. Speaker, it is important to note that the New York State Senate, the New York State Bar Association and the New York State County Lawyers' Association, of which Marshall was a long-time member, have endorsed this bill. This bill has been endorsed in a bipartisan fashion with cosponsors of the bill, many cosponsors of the bill, in-

cluding my colleagues, the gentleman from Westchester County, in New York, the chairman of the Committee on International Relations (Mr. GILMAN); the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY); and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY). And there are others as well.

I urge my colleagues to offer this tribute to Justice Thurgood Marshall and to support H.R. 2187. This is certainly a bill on which everyone agrees, and I am very grateful to the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER), who was very instrumental in helping me get this bill to the floor; the ranking member, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR); my friend, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT); and the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM). I want to thank everybody for this. This is truly a bipartisan effort.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL. I yield to the gentleman from New York, the chairman of the Committee on International Relations.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) for bringing this matter to the floor, for working so diligently, and giving proper recognition to an outstanding leader in our country, an outstanding jurist, one we can all be proud of when we associate the name of Thurgood Marshall with a Federal Courthouse. Again, I join in support of the gentleman's measure.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS), the former Speaker of the State Legislature of Maryland, who is doing an outstanding job down here.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I wanted to take a moment to also thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) for the introduction of this legislation.

I feel very close to this legislation because Thurgood Marshall lived in a home which is literally about eight blocks from where I live in Baltimore right now. As a matter of fact, we also share something else in common, in that we are both graduates of Howard University.

I think Thurgood Marshall brought to our Nation a sense of fairness, and he is one who consistently stood up for the things that he believed in. Another interesting thing that I love about him is that a lot of his research for his cases was done in Clarendon County in South Carolina. That is where my mother and father were sharecroppers.

And so Thurgood Marshall has played a very, very significant role in the city of Baltimore. And, of course, he was turned away at one time from the University of Maryland Law School, which is the law school I attended and graduated from.

I think it is very fitting that this courthouse be named after Mr. Marshall. I would say to the gentleman

from New York (Mr. ENGEL), that my only regret is we could not name a courthouse in Baltimore after Mr. Marshall, for he is truly a hero for all of us.

And he is one who is set out amongst lawyers, as we look at lawyers, and young African American lawyers looking for a role model. Thurgood Marshall was that role model, and I am sure he was a role model for many, many other lawyers and for many other people. So I want to thank the gentleman for this legislation.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, without a doubt Howard University has produced an awful lot of fine graduates.

I would just like to associate myself with all the remarks made, but I would like to steal a quote from FDR, when he talked about a day that would live in infamy. I would like to talk about a legal case that will literally live in infamy, the 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* case. That case handled by our great Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall. The bottom line, racial segregation in the United States public schools was declared unconstitutional by the efforts of that legal case in 1954 that lives in infamy.

I want to commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) for this legislation. It is absolutely appropriate.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SUNUNU). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2187.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 4595, as amended, H.R. 2187, H.R. 3598, and H.R. 2730, the bills just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

AMENDING FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT TO PERMIT CERTAIN YOUTH TO PERFORM CERTAIN WORK WITH WOOD PRODUCTS

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4257) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to permit certain youth to perform certain work with wood products, as amended.