

The company clawed out of the economic hard times before exporting scrap iron to international markets. CMC also contributed hard work and necessary services to America's war effort during WWII. As Americans were instructed to take all scrap metal to be recycled for guns, tanks and ships, CMC used this as a means of helping and becoming part of the massive surge in manufacturing and producing on behalf of the war effort.

Structural Metals Inc. (SMI) played a significant part in CMC's success by aiding its domestic presence. SMI was founded in Seguin, Texas and was a building block for CMC's domestic steel manufacturing operations. CMC became the first secondary metals company to be listed on a major stock exchange in 1960. In 1963 CMC obtained a stake in SMI and entered into steel manufacturing. In the 1970s and 1980s CMC added several other aspects of the steel industry to its already impressive resume. With such expansion and growth CMC became a Fortune 500 company and never looked back. Again, I'm thankful to have a company with such history within my district.

Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to recognize the 100th anniversary of the Commercial Metals Company. I ask all of my distinguished colleagues to join me in celebrating this milestone in the company's history.

IN RECOGNITION OF MR. RICHARD  
POST

**HON. ERIC SWALWELL**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 15, 2015*

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of an exemplary scientist, Richard Post. Post was a remarkable physicist and inventor at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) in Livermore, California.

Post was a passionate inventor who had his name on over 34 patents. In the 1970s he introduced the possibility of lightweight composites that could possibly store great amounts of renewable energy. In recent years, his research focused primarily on methods of storing renewable energy in a flywheel. Post's research sought to combat global warming by using flywheels to make renewable energy sources more accessible and affordable.

Post's extraordinary career spanned over 60 years. After World War II, when Post was stationed at the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory and assigned to Pearl Harbor, he completed his graduate studies at Pomona College and earned a Ph.D. in physics in 1950 from Stanford University.

Post spent a year at what would become Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, working with Nobel Prize winners and noted nuclear physicist Herb York, who would become LLNL's first director. Post followed York to LLNL just months after the lab opened in 1952. In 1978 he received the prestigious James Clerk Maxwell Prize in Plasma Physics.

Post will long be remembered for his contribution to sustainable energy and his work and efforts will be continued by his colleagues at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. I

invited my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of Dr. Richard Post.

CELEBRATING THE 132ND ANNI-  
VERSARY OF EBENEZER BAP-  
TIST CHURCH

**HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 15, 2015*

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 132nd anniversary of Ebenezer Baptist Church.

Reverend Lewis Henry Bailey, a freed slave, founded Ebenezer Baptist Church. After being separated from his family in Alexandria, Virginia, Lewis Henry Bailey was sold into slavery and spent all of his youth and early adulthood as a slave in the state of Texas. Upon his return to Alexandria, Virginia, after obtaining his freedom, Lewis Henry Bailey was reunited with his mother, not far from where he was sold into slavery. Bailey found employment with a railroad company and later graduated from Wayland College. In 1882, he was ordained as an itinerant minister at Ebenezer Baptist Church in Alexandria. With aspirations of sharing the Gospel with residents of the Town of Occoquan, Reverend Bailey walked to and from the town to hold religious services for the black members of the community. In appreciation of his tireless efforts, white members of the community provided land for a church and a place for Reverend Bailey to live. The Clerk of the Court for Prince William County approved the deed on March 8, 1883, and Ebenezer Baptist Church celebrates its anniversary on the first Sunday of March in recognition of this momentous occasion.

Bailey started the New School in Occoquan, serving as a precursor to the establishment of the New School Baptist Church, which later became Ebenezer Baptist Church. The cornerstone of the church was laid on the first Sunday in May 1883 and the building was dedicated in 1885. Reverend Bailey, who had long been the inspiration and driving force for the establishment of this church, led the congregation from 1885–1891. The church has endured setbacks and faced community challenges during its 132 year history. After the original church structure burned to the ground in 1923, Ebenezer Baptist Church was rebuilt in 1924 where it remains today in the same historical site. Ebenezer Baptist Church leadership and its members have played key roles in both promoting civic justice and raising awareness throughout Prince William County. The church was instrumental in the integration of the county's public schools in the 1960s. I was honored to include the oral histories of three members of Ebenezer Baptist Church in my recent Northern Virginia Civil Rights Archive project.

Throughout its history, Ebenezer Baptist Church has been led by pastors who have served the church and the congregation faithfully. It is my honor to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the names of the governing pastors of Ebenezer Baptist Church since its founding in 1883: Reverend Lewis Henry Bailey, Reverend Wesley Jackson, Reverend J. E. Peterson, Reverend Francis Eager Pree,

Reverend Bush, Reverend Roots, Reverend Reuben Hall and Reverend J.E. Morris. Most recently, on June 23, 1990, Reverend Charles A. Lundy was called to the pulpit to lead the church.

Under Reverend Lundy's leadership, Ebenezer Baptist Church has flourished. Due to significant membership growth from 120 to over 800 members in recent years, weekly worship at Ebenezer Baptist Church has been relocated to Telegraph Road to accommodate a growing church family.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in celebrating the 132nd anniversary of Ebenezer Baptist Church and in thanking the church and congregation for their contributions to our community.

RECOGNIZING THE 40TH ANNIVER-  
SARY OF CAMBODIAN DAY OF  
REMEMBRANCE

**HON. MIKE QUIGLEY**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 15, 2015*

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, as this April marks the 40th anniversary of the brutal Khmer Rouge regime's rise to power in Cambodia, I join Cambodian Americans to commemorate this tragedy in the community's past. As we solemnly recognize this moment for many we can also look at the hopeful future that lies ahead for the Cambodian American community.

The Khmer Rouge regime seized power in Cambodia four decades ago on April 17, 1975 and began a four year long reign of terror and systematic genocide. Upwards of 3.4 million innocent men, women, and children lost their lives at mass grave sites now known as the Killing Fields. Thousands of refugees escaped these atrocities and were given sanctuary in the United States; many came to the state of Illinois.

Thanks to the Cambodian Association of Illinois and our strong Cambodian-American community here in the United States, we are aware of the Cambodian genocide and its devastating effects. Organizations such as the Cambodian American Heritage Museum and the Killing Field Memorial carry out the vital mission of ensuring that we do not forget the atrocities of this period. The Cambodian community is committed to remembering and paying tribute to those lost in the Killing Fields while enhancing the public's awareness of these atrocities and healing the survivors and their families.

As Illinois and other states recognize April 17th as the Cambodian Day of Remembrance, I rise today to join my Cambodian American friends to commemorate the atrocities of the Killing Fields and to provide comfort and hope to the victims' families. Let us take this moment to recognize that group-targeted violence and bigotry still exist in nations across the world, and we cannot ignore its presence.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in solidarity with the Cambodian-American community in remembering those who were lost to the Khmer Rouge regime and in recognizing our hope for a more peaceful future.