

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

the nature of things," has been guiding students at this outstanding institution for over 100 years. However, it was not until June of 1910 that the University of Georgia formalized its graduate education practice when it established its graduate school where students were offered an opportunity to continue their education.

Throughout these past 100 years, the graduate school has dedicated itself to becoming a leading educational institution and an outstanding academic and scientific research center. While the graduate school started off with a mere seven students in 1910, today there are more than 7,000 scholars in the program. The extraordinary and successful growth of the graduate school is a reflection of the great leadership of the first dean, William Henry Bocock, and today is represented by Dean Maureen Grasso.

As it approaches its centennial, the graduate school continues to offer its students excellence in education through more than 350 fields of study and innovative approaches to learning, including assistantships and fellowships for students across colleges and schools at the university, financial opportunities for thesis and dissertation writing, leadership development, study abroad and travel for academic presentations or data collection and professional development seminars.

Mr. Speaker, once again I express my support for House Resolution 1372, and I congratulate the graduate school and Dean Grasso on 100 years of excellence in education. I wish the university continued success and urge my colleagues to support this measure.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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 1372, Honoring the University of Georgia Graduate School on the occasion of its centennial.

The University of Georgia organized its graduate practices into a collegiate program on June 10, 1910. The graduate education practices were organized under the guidance of Professor Willis Henry Bocock. Professor Bocock later became the first dean of the graduate school.

In 1910 seven students enrolled in the graduate school. Today the school has grown to include more than 7,000 students and more than 350 fields of study. The graduate school has awarded more than 73,000 degrees since its founding 100 years ago. These students and alumni and the faculty that have guided these individuals have made significant contributions to the success and growth of the University of Georgia and, furthermore, the Nation.

The University of Georgia, or UGA, was founded 125 years before the graduate school was organized. Located in Athens, Georgia, the University of Georgia is the oldest and largest of the State's institutions of higher education. The university serves almost

35,000 students and comprises 16,000 colleges and schools including the graduate school.

The university aims "to teach, to serve and to inquire into the things of nature." This motto has helped to position the university as a leader in higher education. The U.S. News and World Report ranked the university 21st among the top national public research universities in 2010.

In addition, the university has claimed 37 national championships and is widely known for excellence in academics and athletics.

The University of Georgia Graduate School has significantly contributed to the university's success and excellence in the last 100 years. I stand today to congratulate the University of Georgia Graduate School, the students, alumni, faculty and staff on the occasion of the school's centennial.

I ask my colleagues to support this resolution.

And, Mr. Speaker, as a University of Tennessee grad, I was doing really well with this until we get to the 37 national championships.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to a distinguished colleague from Georgia, Dr. PAUL BROUN.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the University of Georgia is the first land grant college in the United States. A lot of people don't know that.

The Graduate School of the University of Georgia is celebrating its centennial in June, as both speakers have just mentioned. In the hundred years since its organization, the University of Georgia's Graduate School has produced scholars of the highest caliber. Beginning with only seven pupils, it now boasts more than 7,000 students and hundreds of doctoral, master's and specialist degree programs.

At the center of advanced learn at the State's flagship university, UGA's Graduate School has contributed to new knowledge, advancements in academic research, and the economic development of Georgia and the United States.

Graduates of this great school occupy positions in school systems, businesses, and even the United States Congress. I'm honored to represent this great institution here in the U.S. Congress, and I urge my colleagues to join me in celebrating the graduate school on this great occasion of its centennial.

The University of Georgia is a great institution for the people of the State of Georgia and this Nation. The graduate school has come within the purview of that great institution and has been a stellar school to produce some of the greatest leaders of our Nation. I congratulate them personally, and I'm glad that Congress, hopefully, is going to congratulate them with this resolution.

And with that, I have one thing to say. Go Dogs.

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Mr. ROE of Tennessee. 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. 1372.

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.

NATIONAL ASTHMA AND ALLERGY AWARENESS MONTH

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 407) expressing support for designation of May as "National Asthma and Allergy Awareness Month," as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 407

Whereas allergies are among the most common diseases in the United States;

Whereas an estimated 50,000,000 or 1 in 5 Americans suffer from all types of allergies;

Whereas approximately 3,000,000 school-aged children have a food allergy and the number of American children with a peanut allergy doubled between 1997 and 2002;

Whereas the prevalence of allergies has increased since the early 1980s in the United States across all age, sex, and racial groups;

Whereas allergies are the most frequently reported chronic condition in children;

Whereas almost 4,000 people die each year from asthma-related causes, and asthma is a contributing factor in another 7,000 deaths every year;

Whereas allergic reactions can be severe enough to cause death;

Whereas it is estimated that the cost of allergies is nearly \$7,000,000,000 each year;

Whereas an estimated 20,000,000 or 1 in 15 Americans suffer from asthma, and over 50 percent of asthma cases are "allergic-asthma";

Whereas, due to asthma, each day in America 40,000 people miss school or work, 30,000 people have an attack, 5,000 people visit the emergency room, 1,000 people are admitted to the hospital, and 11 people die;

Whereas asthma is the most common chronic condition among children, affecting more than 1 of every 20 children;

Whereas asthma is more common among children (8.9 percent) than adults (7.2 percent);

Whereas nearly 6,500,000 asthma sufferers are under the age of 18;

Whereas ethnic differences in asthma prevalence, morbidity, and mortality are highly correlated with poverty, urban air quality, indoor allergens, lack of patient education, and inadequate medical care;