

according to U.S. News and World Report. Nearly one-third of its graduates choose a career in public interest, including more than 50 alumni in the judiciary—a truly remarkable accomplishment for a law school with less than 3,000 graduates. In honor of its commitment to public service, NIU law received the 2001 Excellence in Pro Bono and Public Interest Service Award.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate NIU for its outstanding performance at the Law Student Tax Challenge. NIU should be extremely proud of this tremendous accomplishment, and I am honored to recognize its students and faculty here today.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FOLSOM
SOUTH CANAL COST DEFERRAL
BILL

HON. DANIEL E. LUNGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2006

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Folsom South Canal Cost Deferral bill, to prevent California water customers from having to shoulder the costs of unused capacity in the Folsom South Canal, a Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau, water conveyance.

The Folsom South Canal was authorized by Congress in 1965 to include five water conveyance segments or “reaches.” The canal was intended to deliver water from the Auburn Dam and related facilities to municipal and industrial water and irrigation users in the Sacramento area and on south to irrigated agriculture in the planned East Side Division.

The first two reaches—a total of 26 miles of the canal were built to the Sacramento-San Joaquin County line. They were designed and constructed to accommodate enough water to meet anticipated demand in Sacramento and in the East Side Division. However, the East Side Division was never authorized and, thus, has not been developed. As a result, the remaining three reaches have been reclassified by the Bureau as “Construction in Abeyance.”

Because the canal project, as originally designed, was not fully developed, Central Valley Project, CVP, water customers that today take delivery of water from the completed reaches are now shouldering the entire capital cost of the canal, plus interest. This does not seem fair, since they had no control over the design or construction of the project and bear no re-

sponsibility for the fact that the East Side Division did not materialize.

My bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to defer that portion of the capital costs and interest that corresponds to the unused capacity of the canal. This will prevent current municipal and industrial and irrigation water customers from having to pay costs associated with an oversized canal. In the next few years, the question of the Auburn Dam may be revisited and other water users may seek allocations of CVP water. My bill does not permanently settle the issue of the excess capital costs—it merely defers those costs until other decisions about the future of the CVP are made. The bill also authorizes the Secretary, during the deferral period, to periodically review and adjust, as appropriate, the amount of the unused capacity of the canal and the amount of reimbursable capital and interest of the canal.

TRIBUTE TO DR. WALTER
MEYERHOF

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2006

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of Dr. Walter Meyerhof, an extraordinary physicist who fled the horrors of Nazi occupied Europe and made his mark in the world as an American citizen. Dr. Meyerhof died in Los Altos, California on Saturday, May 27, 2006 at the age of 84.

Walter Meyerhof was born on April 22, 1922, in Kiel, Germany, into a family of German-Jewish intellectuals. Walter's father Otto received a Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1922. The elder Meyerhof sought to protect his family from rising anti-Semitism in Germany which accompanied the growing political power of the Nazi party. In 1936, the family fled Germany and went to England for three years, and then in 1939 they moved to France, which was attacked by Nazi German military forces not long after their arrival.

In 1941 when France was under Nazi occupation, the Meyerhof family came into contact with Varian Fry, a United States consular official in France during this turbulent period who played a critical role in saving Jewish intellectuals, scholars, and others from Nazi death camps. Fry was a Harvard-educated academic who was not Jewish, but who recognized his obligation to save Jews who were under the

threat of death by viciously anti-Semitic Nazi thugs. Fry successfully helped save the lives of more than 2000 Jews, including some of the 20th Centuries leading intellectuals and artists. Fry saved the lives of artists Marc Chagall and Max Ernst, writer Hannah Arendt, sculptor Jacques Lipchitz, the Otto Meyerhof family, and many others.

Mr. Speaker, Walter Meyerhof never forgot the efforts of his rescuer and dedicated himself to honor Varian Fry by establishing and directing a foundation in memory of this man who saved his life. Through the efforts of Meyerhof and the foundation he created, Varian Fry was given the Croix du Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor as well as the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Eisenhower Liberation Medal. Also, thanks in part to Meyerhof's efforts, Fry became the first American to be honored as one of the “Righteous among the Nations” by the state of Israel at the Yad Vashem Holocaust memorial. Perhaps the Varian Fry foundation's greatest achievement was the production of the film about Fry entitled Assignment: Rescue. The film, which has been distributed to over 35,000 schools, is educating hundreds of thousands of students about the horror of the Holocaust and the extraordinary courage exhibited by Varian Fry and others who fought the Nazis.

After arriving in the United States, Walter Meyerhof became a leading professor and educator. After receiving his doctorate from the University of Pennsylvania, he taught briefly at the University of Illinois and then accepted an appointment at Stanford University. He had a distinguished career at Stanford, served as head of Stanford's physics department, and wrote two textbooks which are still in use today. In 1977, Walter Meyerhof was given the Dinkelspiel Award, an honor given each year to the top Stanford professor in the teaching of undergraduate students.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the remarkable legacy of Walter Meyerhof, whose scholarship made an important contribution to contemporary physics, whose excellence in teaching helped mold the minds of some of our Nation's brightest students, and whose unswerving commitment to Varian Fry, the man who saved his life during the Holocaust, established a legacy of remembrance that is a beacon to all of us who respect human dignity and human rights. We join Miriam, his wife of 59 years, his two sons, Michael and David, and his grandson, Matthew in mourning the passing of Walter Meyerhof.