

contemporary situations. The event culminates with the Top Ten teams conducting their mock hearings right here on Capitol Hill in either a Senate or House hearing room.

I am proud to say that Indiana teams have made the Top Ten almost every year the competition has been held; and this year will mark Hamilton Southeastern High School's second trip to the Top Ten. I ask all my colleagues to join me in recognizing the outstanding Hoosiers of Hamilton Southeastern High School, students and staff, for their hard work and dedication to academic excellence. And I ask my colleagues to join with me to congratulate the Hamilton Southeastern High School Team—Teacher Jill Baisinger, and students, Kellie Devore-Gogola; Adam Gauthier; Alex Gillham; Caitlin Graovac; John Holt; Alana Kane; Matthew Knafel; Jaclyn Lauer; Matthew Lymbropoulos; Mark Mace; Samuel Morgan; Eric Ogle; Jonathan Sorg; Julia Strzeskowski; and Mitchell West—for their outstanding performance at the 2009 "We the People" contest. I look forward to next year's competition when I'm sure that Hamilton Southeastern High School will not only be back in the Top Ten but win it all.

HONORING NANCY OLMSTEAD

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2009

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Nancy Olmstead for her dedication to her family and community. Mrs. Olmstead passed away on Saturday, May 30, 2009 at her home in Madera, California after a long battle with cancer.

Nancy Olmstead was born in Des Moines, Iowa to Cecil and Ethel Olson. She worked for Sears for a number of years. In 1970 she went into the insurance business. During her twenty-five-year career in the insurance business, she was a member and past president of the Fresno Life Underwriters Association. Mrs. Olmstead was also an active member of the Madera Republican Party and the California Republican Party.

Mrs. Olmstead is preceded in death by her parents and her brothers, Richard and Jerry Olson. She is survived by her husband, John Olmstead; her daughter, Diana Nole of Fresno; her son, Rodney Ede of Springfield, Oregon; and granddaughter, Jennifer Nole of Fresno.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to posthumously honor Nancy Olmstead. I invite my colleagues to join me in honoring her life and wishing the best for her family.

TRIBUTE TO MASTER SERGEANT. DOUGLAS A. RUSTAN

HON. TOM LATHAM

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2009

Mr. LATHAM. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize MSG Douglas A. Rustan of Ayrshire, Iowa, as a recipient of a Bronze Star Medal for heroic achievement during combat operations in support of Operation Iraqi Free-

dom. The Bronze Star is the fourth highest award that the Department of Defense gives for bravery, heroism, and meritorious service.

Master Sergeant. Rustan earned the Bronze Star while serving at an overseas forward operating base. Master Sergeant. Rustin, a 1982 graduate of Ayrshire High School, is a senior intelligence analyst with 20 years of military service and is assigned to the 70th Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance Wing, Fort Meade, Laurel, Maryland.

I commend MSG Douglas A. Rustan's courageousness and service to our great nation. His sacrifices go above and beyond what we are asked of as citizens of this nation. I am honored to represent Master Sergeant. Rustan in the United States Congress and I know that all of the members of this body join me in thanking him for his service to this great nation and wishing him the best in his future service.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF MR. ROBERT ERASTUS HANKS

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2009

Mr. BONNER. Madam Speaker, the city of Mobile and indeed the entire state of Alabama recently lost a dear friend, and I rise today to honor him and pay tribute to his memory.

Mr. Robert Hanks, known to his many friends as Coach Hanks or Colonel Hanks, was a Jones Mill native and became a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy. He was in command of the landing craft aboard the USS *Adair* and took part in the invasions Okinawa, Leyte and Luzon in the Philippines. He earned Bronze Stars for his service.

Following the war, Mr. Hanks returned to Alabama and began a 32 year teaching, coaching, and administration career at Mobile's University Military School (UMS). He earned Master's Degrees in Physical Education and School Administration from the University of Alabama, and while at UMS, he served as a history teacher, football and basketball coach, assistant superintendent, and superintendent.

As headmaster, Mr. Hanks supervised the transition from UMS to UMS Preparatory School. He was also a devoted member of Dauphin Way Baptist Church for 60 years where he served as Sunday School director and chairman of the deacons. His influence of integrity, honor, and self discipline shaped the lives of hundreds of individuals.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in remembering a dedicated community leader and friend to many throughout Alabama. Mr. Robert Hanks will be deeply missed by his family—his wife of 66 years, Katherlin Hanks; his sister, Robbie McEachern; his daughter, Kathy Gault; his son, Dr. Robert Hanks; his grandchildren, Jennifer Dodge, Amy Coggin, Brian Hanks, and Dr. Meredith Gault; his great-grandchildren, Logan, Kate and Abby Dodge, and John Mark, Audrey and Julianne Coggin—as well as the countless friends he leaves behind.

Our thoughts and prayers are with them all at this difficult time.

IN TRIBUTE TO DABNEY MONTGOMERY, AN AMERICAN HERO

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2009

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Dabney Montgomery, a member of the ground crew of the Tuskegee Airmen, who later served as a bodyguard for Martin Luther King during the historic 1965 march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama. Mr. Montgomery is being honored by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local 237, at an event in my district on Friday, June 5, 2009. Mr. Montgomery is a retired New York City Housing Authority housing assistant.

Mr. Montgomery was born in Selma, Alabama in 1923. He was inducted into the armed forces in 1943 and underwent basic training in Biloxi, Mississippi, followed by a course in the mechanics of army supplies at Camp Lee, Virginia. He was one of three men in his course who were selected for the Army Air Corps in Oscoda, Michigan. By the time he arrived in Michigan, the unit was already packing to ship out. He was assigned to the 1051st Company of the 96th Air Service group, in charge of making sure that the units were supplied with food and clothing.

Tuskegee Institute was awarded the U.S. Army Air Corps contract to help train America's first Black military aviators because it had already invested in the development of an airfield, had a proven civilian pilot training program and its graduates performed highest on flight aptitude exams. The project was considered an experiment because it was designed to refute a racist 1920s theory that suggested that blacks could not tolerate the sharp curves and dives that were needed to fly a fighter plane. Eleanor Roosevelt was much impressed by the pilots she met at the Tuskegee Institute in 1941, and persuaded her husband to use these talented men in combat missions. With nearly 1,000 pilots and as many as 19,000 support personnel ranging from mechanics to nurses, the Tuskegee Airmen were credited with shooting down more than 100 enemy aircraft. Their success paved the way for today's integrated armed forces.

Some members of the Tuskegee Airmen went home and lived quiet lives. Mr. Montgomery went on to become actively involved in the civil rights movement. Mr. Montgomery first met Martin Luther King, Jr. as a student in Boston where Mr. Montgomery studied. They shared the same godmother.

In 1965, Mr. Montgomery was living in New York City, working as a social service investigator for the Welfare Department. One night he saw a news broadcast of blacks being beaten and gassed in Alabama for wanting to vote. Outraged that this could happen in America, he decided to return to Selma to take part in the protests. He took a leave of absence from his job, and arrived in Selma on the bus. He didn't tell his parents or his friends that he was in town, but went directly to the Brown Chapel AME Church, the march headquarters.

Mr. Montgomery had experienced Alabama's discriminatory registration practices himself, and remembers the anger and frustration he felt at being denied the right to vote.