

Whereas Thurgood Marshall sought to protect the rights of all Americans during his 24 years as a justice on the Supreme Court;

Whereas Thurgood Marshall was honored with the Liberty Medal in 1992, in recognition of his long history of protecting the rights of women, children, prisoners, and the homeless; and

Whereas Thurgood Marshall died on January 24, 1993, at the age of 84: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—*

(1) honors the dedication and achievements of Thurgood Marshall;

(2) recognizes the contributions of Thurgood Marshall to the struggle for equal rights and justice in the United States; and

(3) celebrates the lifetime achievements of Thurgood Marshall on the 100th anniversary of his birth.

Agreed to July 16, 2008.

July 26, 2008  
[H. Con. Res. 395]

## POCKET VERSION OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION—HOUSE PRINT

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),*

### **SECTION 1. AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL NUMBER OF COPIES OF POCKET VERSION OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.**

Under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, there shall be printed an additional number of copies of the 23rd edition of the pocket version of the United States Constitution (House Document 110—51) equal to the lesser of—

(1) 550,000 copies, of which 440,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 100,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, and 10,000 copies shall be for the use of the Joint Committee on Printing; or

(2) such number of copies as does not exceed a total production and printing cost of \$180,949, with distribution to be allocated in the same proportion as described in paragraph (1), except that in no case shall the number of copies be less than 1 per Member of Congress.

Agreed to July 26, 2008.

Aug. 1, 2008  
[H. Con. Res. 318]

## INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF SANITATION— SUPPORT

Whereas, in 2000, the United States, along with other world leaders, at the 55th United Nations General Assembly, committed to achieving the Millennium Development Goals which provide a

framework for countries and international organizations to combat such global social ills as poverty, hunger, and disease;

Whereas one target of the Millennium Development Goals is to halve by 2015 the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, the only target to be codified into United States law in the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121);

Whereas the lack of access to safe water and sanitation is one of the most pressing environmental public health issues in the world;

Whereas over 1,000,000,000 people live without potable water and an estimated 2,600,000,000 people do not have access to basic sanitation facilities, which includes 980,000,000 children;

Whereas every 20 seconds a child dies as a direct result of a lack of access to basic sanitation facilities;

Whereas only 36 percent of sub-Saharan Africa and 37 percent of South Asia have access to safe drinking water and sanitation, the lowest rates in the world;

Whereas at any one time almost half of the developing world's people are suffering from diseases associated with lack of water, sanitation, and hygiene;

Whereas improved sanitation decreases the incidences of debilitating and deadly maladies such as cholera, intestinal worms, diarrhea, pneumonia, dysentery, and skin infections;

Whereas sanitation is the foundation of health, dignity, and development;

Whereas increased sanitation is fundamental for reaching all of the Millennium Development Goals;

Whereas access to basic sanitation helps economic and social development in countries where poor sanitation is a major cause of lost work and school days because of illness;

Whereas sanitation in schools enables children, particularly girls reaching puberty, to remain in the educational system;

Whereas according to the World Health Organization, every dollar spent on proper sanitation by governments generates an average of \$7 in economic benefit;

Whereas improved disposal of human waste protects the quality of water sources used for drinking, preparation of food, agriculture, and bathing;

Whereas, in 2006, the United Nations, at the 61st Session of the General Assembly, declared 2008 as the International Year of Sanitation to recognize the progress made in achieving the global sanitation target detailed in the Millennium Development Goals, as well as to call upon all Member States, United Nations agencies, regional and international organizations, civil society organizations, and other relevant stakeholders to renew their commitment to attaining that target;

Whereas the official launching of the International Year of Sanitation at the United Nations was on November 21, 2007; and

Whereas the thrust of the International Year of Sanitation has three parts, including—

(1) raising awareness of the importance of sanitation and its impact on reaching other Millennium Development Goals;

(2) encouraging governments and their partners to promote and implement policies and actions for meeting the sanitation target; and

(3) mobilizing communities, particularly women's groups, towards changing sanitation and hygiene practices through sanitation health education campaigns: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—*

(1) supports the goals and ideals of the International Year of Sanitation;

(2) recognizes the importance of sanitation on public health, poverty reduction, economic and social development, and the environment; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to observe the International Year of Sanitation with appropriate recognition, ceremonies, activities, and programs to demonstrate the importance of sanitation and hygiene in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and to support developing countries in their efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goal target on basic sanitation among populations at greatest need.

Agreed to August 1, 2008.

Sept. 22, 2008  
[H. Con. Res. 163]

## DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH—COMMENDATION

Whereas Dandy-Walker syndrome is the most common congenital malformation of the cerebellum and its causes are largely unknown;

Whereas between 10,000 and 40,000 people have Dandy-Walker syndrome in the United States;

Whereas the incidence of Dandy-Walker syndrome is at least 1 case per every 25,000 to 35,000 live births, however this is likely a significant underestimate because of difficulties diagnosing the syndrome;

Whereas the Metropolitan Atlanta Congenital Defects Program, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports that Dandy-Walker syndrome may affect as many as 1 in 5000 live born infants;

Whereas approximately 70 to 90 percent of patients with Dandy-Walker syndrome have hydrocephalus;

Whereas Dandy-Walker syndrome accounts for approximately 1 to 4 percent of hydrocephalus cases;

Whereas patients with Dandy-Walker syndrome present with developmental delay, enlarged head circumference, or signs and symptoms of hydrocephalus;

Whereas Dandy-Walker syndrome affects males and females approximately equally;

Whereas seizures occur in 15 to 30 percent of patients with Dandy-Walker syndrome;