

Morton H. Abramowitz. I ask my colleagues to join me in offering our sincere condolences to the family he leaves behind.

IN RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL
PREECLAMPSIA AWARENESS
MONTH

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2013

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the end of the first Preeclampsia Awareness Month.

Preeclampsia is a life-threatening disorder that can occur during pregnancy or the postpartum period and is one of the leading causes of maternal mortality and morbidity. Each day hundreds of women and babies are affected by this condition, which is marked by a rapid rise in blood pressure that can lead to seizure, stroke, organ failure or death. Any pregnant woman is at risk, but symptoms are often dismissed as typical pregnancy complaints. Knowing the warning signs can help lead to more timely diagnoses and improve health outcomes for both the woman and her child.

Unfortunately, few people are adequately aware and informed of the risks. That is why I worked with my colleagues Representative ROYBAL-ALLARD and Representative MOORE to add Preeclampsia Awareness Month to the National Health Observances Calendar.

We must improve the full scope of maternal health and need continued research to advance the field and improve the standard of care. In the meantime, we must build awareness to ensure women understand preeclampsia and are prepared to appropriately respond to warning signs.

Together we can eliminate preventable maternal death and disability by aligning resources, tools, and knowledge to address our most troublesome challenges. And this is exactly what the California Maternal Quality Care Collaborative is doing in my home state. Just this year the Preeclampsia Collaborative began to help hospitals manage preeclampsia, reduce complications, and improve care for patients. I hope that as preeclampsia awareness grows this will be one of many initiatives across the country focused on helping providers deliver comprehensive, high quality maternal healthcare.

Thank you to the Preeclampsia Foundation and the many groups who worked tirelessly on behalf of women across the country to secure a national recognition. I am proud to be able to help commemorate the end of the first ever Preeclampsia Awareness Month and excited to see what the future brings.

HONORING RABBI ZVI
DERSHOWITZ

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2013

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Rabbi Zvi Dershowitz of Los Angeles, on the occasion of his 85th birthday. On

this happy occasion, it is a privilege for me to honor Rabbi Dershowitz, who I came to know through his leadership in the Los Angeles Jewish community and whose life-long contributions have made their mark in so many areas—Jewish youth and adult education, the struggle to free Soviet Jewry, advocacy on behalf of Iranian Jewish immigrants fleeing Iran, and more. Through his years as teacher, camp director, rabbi, counselor, and human rights advocate, he has touched many thousands of lives.

Perhaps it was his own experience as a refugee that influenced so much of the work Rabbi Dershowitz would later engage in on behalf of those fleeing oppression. When Zvi, whose Czech name was Hugo, was 10 years old, Germany invaded Czechoslovakia. Young Zvi's grandfather Sholem gathered the family and said, "Hitler is different. You have to leave." The family left the country on the last day of 1938, thirty-three days before Hitler's forces marched into the industrial city of Brno, the city where he was born and enjoyed his childhood. On February 2nd, 1939, with his parents Aaron and Ruth and sister Lili, the family moved to Williamsburg, a neighborhood in the Brooklyn borough of New York City. There he grew up, learning English, studying, and playing kickball.

Zvi spent his spare time working to support the nascent State of Israel. In 1949, he spent a year of leadership training, working and studying in Jerusalem. Zvi helped refugees from Yemen and elsewhere settle into the newly independent State of Israel.

Inspired by his parents' love for Israel and Judaism, Zvi came back to Brooklyn and attended Mesivta Torah Vodaath and received his rabbinical ordination in 1953.

Rabbi Dershowitz is married to Tova. He met his bride of nearly 60 years recruiting for staff for Camp Soleil in Ithaca, New York. Guitelle Tova Russekoff, originally from Scranton, Pennsylvania, was a student at Jewish Theological Seminary Teacher's Institute at the time they met. They married and settled in Morristown, New Jersey.

Rabbi Dershowitz held several pulpits, at Congregation Beth Shalom in Kansas City and Temple of Aaron in St. Paul, Minnesota. During that period, Rabbi Dershowitz was recruited to become director of Herzl Camp in Wisconsin. One of his campers was Bobby Zimmerman, who later changed his name to Bob Dylan. Rabbi Dershowitz laughs when he recalls telling the teenage Bobby to "stop banging on the piano." Years later, Dylan would become a guest at Rabbi and Tova Dershowitz's family Passover seder.

At camp, Rabbi Dershowitz's philosophy was to focus on creating an atmosphere in which campers would feel the joy of Judaism. The number of campers at Herzl Camp doubled during his tenure. In 1961, he accepted an appointment from renowned educator Shlomo Bardin to direct the Brandeis-Bardin Institute in Simi Valley.

Once in California, Rabbi Dershowitz pursued his love of Jewish education particularly with young people, at Camp Ramah in Ojai, where he served as director from 1963 to 1973. During that period, he was invited to build the adult education program at Sinai Temple in Los Angeles, one of the most well known synagogues in the country. He eventually became Associate Rabbi at Sinai Temple, a post he held for some three decades and

where he now serves as Rabbi Emeritus. Rabbi Dershowitz's tenure there witnessed much growth and vibrancy, but also leadership transitions. Throughout these challenging years for the synagogue, Rabbi Dershowitz was the glue that held the congregation together and he saw it through many achievements.

Rabbi Dershowitz has contributed to Jewish communal life in diverse ways, including serving often neglected populations. For several years he led services, singing and discussions with Alzheimer patients at an old age home, bringing joy and meaning to a special population. To this day, Rabbi Dershowitz conducts religious services at a home for the elderly while maintaining a hectic schedule, which includes teaching weekly classes at the University of Judaism, now American Jewish University.

Rabbi Dershowitz and Tova have traveled to many places around the world. At each place, they would meet with the Jewish community, become enriched by their experiences and seek to do whatever they could to be helpful. One visit to the former Soviet Union was different from their other travels, however. It was on this trip that they were able to take in a large load of books that would help Jews in Russia learn Hebrew, something that at the time was not permitted. Rabbi Dershowitz's advocacy in support of Soviet Jews continued for many years thereafter.

During his time at Sinai Temple, the synagogue witnessed an influx of Jews fleeing the Iranian Revolution. Many Jews had difficulty getting out of Iran but Rabbi Dershowitz worked with Congress and the Executive Branch and helped secure visas for countless Jews who today make up a significant and wonderful part of the synagogue. For the work he did to help them enter this country and for the work he continued to do to help integrate them into the Los Angeles community, he has become well-known and well-loved among the Persian Jewish community.

Rabbi Dershowitz remains highly engaged with Sinai's membership, officiating at the lifecycle events of many of its members.

While his professional work is rich and rewarding, his wife, children, grandchildren and great grandchild remain the top priority for Rabbi Dershowitz—and he and Tova consider them to be their greatest achievements.

It is a privilege to pay tribute to Rabbi Dershowitz, who has been an inspiration to so many in his community and around the country.

HONORING COACH DOUG WIL-
LIAMS, HEAD FOOTBALL COACH
AT GRAMBLING STATE UNIVER-
SITY

HON. RODNEY ALEXANDER

OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2013

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and commend Coach Doug Williams on his 25th anniversary as the first African American quarterback to start and also win a Super Bowl. During this historic game, Williams also received the recognition of the Most Valuable Player for his performance that led to the Washington Redskins victory over the

Denver Broncos in Super Bowl XXII. Currently, Williams serves as the head football coach at Grambling State University.

A 1978 graduate of Grambling, Williams enjoyed a stellar college career for the G-Men. Highlights from his four seasons as the team's starting quarterback include leading the Tigers to three Southern Athletic Conference championships and a compiled record of 35 wins to only five losses.

The 1977 season was especially outstanding for Williams. Along with leading the country in touchdown passes and yards, he was named All-American quarterback by the Associated Press and finished fourth in the Heisman Trophy voting. Overall, he was twice named the Black College Player of the Year and his career totals in passing yards, total offense yards, and touchdown passes were NCAA records.

Williams was selected in the first round in the 1978 NFL draft by the Tampa Bay Buccaneers. In the next four years the Buccaneers made the playoffs three times, and in 1979 Williams led the franchise, who had never won a postseason game before his arrival, to the NFC Championship game.

Williams signed with the Washington Redskins in 1986, and in Super Bowl XXII made history. He led his team to a 42–10 defeat of the Denver Broncos, where Williams threw for four touchdowns and collected post-game MVP honors.

Williams returned to Grambling in 1997, but this time as the head football coach. He left for a brief time to rejoin the Tampa Bay Buccaneers as a personnel executive and director of professional scouting. His combined stints as head coach at Grambling have facilitated three Southwestern Athletic Conference championships—the most recent coming in 2011.

He and his wife, Raunda, are the proud parents of eight children: Ashley, Adrian, Doug Jr., Jasmine, Laura, Temessia, Carmeleta, and Lee.

Williams' career has brought honor and pride to his family, friends, community, and the state of Louisiana. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him on all of his successes.

IN HONOR OF SHADY BROOK FARM

HON. MICHAEL G. FITZPATRICK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2013

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, for 100 years, members of the Fleming family have farmed Bucks County's rich soil, turning land into bountiful acres of produce for local consumption and wholesale markets. Today, the descendants of T. Herman Fleming carry on the tradition at Shady Brook Farm in Lower Makefield Township, Bucks County. In 1945, the Fleming patriarch's eldest son, Ed, took over the first farm in Andalusia and, in 1960, purchased 90 acres in rural Lower Makefield. The growing tradition continued with Ed's sons, Ed Jr. and Dave, followed by Dave's children, Dave Jr., Paul and Amy, and Wendy, the daughter of Ed Jr., at the helm. Within the circle of highways, homes and office buildings, Shady Brook Farm is a snapshot of both the historic and future farm, a destination for visitors who enjoy the Garden Center, country

fresh market and seasonal entertainment. And so we acknowledge the remarkable heritage of the Fleming family on the farm's 100th birthday, with best wishes for continued success.

HONORING SARAH H. JOHNSON

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2013

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable public servant, Mrs. Sarah H. Johnson.

Mrs. Johnson was born on March 10, 1938 in Charleston, South Carolina, to Louisa Hutchinson. She grew up in Anniston, Alabama, and attended the public schools of that city. Upon graduation from Cobb Avenue High School as valedictorian of her class, she attended Clark College in Atlanta, Georgia, for one year, at the end of which she married a ministerial student, Ned Howard Johnson. To this marriage were born four children: Geneva Louise Johnson, Ned Howard Johnson, Jr., Yvonne Elizabeth Johnson and Karen Yvette Johnson. The Johnson family moved to Greenville, Mississippi, in 1964. After she and Mr. Johnson divorced in 1967, Mrs. Johnson married Cornelius Carter on December 24, 1977, but continues to use Sarah H. Johnson as her professional name.

Mrs. Johnson is a black woman who has been active on behalf of her race and her community. She has achieved much and received numerous honors in her lifetime, foremost of which is the fact that after two successful political campaigns in 1973, she was elected the first black member of the Greenville, Mississippi, City Council.

Mrs. Johnson has held several administrative positions in local government and has been active in local and national politics. She was employed by Mississippi Action for Community Education and was area director for People's Educational Program, a county-wide Headstart program. She is a former member and vice-chairperson of the Mississippi Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights and a former member of the Continuing Committee of the International Women's Year. She served as a 1972 Fellow of the Mississippi Institute of Politics and during the Carter Administration attended affairs by invitation at the White House several times. In 1979, she ran as a part of a slate for the Public Service Commission in the Central District of Mississippi.

Aside from her interest in politics and civic affairs, Mrs. Johnson has been active in several other spheres of life. In 1974, she earned a radio licensing diploma from Elkins Institute in Memphis, Tennessee. That same year she took three Federal Communications Commission examinations and received her first-class radio operator's license. She has also graduated from the Mississippi Realtor's Institute and is currently in the process of taking exams to acquire a real-estate broker's license from the Mississippi Real Estate Commission. She is a member of Revels Memorial United Methodist Church and a former member of the Board of Church and Society, a national board of the United Methodist Church.

Among her numerous citations and awards, Mrs. Johnson was presented the Woman of

the Year Award by the Utility Club at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City on June 8, 1975. Her biography appears in *Who's Who Among Black Americans*; and she is listed in the National Roster of Black Elected Officials, Mississippi's Black Women, and the History of Blacks in Greenville, Mississippi, from 1868 to 1975. She also has a street honoring her name, Sarah Johnson, in Greenville, Mississippi.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mrs. Sarah H. Johnson for her dedication to serving others and giving back to the African American community.

A REFLECTION ON OUR NATION IN WAR

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2013

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I submit an important op-ed concerning our nation in war. Sebastian Junger is an author and documentarian whose work includes the book *War* and the film *Restrepo*, which tells the story of a platoon of U.S. soldiers in the Korengal Valley in Afghanistan.

For the past year, I have been working with Mr. Junger and Karl Marlantes, a decorated Marine veteran and accomplished author, to start a national conversation about what it means for our country to go to war. Mr. Junger's op-ed perfectly encapsulates the reason that Congressman WALTER JONES and I introduced the bipartisan bill, H.R. 1492, "To establish the Commission on America and its Veterans."

Forty-three years ago, I left the military with a heart and head full of other people's stories from the Vietnam War. As a psychiatrist, I felt the anguish and confusion that my patients experienced as they came home to a country that did not understand, or take responsibility for America's battles abroad. As Mr. Junger points out, "The country approved, financed and justified war—and sent the soldiers to fight it."

This is a nation in a perpetual state of war. Vaguely defined missions under banner of combating extremism have desensitized the American people. News comes as someone else's problem in someone else's country. Few understand how it can corrode our nation's fabric. Yet war is not something we can afford to forget.

Consider the 1991 Gulf War, a conflict that lasted for less than two months. Today, we continue to spend billions per year paying compensation, pension, and disability benefits to more than 200,000 veterans. 40,000 of those veterans struggle from long-term disabilities, some of which we are still only beginning to understand as part of "Gulf War syndrome."

Mr. Junger's reflections on war extend beyond the economic or political dimensions, though both are important for our national security. It's about our moral duty to own the wars our soldiers fight. S0634

VETERANS NEED TO SHARE THE MORAL BURDEN OF WAR

(By Sebastian Junger)

[From the Washington Post, May 24, 2013]

Recently I was a guest on a national television show, and the host expressed some indignation when I said that soldiers in Afghanistan don't much discuss the war