

outright cure, we just have to find it." Mr. Speaker, I know you would agree we just have to find it.

That being said, I would like to share the thoughts of a mother whose daughter Ally developed hydrocephalus at 1 year of age. She sent this letter to my office in hopes that sharing it with our great Nation will develop greater awareness of the disease among the general public. And with greater research, she's confident that it could be diagnosed more accurately and treated more efficiently. We certainly hope so. This is her letter, Mr. Speaker:

"My name is Michelle Janson. We have a 9-year-old daughter Ally who developed hydrocephalus at 1 year of age. The cause of her congenital hydrocephalus allowed her to be eligible for a fairly new procedure called a third ventriculostomy. Although there was a lot of information at the time about shunts, very little was known about the third ventriculostomy. After we researched our options and interviewed several neurosurgeons, Ally underwent a third ventriculostomy on July 9, 2001.

"This year Ally has reached 8 years as one of the lucky few who have not encountered infections, revisions or malfunctions, as frequently seen with shunts. Although she does have other rare medical conditions to complicate things, she is leading a fairly normal childhood. She was the only one in her third grade class to be chosen to participate in the Young Authors Club and maintained straight A's throughout the school year, something many thought would be impossible.

"Several years ago we searched for a support group close to home that would provide our family with support and education about the condition. That's when we became involved with the Pediatric Hydrocephalus Foundation. The visions of those involved have encouraged us to actively participate in educating, providing support and to raise funds for local communities and families in need. The founders, Michael and Kim Illions, have also been active with government officials such as you to initiate a resolution known as H.R. 373 to declare September National Hydrocephalus Awareness Month."

Mr. Speaker, before I close, I want to echo the comments that Michelle Janson makes about the vision that Michael and Kim Illions have for children and families living with hydrocephalus. I have had the privilege of getting to know this lovely couple and their beautiful baby boy named Cole through my work on this resolution. They have such optimism and faith, it just permeates everything they do and say. It's hard not to feel more hopeful when you are with great people like the Illions, and that's the kind of support that they provide other families who live with hydrocephalus and the kind of support that we all hope will be spread by this resolution today. I want to urge all of our colleagues, Mr. Speaker, to start spreading this hope today by taking a moment to learn

more about hydrocephalus by visiting the Web site hydrocephaluskids.org. It's the Web site for the Pediatric Hydrocephalus Foundation. Through increased awareness and education, we will take the steps that are needed to modernize the treatment of hydrocephalus and move toward a cure. I urge my colleagues to join myself and the 89 bipartisan cosponsors of House Resolution 373 in supporting the recognition of September as National Hydrocephalus Awareness Month.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I have no other speakers, and I will continue to reserve.

Mrs. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to my distinguished colleague from the State of New Jersey, Mr. LEONARD LANCE.

Mr. LANCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 373 in an effort to raise awareness of the disease hydrocephalus. For too long, little attention has been paid to hydrocephalus. Together with Congressman CLAY and Congresswoman BACHMANN, I have put forth this resolution, recognizing September as National Hydrocephalus Awareness Month. I want to thank my distinguished colleagues in this regard.

I also want to thank Michael Illions, his wife Kim and their brave son Cole for their steadfast advocacy on this issue. The Illions are constituents of mine in the Seventh Congressional District of New Jersey. Most of the best ideas in Washington come from our constituents back home. Michael, Kim and Cole Illions are together a shining example of this.

Today's action by the House of Representatives will bring much-needed attention to hydrocephalus. It will encourage more research into its diagnosis and treatment. I am certain that with Federal support for additional research, we can develop a better treatment, if not a cure, for those suffering from hydrocephalus and help them lead healthier, fuller lives. I urge all of our colleagues to support House Resolution 373. I want to thank Congresswoman BACHMANN and Congressman CLAY.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of House Resolution 373.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, again, I urge support for House Resolution 373.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 373. The question was taken.

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

Mrs. BACHMANN. 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.

COACH JODIE BAILEY POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3072) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 9810 Halls Ferry Road in St. Louis, Missouri, as the "Coach Jodie Bailey Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3072

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. COACH JODIE BAILEY POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 9810 Halls Ferry Road in St. Louis, Missouri, shall be known and designated as the "Coach Jodie Bailey Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Coach Jodie Bailey Post Office Building".

□ 1700

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mrs. BACHMANN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CLAY. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to present for consideration H.R. 3072, a bill to name the post office located at 9810 Halls Ferry Road in St. Louis, Missouri, after a true Missouri legend, Coach Jodie Bailey.

H.R. 3072, which I introduced on June 26, 2009, was reported from the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform on July 10, 2009.

The St. Louis community lost one of its true giants with the passing of Coach Bailey at the age of 94. He was an icon in the public high school league for five decades. During his career, he coached at Vashon, O'Fallon Tech, and Northwest High Schools in St. Louis.

Coach Bailey accumulated an outstanding total of 828 victories and only

198 losses in a great career that spanned 42 years. He coached many great sports stars, including the late Elston Howard of the New York Yankees and the great Boston Celtic player Jo Jo White.

His accomplishments led him to be inducted into the Missouri Sports Hall of Fame in 1989. Coach Bailey put an emphasis on teaching fundamentals in the game of basketball. Coach Bailey was also treasured for making personal investments in each of his students' lives, which they remember until this day.

Mr. Speaker, on a personal note, Jodie Bailey happened to be my YMCA camp counselor and taught me how to swim. The camp was called Camp Rivercliff, located in Bourbon, Missouri, and, at a very young age, required me to swim across the Meramec River. And you can bet I learned how to swim at a young age in order to survive that river. And I will always remember Coach Bailey for that and what he gave to that community.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing Coach Jodie Bailey by agreeing to pass H.R. 3072.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

I happily rise today in support of H.R. 3072, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 9810 Halls Ferry Road in St. Louis, Missouri, as the Coach Jodie Bailey Post Office Building. This honor is much deserved, Mr. Speaker, as Jodie Bailey was a coaching legend in St. Louis.

He began his basketball career as a talented player, and later Jodie Bailey found his true passion in coaching basketball. It was in the 1940s when Jodie Bailey began coaching the Vashon Wolverines within the all-black Illinois-Missouri League and helped them win league titles in 1943, 1945, 1947, and 1948. He also guided them to the Missouri Negro Interscholastic Athletic Association State Championship not one, not two, not three, but four times.

And during this tenure, segregation still existed within the school system and many people were not aware of his greatness during the beginning of his career. That is true no longer. However, after school integration, the Vashon Wolverines were able to go on to participate in a regional championship and the State quarterfinals in 1963.

Coach Bailey's success with coaching did not end with the Wolverines. He coached O'Fallon Tech, guiding the Hornets to their only State championship in 1968, where they became the first all black Public High League basketball team to win a Missouri State championship.

Soon thereafter, O'Fallon dropped its sports program, which caused Coach Bailey to find a new job coaching Northwest High School, where he immediately helped them win a regional

title in 1969. Wherever Coach Bailey went, success followed. Overall, Coach Bailey coached three different Public High League basketball teams and led those teams to a total of 824 wins and 198 losses, a phenomenal record.

Coach Bailey's formula for his coaching success was simple. Coach Bailey said this: "To be a successful basketball coach, you need three things. You have to have a well-conditioned team; you have to be fundamentally sound in every phase of the game; and you also have to be team oriented, because there's no 'I' in the word team."

Though recognized for his exceptional coaching abilities, Coach Bailey was also respected as a mentor. On and off the field, Coach Bailey was a man of his own. He urged his players to concentrate on the fundamentals of basketball. He emphasized the need to use their natural abilities to become even better. By employing his talent for support and inspiration, Coach Bailey positively impacted the lives of so many young men that he coached during his 42-season career.

Sadly, the St. Louis basketball community lost Jodie Bailey in March when he died at the age of 88. For his dedication to the St. Louis basketball community, I happily join with my fellow Members, and especially my colleague Congressman CLAY, to join us in supporting H.R. 3072.

I reserve the balance of my time, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague from Minnesota for her support of this and wanted to also add that Coach Jodie Bailey was a true scholar, a graduate of Coe College in Iowa who studied at Springfield College in Massachusetts, which was also the school of Dr. Naismith, who created basketball. And there's one thing he always stressed to his players, that academics will take you much further than basketball, so he always pushed them to excel in the classroom as well as on the basketball court.

I reserve my time.

Mrs. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I again join with my colleague Mr. CLAY and urge all of our colleagues to support the passage of H.R. 3072.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, again, I urge my colleagues to join me in celebrating the life and legacy of Coach Jodie Bailey by supporting H.R. 3072.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3072.

The question was taken.

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

Mrs. BACHMANN. 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.

SUPPORTING VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS DAY

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 483) supporting the goals and ideals of Veterans of Foreign Wars Day.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. Res. 483

Whereas veterans of the Spanish-American War and Philippine Insurrection, the Nation's first major foreign conflicts, faced hardships to include a complete lack of medical care and pensions upon discharge from the service;

Whereas, on September 29, 1899, the American Veterans of Foreign Service and in December 1899, the National Society of the Army of the Philippines, were established to advocate for the rights and benefits then denied to veterans of the Spanish-American War and Philippine Insurrection;

Whereas, in subsequent years, membership in these and other veterans organizations continued to grow;

Whereas these veterans organizations, recognizing their common goals and the importance of unity, merged to form the present-day Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States in 1914;

Whereas membership in the Veterans of Foreign Wars continued to grow and reached nearly 200,000 in 1936 when the organization received its Congressional Charter;

Whereas the 2.3 million members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and Ladies Auxiliary remain committed to the organization's mission of "ensuring rights, remembering sacrifices, promoting patriotism, performing community services, and advocating for a strong national defense";

Whereas the organization continues this honorable mission by effectively advocating for our Nation's veterans, to include helping establish the present-day Department of Veterans Affairs, creating the Montgomery G.I. Bill, developing the national cemetery system, and assisting combat wounded veterans receive compensation for their injuries; and

Whereas the members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars celebrate the organization's establishment and achievements on September 29th while carrying on the vital mission of their predecessors: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives supports the goals and ideals of Veterans of Foreign Wars Day.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) and the gentlelady from Minnesota (Mrs. BACHMANN) each will control 20 minutes. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.