

President William Jefferson Clinton, Democrats in Congress and across the Nation know who they are, what they believe, and what is important to fight to achieve or preserve; maybe one day our friends across the aisle will be so lucky.

Happy Birthday, President Clinton, and thank you for all you did as the Nation's 42nd President and captain of the ship of state to make our Nation the most prosperous on earth and at peace in the world.

CELEBRATING 250 YEARS OF THE  
JOHN CORBLY MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH

**HON. GUY RESCENTIALER**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 27, 2021*

Mr. RESCENTIALER. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the John Corbly Memorial Baptist Church and congratulate them on serving God and western Pennsylvania for 250 years.

Originally called Goshen Baptist Church, what would become John Corbly Memorial Baptist Church consisted of two congregations. Meetings were held as early as 1769 on Muddy Creek and 1770 on Big Whiteley Creek. In April 1771, their first log meeting house was erected on Big Whiteley Creek in Garards Fort.

The congregation's first brick structure was completed in 1843, with the first service held on December 9 of that year. On February 24, 1907, a motion was made to rename the church in honor of John Corbly, the church's founder and former minister.

John Corbly was an Irish immigrant and prominent early settler of southwestern Pennsylvania. In, 1747, at 14, he started his life in the New World and was apprenticed to a Pennsylvania Quaker family. At the end of his term of indentured servitude, Corbly settled in Winchester, Virginia, and found God.

In Virginia, Corbly met Elder John Garrard, an emerging Baptist preacher in the area. He converted soon after their first encounter and became a reverend. His subsequent preaching was so impassioned and effective that it led to persecution from other Virginia religious groups. Reverend Corbly was consequently imprisoned for his beliefs.

Following his imprisonment, Reverend Corbly settled near Whiteley Creek with other Baptists. While he planned to practice his religion in peace, our nation's war for independence began and Reverend Corbly enlisted to fight, ultimately aiding in the founding of our nation.

After the Revolutionary War, Reverend Corbly returned home to raise his family and preach. Sadly, in May 1782, his wife and three children were killed on their way to church. Despite the incredible emotional toll, Reverend Corbly continued to preach and established 30 Baptist churches in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Kentucky before his death in 1803.

Madam Speaker, the story of the John Corbly Memorial Baptist Church is uniquely American. Their founder and original congregants endured religious persecution, the American Revolution, and the hardships of frontier life, yet maintained their commitment to the Gospel. The church has stood as a tes-

tament to their faith for 250 years and I look forward to what the next chapter has in store for their congregation and community.

RECOGNIZING ROBERT MAJOR  
STAFFORD FOR HIS SERVICE TO  
THE UNITED STATES

**HON. JACK BERGMAN**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 27, 2021*

Mr. BERGMAN. Madam Speaker, it is my honor to recognize Robert Major Stafford, who devoted his life to serving our country and his community. Through his tireless work ethic and dedication, Robert has left a lasting effect on those he helped in both the military and his community.

Regardless of Robert's multiple life-altering injuries, he has consistently served the public with honor and is an amazing role model for his community. After suffering a partial loss of sight at a young age, Robert was ineligible to be deployed overseas. This did not stand in his way of pursuing a life of service, and Robert went on to be stationed at both Camp Ellis and Camp Grant in the 1940s. During his time there, he worked at the hospital caring for patients, managed a bowling alley, and worked at Caterpillar making belly pans for U.S. Army tanks. Even with his partial loss of sight, he was awarded the marksman badge for his incredible shooting accuracy and received the rank of TEC 5 during his time in the Army. Following his service, he and his wife, Dorothy Wills, moved to the Upper Peninsula and raised eleven children in Iron River, Michigan.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of my constituents, I ask you to join me in honoring the service of Robert Major Stafford. Michiganders can take great pride in knowing their state is home to such a selfless leader.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF  
FORMER REPRESENTATIVE  
DOUG APPLLEGATE

**HON. MARCY KAPTUR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 27, 2021*

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a fine gentleman who was not just a former colleague, but also a fellow Buckeye, and a dear friend.

Congressman Doug Applegate of Steubenville, Ohio, served nine terms in the House from 1977 until 1994. Sadly, Doug passed away on August 7 at the age of 93.

For nearly two decades, Representative Applegate ably and honorably represented eastern Ohio's 18th Congressional District. He and his beloved wife Betty were indefatigable in their fierce advocacy for their constituents. Doug was particularly gifted in his representation of his industrial and mining region and his advocacy for the steelworkers, coal miners, and veterans who called their shared Appalachian region "home." I can recall travelling to Steubenville and viewing the industry that propelled its economy atop the Ohio river 33 miles from Pittsburgh.

Doug served as a Member and then chair of the Veterans Affairs Subcommittee on Com-

ensation, Veterans, and Insurance. He never stopped championing their cause. Representative Applegate was responsible for passing a \$150 a month benefit increase for World War I pensioners and their spouses.

He also fought for raises in disability and other allowances and benefits that improved the quality of life for our heroic members in uniform.

When I was first elected to Congress and achieved appointment to the House Veterans Affairs Committee, I remember the poignant debate about Agent Orange and why Vietnam veterans should receive medical eligibility at the Department of Veterans Affairs for diagnosis and treatment of illnesses, including soft tissue cancers, they were developing due to exposure to Agent Orange. Long debate occurred in the Committee at that time as to who then this was possibly afflicting because irrefutable scientific studies had not been completed at that point in time. Doug Applegate turned the debate to positive support of Vietnam veterans self-examining themselves to determine their medical conditions by saying "There is a difference between what is scientifically provable and morally right." From that point onward, the VA covered Agent Orange diagnostic tests and treatments for Agent Orange. Doug Applegate never yielded when it came to America's veterans and he stood his ground.

Toward the end of his career, he was instrumental in ensuring Veterans Affairs became a department-level agency—allowing our heroes to receive the attention and care they deserve.

I also vividly remember his scorching denunciation of unfair trade policies, such as when he introduced legislation in 1986 to punish countries skirting steel import rules and harming American workers. He was a fighter for the working pension and the middle class. I miss his passion in these chambers.

As his tenure drew to a close, Representative Applegate was praised by his colleagues and constituents for his work to secure hundreds of millions of dollars in federal funds for Ohio, and the diligence he displayed in serving the residents of the 18th District.

While many today did not have the privilege of working alongside Representative Doug Applegate, he provides a model for us all to follow on behalf of the people of Ohio. I thank him for his honorable and faithful service, and offer my deepest condolences to his family, loved ones, and the constituents to whom he dedicated his best years. May the angels carry him close to his beloved Betty.

HONORING THE 100TH BIRTHDAY  
OF MS. SUE LOTT

**HON. JEFF DUNCAN**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 27, 2021*

Mr. DUNCAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 100th birthday of Ms. Sue Lott. Throughout her life, Ms. Lott has seen 18 different presidents and many changes in the world. Growing up during the Great Depression, Ms. Lott learned the importance of simplicity and hard work, where many of her days were spent tying strings around June bugs for fun and picking butter beans with her sister to trade for ice cream. Other days, she would

work with her family all day to make a mere 50 cents. Ms. Lott worked as a seamstress as she grew older, and during World War II, she was one of many women who kept the country going while the men served in the war. She worked for many years at Regal Mills, sewing diapers.

Although Ms. Lott never had her own children, her many nieces and nephews and members of the community consider her to be a mother and grandmother. She is an active member of Providence Baptist Church in Hodges, SC, and her love for others and the Lord radiates around her wherever she goes. Ms. Lott loves to cook, garden, and read a good book. Throughout the isolation of the pandemic, Ms. Lott's main source of joy and comfort was reading. She lived most of her adult life in Greenwood, SC, and has since returned to her birthplace, as a resident of Saluda Nursing Home. Her impact is seen everywhere in the community, and I am proud to represent and serve constituents as impactful as those like Ms. Sue Lott.

On behalf of the Third District of South Carolina, I would like to wish Ms. Sue Lott a very happy 100th birthday and thank her for her many dedicated years to our community.

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#### HONORING CARLA BROWN

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#### HON. TROY A. CARTER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 27, 2021*

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize a member of the Baton Rouge community.

Nurse Carla Brown has been going door to door in her "clinic on wheels,"—her car—providing COVID vaccinations.

As of now, she and her partners have vaccinated over 2,000 people.

To Mrs. Brown, this fight is personal.

Her husband David died from COVID-19 after weeks on a ventilator.

He was a two-time cancer survivor. He survived a gunshot wound to the face.

But COVID was what took his life.

Since then, Nurse Brown has turned her grief into action, using her time off to provide vaccination house calls to underserved communities like North Baton Rouge.

Louisiana has one of the lowest vaccination rates in the country, so her work is truly saving lives.

Mrs. Brown tells people, "If there were a vaccine when my David was alive, he would be here."

I thank Carla Brown for her service to our community.

To all Americans, please hear this brave nurse's message: Get vaccinated.

URGING AWARD OF CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL TO PRESIDENT LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON FOR HIS EXTRAORDINARY RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT IN THE FIELD OF DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

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#### HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 27, 2021*

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in remembrance of one of the true giants of American history and politics, Lyndon Baines Johnson, the 36th President of the United States, who was born 113 years ago today, August 27. It might be fair to say that I have quoted the wise words of President Abraham Lincoln on this floor perhaps more than any other Member and my appreciation and profound gratitude for leadership of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who led our country out of the Great Depression and into an economic and military superpower, to victory in World War II, and whose New Deal transformed the way Americans live and work for the better, is unsurpassed.

But next to these two greatest of all American presidents, in my view shared by millions, stands Lyndon Baines Johnson, the visionary and architect of the Great Society, which centered federal policy on the growth and human development of the individual, providing educational and economic opportunity to all persons of all races, genders, and creeds living in every rural and urban community in every region of the nation. As I will discuss, the acclaimed Pulitzer Prize winner and preeminent historian and biographer, Robert Caro, is exactly right when he wrote that with the single exception of Abraham Lincoln, Lyndon Johnson was the greatest champion of the poor and underprivileged in the history of the Republic and was the President "who wrote mercy and justice into the statute books by which America was governed."

That is why earlier this year I introduced H.R. 115, legislation awarding the Congressional Gold Medal to President Lyndon Baines Johnson, whose vision and leadership secured passage of the landmark Voting Rights Act of 1965, the Social Security Amendments Act (Medicare) of 1965, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Higher Education Act of 1965, the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1965, to name just a handful of the more than 180 laws that have done so much to shape American society in the 21st Century. The awarding of the Congressional Gold Medal is long overdue recognition of the remarkable record of achievement in the field of domestic affairs of the person most responsible for several of the nation's landmark laws that mark their 56th anniversary this year.

Madam Speaker, as a Member of Congress from the Tenth Congressional District of Texas, as Majority Leader of the U.S. Senate, Vice President and President of the United States, Lyndon Baines Johnson's domestic accomplishments in the fields of civil rights, education, and economic opportunity rank among the greatest achievements of the past century. As President, Lyndon Johnson proposed, championed, led to passage, and signed into law on August 6, 1965 the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which swept away barriers impeding

millions of Americans from meaningful participation in American political life. On July 30, 1965, President Johnson signed into law the Social Security Amendments Act of 1965, which we today know as Medicare, which has transformed the delivery of health care in the United States and which, along with Social Security, reduced the rate of poverty among the elderly from 28.5 percent in 1966 to 9.1 percent in 2012.

On July 2, 1964 President Johnson secured passage and signed into law the most sweeping civil rights legislation since Reconstruction, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination in employment, education, and public accommodations based on race, color, religion, or national origin.

On November 8, 1965, President Johnson signed into law the Higher Education Act, which provided need-based financial aid to students in the form of scholarships, work-study grants, and loans, and thus for the first time made higher education more accessible to populations of persons who were previously unable to attend college because of economic circumstances.

On October 3, 1965, President Johnson signed into law the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1965, which transformed the nation's immigration system by abolishing the racially based quota system that had defined American immigration policy for the previous four decades and replaced it with a policy whose central purpose was family reunification, with a preference for immigrants with specific skillsets.

Madam Speaker, Lyndon Baines Johnson began his working life as a teacher and debate coach in the poor Hispanic community in the South Texas town of Cotulla, where poverty was so bad that he recalled seeing "Mexican children going through a garbage pile, shaking the coffee grounds from the grapefruit rinds and sucking the rinds for the juice that was left, a sight he never forgot, and which fueled his passion and commitment to ending poverty in America. This teacher who became president served his country in numerous, distinguished ways, including as Lt. Commander in the U.S. Navy during World War II, as a Member of both houses of Congress, as Vice President of the United States, and as the 36th President of the United States. Lyndon Baines Johnson was born on August 27, 1908, in Stonewall, Texas.

In 1927, he enrolled in Southwest Texas State Teachers College at San Marcos, Texas (Texas State University-San Marcos) and graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in August 1930. After graduation he taught at Pearsall High School in Pearsall, Texas, and taught public speaking at Sam Houston High School in Houston, Texas, where in the spring of 1931, his debate team won the district championship. In a special election in 1937, Johnson won the U.S. House of Representatives seat representing the 10th Congressional District of Texas, defeating nine other candidates, and would be re-elected to a full term in the 76th Congress and to each succeeding Congress until 1948.

After the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, Johnson became the first Member of Congress to volunteer for active duty in the armed forces (U.S. Navy), reporting for active duty on December 9, 1941. Johnson received the Silver Star from General