

Weizmann could not convince the United States to accept Jewish refugees after Hitler's rise to power, nor the British Eden and Churchill to bomb Auschwitz. He only partially attracted German Jewish scientists of Noble Prize stature to join the Hebrew University which he cofounded with Albert Einstein and Judah Magnes in 1925, as well as his Ziv Institute. Those scientists that Weizmann sought to save were blind to the coming disaster and not impressed with what was offered them, including Freud and Einstein. The Holocaust weighed heavily on Weizmann who had a complex bond with East European Jewry from which he emerged. It remained his ever-beloved family though Western Europe became his preferred physical and cultural home. He could not bring himself to visit the DP Camps and facilitated sending Ben-Gurion instead, strengthening his rival's stature. Yet, Ben-Gurion said about Weizmann, "That the state did not make him but he made the state."

Rabbi Dr. Israel Zoberman is founder of Temple Lev Tikvah in Virginia Beach. He is past president of the Hampton Roads Board of Rabbis and Cantors. He was born in Chu, Kazakhstan (USSR) to Polish Holocaust survivors who met in Siberia. Rabbi Zoberman and his family were at the Wetzlar DP Camp, Germany, American Zone, from 1947 to 1949. He grew up in Haifa, Israel.

His maternal great grandma, Rachel Leah, and the mother of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, Rachel Leah, were first cousins.

HONORING SPC. LARRY G.
HEATHERLY

HON. DIANA HARSHBARGER
OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 2023

Mrs. HARSHBARGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my constituent SPC. Larry G. Heatherly for his distinguished service to the U.S. Army.

Entering service in 1969, Tennessee Native SPC. Larry Heatherly attended Signal School in Ft. Gordon, GA for teletype operator training.

SPC. Heatherly served at Long Binh Post in South Vietnam through the fall of 1970, earning the Army Commendation Medal and Good Conduct Medal. Join me in recognizing his sacrifice and service.

INTRODUCTION OF THE HAWAII
INVASIVE SPECIES PROTECTION
ACT

HON. ED CASE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 2023

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleague, Representative TOKUDA, in introducing our bill to protect one of the most unique and fragile environments on Earth, our Hawaii, from devastating invasive species.

Invasive species pose an especially grave threat to Hawaii's unique ecosystems, natural resources and agricultural communities, in part due to Hawaii's unique geography. Hawaii is the most isolated island chain and one of the

most ecologically diverse places in the world. We are 2,282 miles from the Continental United States, 2,952 miles from Japan and 4,772 miles from Washington, D.C., with no other islands in close proximity. We have within our constrained borders ten of the thirteen world climate zones, with ecosystems ranging from desert to tropical, where plants and animals that found their way to Hawaii evolved like nowhere else. A 2014 survey identified fully 9,975 endemic species in Hawaii. These species include the Hawaiian scarlet honeycreeper, the 'i'iwi; the flowering evergreen; and the state mammal of Hawaii, the 'iliihoholoikaua (Hawaiian monk seal).

However, tragically, in large part due to invasive species, Hawaii has become the endangered species and extinction capital of the world. The Pacific Islands are home to 44 percent of the threatened and endangered species listed under the Endangered Species Act, and Hawaii currently has 468 species listed as endangered, more than any other state and almost half of the total endangered species nationwide. Many of these species are critically endangered and face an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild. Although we will never know the true number of species that have gone extinct in Hawaii, in 2021 alone nine Hawaiian species were declared extinct.

As one particularly poignant example, four years ago the Atlantic published an article, "The Last of Its Kind," which chronicled the death of George the snail. He was the last achatinella apexfulva, a species of tree snail that is endemic to the island of O'ahu. This article calls attention to the fact that snails in Hawaii are disappearing at an alarming rate, perhaps faster than any animal on Earth right now, victims of various factors in part linked to invasive species.

The threat to our state tree, the 'ōhi'a lehua, is also illustrative of our growing crisis. Used for poi boards and outrigger canoes, the 'ōhi'a lehua is important to Hawaiian culture and the islands' watersheds. As the first tree to grow in new Hawaii lava flows, 'ōhi'a lehua grows throughout the watershed creating new soil, stabilizing steep mountain ridges and comprises approximately 80 percent of Hawaii's native forests. However, rapid 'ōhi'a death, or ROD, caused by an invasive fungal pathogen, kills 'ōhi'a trees quickly, and threatens the stability of Hawaii's native forests. Since its discovery on the Big Island in 2014, ROD has spread to Kaua'i, Maui and O'ahu, and has killed hundreds of thousands of trees.

Hawaii's unique circumstances also have given rise to one of our nation's most diverse and productive agricultural communities. With a year-round growing cycle, our crops have ranged throughout our history from the highest quality sugar and pineapple and cattle to tropical specialty crops like fruit and cut flowers in the highest demand worldwide.

Yet it is exactly because these crops like our natural resources have adapted to Hawaii's uniqueness that they are the most susceptible to devastation from external species against which they have no natural defenses. Invasive species have drastically impacted agriculture in Hawaii, threatening some of the island's most valuable crops in the state's third-largest industry.

One of Hawaii's most valuable crops, the macadamia nut, remains under threat from the macadamia felted coccid. Macadamia felted coccid has been found in all of Hawaii Island's

macadamia growing regions. The felted coccid reduces macadamia tree output by draining nutrients from the tree.

The cattle industry, which is one of Hawaii's most important agricultural commodities, has been dramatically affected by the introduction of the invasive two-lined spittlebug. Since being detected in 2016, the pest now infects more than 200,000 acres of grassland and is clearing lands for invasives grasses that further affect Hawaii's ecosystems.

Yet despite these incontrovertible and growing impacts of external species on Hawaii's natural resources and economy, existing federal law leaves Hawaii largely defenseless against increasingly destructive invasives.

Imports by air and sea, the only means of in-bound transportation to our island state, lack any effective regulation to screen out invasives. This is despite a fairly robust screening of exports from Hawaii to the Continental United States to screen out invasives from Hawaii viewed as harmful to mainland agriculture (invasives that, ironically, were invasives into Hawaii to start with).

I sought to crack down on this lax regime to prevent and curb invasives with my introduction of H.R. 3468 in 2005, modeled after New Zealand and other isolated jurisdictions with then like now the most stringent invasive species prevention regimes in the world. Since the introduction of that bill, the threats from invasives have only grown. Since 2005, 195 invasive species have been introduced to Hawaii. That is in addition to the roughly 5,000 invasive species that have been introduced to Hawaii throughout its history.

Our bill, the Hawaii Invasive Species Protection Act, will require the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant Inspection Service (APHIS), in cooperation with other federal departments and the State of Hawaii, to conduct visual, x-ray and canine inspections, as appropriate, on person, baggage, cargo and any other article destined for direct movement to the State of Hawaii. The inspections will search for high-risk invasive species and agricultural materials. The inspections will be conducted at airports, ports and postal sorting facilities prior to direct travel to the State of Hawaii.

Our bill further requires APHIS to work with the State of Hawaii to develop and publish a list of the high-risk invasive species and agricultural materials for the State of Hawaii. It pays for these inspections by increasing Agriculture Quarantine Inspection fees to cover the full cost of inspection.

Inaction is not an option. For example, the coffee berry borer, which was discovered in Kona on Hawaii Island in 2010 already infects all of the coffee growing islands in Hawaii. The coffee berry borer can cause yield losses of between 30 and 35 percent and affects the quality of the coffee beans, directly impacting the income of growers. Had this bill been implemented, it may have helped prevent coffee leaf rust from entering Hawaii. The confirmed and continued presence of this fungal disease, which can lead to yield losses of between 50 and 80 percent, on multiple Hawaiian islands could leave one of Hawaii's most iconic industries devastated.

If we truly care about the threat that continuing and escalating invasive species pose to one of the most invaluable and unique ecosystems on earth, in addition to our unique economy and way of life, then the stark reality

is that this bill is what it will take. Again, it is not revolutionary when compared to other countries that have not only recognized this threat but actually done something about it.

And it is certainly not revolutionary when compared to longstanding domestic restrictions on exports from Hawaii, leading to the basic point that if these invasive species prevention requirements are good enough for the rest of the country and much of the world then they're good enough for Hawaii.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to the House for its understanding and careful consideration of Hawaii's challenge and opportunity and ask for our bill's expeditious passage.

Mahalo.

CELEBRATING THE CAREER OF SUSAN MASSY

HON. SHARICE DAVIDS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 2023

Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the career of a great Kansan, Susan Massy, journalism adviser for 44 years, all but 2 at Shawnee Mission Northwest High School.

Since 1980, Susan Massy built an award-winning journalism program and has been a passionate educator for her students in Shawnee, Kansas. Last year, the school's newspaper, *The Northwest Passage*, and the school yearbook, *The Lair* became recipients of top awards. Many students pursued careers in journalism because of their experience in Mrs. Massy's classroom and her continued mentorship.

In addition to educating students, Mrs. Massy became an advocate for her students outside of the classroom. She worked with the Kansas Legislature to pass the Students Publication Act, which gave school publications protections against censorship of school principals, administrators and school boards. She encouraged her students to stand up for themselves and brought them in to testify before the state legislature. She has been a key component in amplifying the voices of students across the state, teaching them that responsible journalism is vitally important to the longevity of our country.

During the COVID-19 Pandemic, Mrs. Massy led her students graciously and compassionately through uncertain times, giving them space to hone their skills despite not having all the tools at home that they did in the classroom. Despite the obstacles they faced completing schoolwork online, Mrs. Massy and her program were able to continue publishing their news magazine and their yearbook. This type of diligence encouraged by Mrs. Massy has earned the publications a number 45 and number 1 spot in the *Pace-maker* Top 100.

Susan Massy's love and dedication to her community has made her an integral part of educational journalism in our state. Mrs. Massy has received an Individual Honor of Recognition from the National Student Press Association (NSPA), a Charles R. O'Malley Award for Excellence in Teaching, and a Journalism Education Association (JEA) Lifetime Achievement Award.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating Susan Massy on her illustrious career. I

wish her happiness in her well-deserved retirement with her husband, David, their daughters Caitlin and Erika, and Clover, their rescue dog.

HONORING SERGEANT (RET.) JOHN WAYNE JEFFRIES

HON. DIANA HARSHBARGER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 2023

Mrs. HARSHBARGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my constituent Sgt. (Ret.) John Wayne Jeffries of Mountain City, Tennessee for his distinguished service to the U.S. Marine Corps.

A member of Alpha Co 1st BLT 4th Marines, 3rd Marine Division, Sgt. Jeffries arrived in Vietnam in the fall of 1967 to fight on the front lines of the conflict in the search and destroy battalion. His tour of duty took him throughout Vietnam, from Con Thien to Khe Sanh, and many fire bases in between. To conclude his deployment in 1968, his battalion was sent into the DMZ to destroy an NVA battalion consisting of 300, which was actually an NVA division of 2,000.

Sgt. Jeffries' battalion fought for many days and nights, with little food and even less sleep. Join me in thanking Sgt. Jeffries and the men he fought with for their service and may their sacrifice to our Nation not be forgotten.

HONORING UNITED HELPERS FOR THEIR 125 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE NORTH COUNTRY

HON. ELISE M. STEFANIK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 2023

Ms. STEFANIK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize United Helpers for their 125 years of giving aid to those in need across the North Country.

United Helpers is a non-profit organization that currently provides medical, physical, and emotional assistance to over 1,000 North Country residents each day. The organization was created in 1898 when 10 women banded together to address the major issue of child homelessness in their local community. By 1902, the group had incorporated, created a constitution, and completed construction on the United Helpers Home located in Ogdensburg, New York. While the home was originally built to house only indigent youths, it expanded rapidly over the next fifty years to house newborns and elderly men and women as well. Throughout the twentieth century, United Helpers continued to expand their services, reacting to local and national tragedies with a deep desire to provide aid to those who find themselves in hopeless situations.

For over a century, the organization has provided care for those who were impacted by unprecedented times and has always sought to provide value to their community in any way possible. During the great Depression, the home saw a drastic influx in those requiring help, and During World War II, many of those same residents assisted the war effort by sew-

ing bandages, writing supportive notes to soldiers, and planting victory gardens. The organization has continued to evolve as the needs of the community have shifted, and in 2019, they reorganized their services into three branches; rehabilitation & senior care, behavioral health & life skills, and independent senior living. Through selfless and compassionate acts, United Helpers have left an undeniable mark on communities and individuals across the North Country. Their organization continues to grow and become ever more successful in their mission to contribute necessary and vital services to individuals and families in need.

On behalf of New York's 21st District, I would like to congratulate United Helpers on their 125 years of extraordinary service to North Country residents, and I would like to thank every community member who has supported the organization's mission to help those in need.

RECOGNIZING THE 115TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE U.S. ARMY RESERVE

HON. ANDY KIM

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 2023

Mr. KIM of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 115th anniversary of the founding of the United States Army Reserve.

For generations, our servicemembers have leveraged a wide array of professional skills, educational backgrounds, and expertise all while serving in uniform. In cities and towns across America, the U.S. Army Reserve has always been comprised of brave, strong, purposeful men and women with great passions, talents, and abilities.

Throughout our history whether it was the Cold War, Korea, Vietnam, the Middle East, Afghanistan, or the Global War on Terror, the Army Reserve has been ready to serve at a moment's notice. Through crises, operations, emergencies, and natural disasters, their service has made impacts on so many people.

Since the activation of the Medical Reserve 115 years ago, the United States has mobilized more than one million Army Reserve soldiers in defense of the country. On any given day, more than 20,000 Citizen Soldiers are assigned across the Department of Defense or mobilized in support of Combatant Commands around the globe. Thousands more participate in overseas deployment training or annual joint exercises that strengthen our alliances and partnerships around the world.

As we navigate ever-evolving challenges, the steadfastness of the Army Reserve is critical to our national security apparatus. Harnessing broad civilian expertise in areas like artificial intelligence, cyber, and logistics is vital in providing every advantage possible.

These servicemembers begin their next 115 years of service as one of the most experienced forces in our Nation's history, and I am grateful for the service of each and every one of them. I look forward to continuing to support Army Reserve servicemembers in achieving their mission of—"Ready Now," and "Shaping Tomorrow!"