

After leaving the Census Bureau in 1946, Ed Deming began his practice as a Consultant in Statistical Studies from an office in the basement of his home in Washington, DC. For the remainder of his life, he conducted his consulting from this office, aided for many years before her death in 1986 by his wife Lola, a distinguished mathematician in her own right. During the final nearly four decades of his life he was assisted by his extraordinary secretary, consultant and confidant, Cecelia Kilian, known to hundreds of people throughout the world as "Ceil."

At the same time that he began his consulting practice Ed Deming joined the Graduate School of Business Administration at New York University as a full professor. Before he "retired" from NYU in 1975 to become Professor Emeritus, he regularly taught two courses in survey sampling and one in quality control; and, moreover, he served as advisor to about 100 students who earned their master's and doctoral degrees. I asked him on one occasion if NYU didn't have some sort of policy concerning retirement of academic and other personnel at age 65 or 70. His response was, "Well, if they did have, they didn't tell me about it."

The fact is that until a few months before his death, Ed Deming continued to teach at NYU every Monday afternoon during the academic year and to direct studies of graduate students. He also taught Monday mornings during the last few years of his life as a "Distinguished Lecturer" at Columbia University, where a Deming Center has recently been established.

Ed Deming's entrance into the world of quality improvement was inspired by the 1931 book *Economic Control on Quality of Manufactured Product*, written by his friend and mentor Walter Shewhart, the father of statistical process control. In 1938, he arranged for Shewhart to deliver a series of four lectures entitled "Statistical Method from the View point of Quality Control" at the USDA Graduate School. These lectures were published by the Graduate School in 1939 "with the editorial assistance of W. Edwards Deming."

The crusade that Ed Deming subsequently undertook for the improvement of quality resulted, as we know, in the economic Renaissance of Japan and eventually in his own world-wide prominence as a "prophet of quality" and philosopher of management. This aspect of Ed Deming's life was highlighted by the media in the hundreds of commentaries upon his death. The present tribute to his memory therefore, has emphasized only what is pertinent to statisticians and was not mentioned in those commentaries.

Ed Deming's extensive contributions to statistical thinking are too voluminous to suit the present purpose. It suffices to say, that throughout his life, he championed the belief that statistical theory shows how mathematics, judgment, and substantive knowledge work together to the best advantage. Thus he, himself, was a master as logistician and architect of statistical stud-

ies. This was more than evident at the Deming Seminar for Statisticians held annually at NYU beginning in 1987.

Ed Deming died quickly in his sleep on December 20, 1993 at his home. His daughters, Diana and Linda, their husbands, and Diana's five children, along with their own spouses and children (16 in total), were to assemble at his home for what they feared might be his last Christmas. Most of them had arrived in Washington by the time of his passing.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 3535

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

Federal Office Building No. 3, located in the Suitland Federal Center at 4700 Silver Hill Road in Suitland, Maryland, shall be redesignated and known as the "W. Edwards Deming Federal Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "W. Edwards Deming Federal Building".

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 3535.

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

There was no objection.

ROBERT KURTZ RODIBAUGH UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H.R. 3576) to designate the United States courthouse located at 401 South Michigan Street in South Bend, Indiana, as the "Robert Kurtz Rodibaugh United States Courthouse", as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, however, I will not object, I would like the gentleman from Maryland to explain the bill.

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3576, as amended, a bill designating the United States courthouse located in South Bend, IN, as the Robert K. Rodibaugh United States Bankruptcy Courthouse.

Judge Rodibaugh has served the northern district of Indiana in the area of bankruptcy law since his appointment as a bankruptcy judge in 1960. During his tenure he oversaw the growth of the bankruptcy court from one small courtroom with a part-time referee and a clerk's office of 4 employees in South Bend, to 4 separate courtrooms located throughout northern Indiana. In 1985, Judge Rodibaugh was appointed chief bankruptcy judge, and assumed senior status in 1986.

Judge Rodibaugh has fulfilled his duties as a referee and a judge in bankruptcy proceedings with patience, fairness, dedication, and legal scholarship which is most worthy of recognition. It is a fitting tribute to honor him and his accomplishments in this manner.

This bill has bipartisan support and I would like to thank my colleagues on the both sides of the aisle for their assistance in bringing this measure to the floor.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, under my reservation of objection, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR].

(Mr. OBERSTAR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I support this bill to name the U.S. Courthouse in South Bend, IN for Judge Robert Rodibaugh.

Judge Rodibaugh is a native of Goshen, IN and attended grade school and high school in South Bend, IN. He is an alumnus of Notre Dame University and received his law degree also from Notre Dame. From 1941 to 1946 during World War II he served in the military.

Judge Rodibaugh has served the citizens of Indiana for almost 40 years as a prosecuting attorney, and then as a Federal bankruptcy judge. During his service as Chief Bankruptcy Judge the bankruptcy court has grown from one courtroom in South Bend to four courtrooms in South Bend, Fort Wayne, Gary, and Lafayette, IN.

Known for his fairness and legal scholarship Judge Rodibaugh has set high standards for his law clerks and other judicial personnel.

It is fitting and proper to honor the judge by designating the U.S. courthouse in South Bend, IN as the "Judge Robert Kurtz Rodibaugh U.S. Courthouse."

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, under my reservation of objection, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ROEMER], the sponsor of the bill.

(Mr. ROEMER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio for his help in getting this bill put before the House today.

I would also like to thank the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST] our ranking member, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR], and certainly the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SHUSTER], for their help in putting together bipartisan legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise as the proud sponsor of H.R. 3576, to designate the new Federal bankruptcy court located at 401 South Michigan Street in South Bend, IN, as the Robert Kurtz Rodibaugh United States Bankruptcy Courthouse.

This bipartisan legislation recognizes the significant legal and personal contributions made by Judge Rodibaugh to both the legal profession and the American system of justice.

I will not go into all my remarks, Mr. Speaker. I would say that, again, this is supported by Republicans in our delegation and by the Democrats in our delegation. We hope to expedite this through today and get it passed by the Senate so that we can have this dedication ceremony in January 1997.

Mr. Speaker, I rise as the proud sponsor of H.R. 3576—to designate the new Federal bankruptcy court located at 401 South Michigan Street in South Bend, IN—as the “Robert Kurtz Rodibaugh United States Bankruptcy Courthouse.”

This bipartisan legislation recognizes the significant contributions made by Judge Rodibaugh to both the legal profession and the American system of justice. I am particularly grateful to the Transportation Committee for its timely consideration of this legislation in preparation for the official dedication of the new courthouse currently scheduled for January 1997.

Mr. Speaker, Judge Rodibaugh is recognized by the community and by his peers as an honorable man worthy of such a tribute. He has served the citizens and legal community of the northern district of Indiana wisely, efficiently, and honorably since his initial appointment as a referee in bankruptcy in November 1960 and throughout his legal career as a bankruptcy judge.

Throughout his tenure, Judge Rodibaugh has presided over the growth of the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Indiana. Under Judge Rodibaugh's direction, the bankruptcy court expanded from one small courtroom with a part-time referee and a clerk's office of four employees in South Bend, IN, to four different courtrooms in the cities of South Bend, Fort Wayne, Gary, and Lafayette, IN, with four full-time judges and a clerk's office of over 40 employees.

Mr. Speaker, Judge Rodibaugh has fulfilled his duties as a referee in bankruptcy and bankruptcy judge with patience, fairness, dedication, and legal scholarship which is most worthy of recognition. His high standards have benefited the many law clerks and judicial personnel who have served under his tutelage, the lawyers who have practiced before the bankruptcy court, as well as the citizens residing in the northern district of Indiana.

Mr. Speaker, it is important for me to indicate that the firm of Panzica Development Co. with Western Avenue Properties of South Bend, IN, has graciously agreed to support this designation honoring Judge Rodibaugh,

owing to his unblemished character and numerous professional achievements in the bankruptcy field. In addition, the General Services Administration supports the designation of the building and has also endorsed this legislation.

I am confident that the “Robert Kurtz Rodibaugh United States Bankruptcy Courthouse” is an appropriate title for the new bankruptcy court facility in South Bend.

In conclusion, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation to honor Judge Rodibaugh—a truly remarkable public servant and outstanding Hoosier most worthy of this recognition.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, Judge Rodibaugh has served the citizens of South Bend, IN, for almost 50 years. He is a native son, a World War II veteran, and a skilled jurist. Under his stewardship the bankruptcy courts for the northern district of Indiana have grown from one small facility into four courts in South Bend, Fort Wayne, Gary, and Lafayette.

So I want to commend the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ROEMER] for his support of the legislation. I would also like to commend our chairman of this subcommittee, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST], for the fine job he has done and for the fairness he and his staff displayed throughout this term.

I do not know if we will have any more business pending before it, but there are a couple more naming bills I wish we would do.

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that my term of service as chairman of the subcommittee with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] has been an exceedingly fine experience for ourselves and this institution.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 3576

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

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the Honorable Judge Robert Kurtz Rodibaugh has served the citizens and legal community of the northern district of Indiana wisely, efficiently, and honorably since his initial appointment as a referee in bankruptcy in November 1960 and throughout his lengthy career as a bankruptcy judge;

(2) during his tenure Judge Rodibaugh has overseen the growth of the bankruptcy court from one small courtroom with a part-time referee and a clerk's office of 4 employees in South Bend, Indiana, to 4 different courtrooms in the cities of South Bend, Fort Wayne, Gary, and Lafayette, Indiana, with 4 full-time judges and a clerk's office of over 40 employees;

(3) Judge Rodibaugh has fulfilled his duties as a referee in bankruptcy and bankruptcy

judge with patience, fairness, dedication, and legal scholarship which is most worthy of recognition; and

(4) Judge Rodibaugh's high standards have benefited the many law clerks and judicial personnel who have served under his tutelage, the lawyers who have practiced before the bankruptcy court, as well as the citizens residing in the northern district of Indiana.

SEC. 2. ROBERT KURTZ RODIBAUGH UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The United States courthouse located at 401 South Michigan Street in South Bend, Indiana, shall be known and designated as the “Robert Kurtz Rodibaugh United States Courthouse”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Robert Kurtz Rodibaugh United States Courthouse”.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 3576.

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

There was no objection.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3539, FEDERAL AVIATION AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1996

Mr. LINDER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-851) on the resolution (H. Res. 540) waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 3539) to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize programs of the Federal Aviation Administration and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

HYDROGEN FUTURE ACT OF 1996

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4138) to authorize the hydrogen research, development, and demonstration programs of the Department of Energy, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4138

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Hydrogen Future Act of 1996”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of title II and III—

(1) the term “Department” means the Department of Energy; and

(2) the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Energy.