

For these reasons and so many more, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to stand before you, and with you, in honoring Rollins College on its 125th anniversary. May they have as many more equally as fruitful as the first 125.

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

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1169, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF WOMEN AT MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1161) honoring the Centennial Celebration of Women at Marquette University, the first Catholic university in the world to offer co-education as part of its regular undergraduate program.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1161

Whereas Marquette University was founded in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1881 as a Catholic, Jesuit educational institution;

Whereas Marquette University was created to educate first-generation and low-income students under the premise that all people should be able to pursue higher education;

Whereas Marquette University was the first Catholic university in the world to admit women to be educated alongside men in its regular undergraduate programs in 1909;

Whereas because of the courageous vision of its then-president, the Rev. James McCabe, S.J. Marquette University pioneered the inclusion of women;

Whereas today, 53 percent of Marquette University students, 7 of the 33 members of the board of trustees, and 12 of the 27 members of the university leadership council are women;

Whereas Marquette University is celebrating the 100th anniversary of the admission of women during the 2009–2010 academic year through an alumnae memory project, guest speakers and lectures, commemorative publications, and faculty, staff, student, and alumni events;

Whereas Marquette University continued to expand access to education in 1969 by creation of the Educational Opportunity Program, which enables low-income and first-generation students to enter and succeed in higher education;

Whereas Marquette University is celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Educational Opportunity Program, which now serves more than 500 high school and college students annually through 4 Federally funded TRIO programs;

Whereas the Educational Opportunity Program continues Marquette University's tradition of serving as a model of success for more than 1,200 colleges and universities with Federally funded TRIO programs;

Whereas Marquette University's continued focus on its 4 core values of excellence, faith, leadership, and service challenges students to integrate knowledge, faith, and real-life choices in ways that will shape their lives and those of others in order to better society;

Whereas Marquette University recognizes and cherishes the dignity of each individual regardless of age, culture, faith, ethnicity, race, gender, sexual orientation, language, disability, or social class; and

Whereas Marquette University continues to adhere to its tenet of asking who has yet to gain access to higher education and who needs support in succeeding once through the door: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives honors the Centennial Celebration of Women at Marquette University and commends the largest independent institution in Wisconsin for continuing to fulfill its Catholic, Jesuit mission of offering premier higher educational opportunities to all students who have a desire to learn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on H. Res. 1161 into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1161, which celebrates 100 years since Marquette University became the first Catholic university in the world to admit women as part of its regular undergraduate program.

Marquette University started as a dream of the Most Reverend Martin J. Henni, the first Catholic Bishop of Milwaukee. At the time of its establishment, Marquette University was Marquette College. It was a small liberal arts school for men named for the Reverend Jacques Marquette, a French missionary and explorer in North America. The school was founded in 1881 by the Society of Jesus, a Catholic religious order established in 1540 by St. Ignatius Loyola.

Only 30 years later, Marquette University became a more inclusive institution when it made the pioneering move to embrace coeducation. In 1909, Marquette University became the first Catholic university in the world to

offer coeducation as part of its regular undergraduate program. This gallant move was led by the president of the college, Reverend James McCabe, S.J.

Just one year after becoming president of the school, Father McCabe saw the need to further the education of teachers, who were primarily females, in Catholic elementary and high schools. While father McCabe's significant action was met with opposition within the local Jesuit community, Marquette prepared to open the first summer session in 1909 in Catholic higher education and to permit women to study alongside men in their bachelor of arts program. Father McCabe's groundbreaking decision was the introduction of coeducation to Catholic higher education.

Since 1909, the role of women at Marquette University has changed dramatically. Marquette now has a student body where women make up more than half of the student population. In addition, seven of the 33 members of the board of trustees, 12 of the 27 members of the University Leadership Council, and 39 percent of the full-time faculty are female as well.

Mr. Speaker, once again I express my support for House Resolution 1161 and congratulate Marquette University on this remarkable milestone. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1700

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1161, Honoring the Centennial Celebration of Women at Marquette University, the first Catholic university in the world to offer coeducation as part of its regular undergraduate program.

Marquette University was founded on August 28, 1881, as Marquette College by John Martin Henni, the first Catholic bishop of the Archdiocese of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The university was named after 17th-century missionary and explorer, Father Jacques Marquette, S.J. The highest priority of the newly established college was to provide an affordable Catholic education to the area's immigrant population. Marquette College officially became a university in 1907. Marquette University High School, formerly the preparatory department of the university, became a separate institution the same year.

In 1909, Marquette University became the first Catholic university in the world to offer co-education as part of its regular undergraduate program. Since that time, the role of women at Marquette has changed and expanded dramatically. In 1923 the first dean of women was appointed. In 1936 the first female academic dean at Marquette provided leadership for the all-female college of nursing. By 1944, the enrollment of women at Marquette grew to

more than 40 percent of students during World War II.

Today, five of Marquette's 12 academic deans are women. Seven of the 17 key university leaders are women. Marquette's faculty is considerably enriched by the presence of women, 42 percent of part-time faculty and 39 percent of full-time faculty. In 2006, Marquette's board elected its first female chair, Mary Ellen Stanek. Today, women make up more than 50 percent of the student body.

With a student body of 11,500, Marquette is one the largest Jesuit universities in the United States and the largest private university in Wisconsin. It is one of 28 member institutions of the Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities and is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The university has 11 schools and colleges; and in 2009, Marquette ranked 84th overall among undergraduate programs for national universities by the U.S. News and World Report.

I want to extend my congratulations to Marquette president, Rev. Robert Wild, the faculty, the staff and students on their 100th anniversary. Today, we recognize Marquette University for focusing on its four core values of excellence, faith, leadership and service, and honor them for 100 years of service of offering premiere higher educational opportunities to all students who have a desire to learn.

I ask my colleagues to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 5 minutes to the author of the resolution, the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE).

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, today I am so proud and honored to be able to offer this resolution to my alma mater, Marquette University, which, of course, is celebrating the 100th anniversary of its admission of women during this academic year, 2009 to 2010.

Not only have we noted in this resolution that Marquette was the first Catholic university in the world to admit women to be educated alongside men in its undergraduate programs; but in doing so, it paved the way for women's access to higher education in the United States of America.

This, of course, was very controversial, the admission of women in these programs, and the objections among the religious communities in Milwaukee and elsewhere were rampant. But Father McCabe bravely persisted in admitting women to Marquette University for 4 years before he got word from Rome that it was okay to do so. And we certainly applaud that legacy, as well, today.

In the century following this landmark event, the role of women at Marquette has expanded and evolved. Not only is 50 percent of the Marquette student population women, but the university offers a Women's and Gender

Studies major and minor. Marquette counts women among its student body leaders, its most outstanding students and its internationally recognized faculty and staff.

In the decades following this historic inclusion of women, the university has become known for its commitment to expanding access to higher education, not only to women, but also to low-income students, to veterans and to students who are the first generation in their families to attend college. This year, Marquette celebrates the 40th anniversary of its Educational Opportunity Program, of which I am among its first beneficiaries, which now serves over 500 high school and college students every year.

I am so proud of my alma mater, and Milwaukee, that they were on the front lines of change, and recognized long ago, before many other similar institutions, that in order to grow and move forward as a society we can't leave half our population behind. Expanding opportunities and access to education for women benefits our families and our society. I am so honored to recognize Marquette in this way.

I congratulate Marquette, its board of trustees, its student body, all of its alumni, and urge passage of H.R. 1161.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I associate my remarks with the gentlelady. I think it was a historic occasion; you're absolutely right. Some would say more than 50 percent of the brain power, if women are left out.

It's a historic time for them, and that was a big step for the Catholic Church in 1909. And so I agree with you, it did pave the way to the 19th amendment that occurred less than 10 years after that. So this is indeed a pleasure to be on this bill, and I thank you for that.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, as a proud graduate myself of Jesuit College, I urge my colleagues to pass this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1161.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA GRADUATE SCHOOL CENTENNIAL

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1372) honoring the University of Georgia Graduate School on the occasion of its centennial.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1372

Whereas, on June 10, 1910, the University of Georgia organized its graduate education practices under the guidance of Professor Willis Henry Bocock, who became the first dean of the Graduate School;

Whereas the Graduate School has contributed to elevating and maintaining the University of Georgia as one of the preeminent public universities in the United States;

Whereas these contributions are a reflection of the great leadership of the Graduate School's first dean, Dr. Bocock, and those who succeeded him: R.P. Stephens, George H. Boyd, Gerald B. Huff, Thomas H. Whitehead, Hardy M. Edwards, Jr., John C. Dowling, Gordhan L. Patel, and the present dean, Maureen Grasso;

Whereas the Graduate School has grown from 7 students in 1910 to more than 7,000 today;

Whereas the Graduate School has awarded master's, specialist, and doctoral degrees to more than 73,000 individuals who occupy leadership roles in school systems, institutions of higher learning, business, government, and nonprofit organizations;

Whereas the Graduate School includes more than 350 fields of study and contributes to new knowledge and advancements in academic research; and

Whereas Graduate School graduates have made significant contributions to the economic development and competitiveness of the State of Georgia and the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the centennial of the founding and organization of the University of Georgia Graduate School; and

(2) expresses sincere appreciation to the students and administrators who contribute to the growth and success of the University of Georgia Graduate School.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on House Resolution 1372 into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1372, honoring the University of Georgia Graduate School on the occasion of its centennial.

The University of Georgia's motto, "to teach, to serve and to inquire into