

from 1851 until his death in 1874. While I am honored to serve the people of Massachusetts from the physical desk once occupied by Senator Sumner, I rise today in recognition of Charles Sumner's tireless and often solitary quest for racial equality, education reform, and social justice.

By all accounts, Senator Sumner was one of this body's greatest orators; Sumner didn't give speeches, he unleashed them. According to Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Sumner delivered remarks "like a cannoneer ramming down cartridges." The target of Sumner's verbal fusillade was almost always injustice, especially slavery and the men and institutions that sought to expand or perpetuate it. Yet, even among fellow mid-19th century abolitionists, Charles Sumner's views on racial equality were considered utopian. Years before the Emancipation Proclamation, Sumner called for the abolition of slavery. Decades before the 15th amendment declared that the "right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude" and nearly a century before the Voting Rights Act, Sumner insisted that all Black men should have the rights of citizenship.

Charles Sumner was not born into a powerful or wealthy Massachusetts family; his upbringing in Boston was at best modest. Yet his parents insisted that Charles receive the best education available, and he was fortunate enough to attend the acclaimed Boston Latin School, where he excelled and went on to receive degrees from Harvard College and Harvard Law School. Sumner spent his late twenties travelling through Europe and England, where his intellect and education impressed leading officials with whom he formed lasting relationships that proved invaluable to the Union years later when Sumner served on the Foreign Relations Committee.

In May of 1856, Sumner became the victim of one of the most unfortunate incidents in Senate history. Days after Sumner delivered a vitriolic speech against Kansas-Nebraska Act coauthor Andrew Pickens Butler, the South Carolina Senator's nephew, a Member of the House of Representatives, approached Sumner while he was sitting at his Senate desk and beat him unconscious with a metal tipped cane. The attack left Sumner gravely injured, and he did not return to the Senate for 3 years. Sumner's "Crime Against Kansas" speech, and the violent retribution for it, further eroded the already strained relations between representatives of free and slave States. In his day, Senator Charles Sumner was considered an extreme, a wild-eyed dreamer whose vision of a society free of institutional racism seemed as unachievable as it was radical. Today, 200 years after his birth, we are the heirs of Charles Sumner's vision. Dozens of streets, schools, and towns

across our country bear the name of this outspoken Senator from Massachusetts.

Today, the issue of education reform looms large in our Nation's consciousness. Too many of our public school systems are failing our children. We would be wise to look at the legacy of Senator Sumner. He was one of his era's most vocal advocates for high-quality public schools and argued in the Massachusetts courts for the integration of the Commonwealth's schools. He based his argument on the—at the time—novel concept that the inferior schools to which many children were relegated had lasting effects on their development. In fact, a century later this very argument would underpin our Nation's most famous civil rights case. In 1954, a young Black girl named Linda Brown was prevented from enrolling in an all-White public school that was much closer to her home than the all-Black school she was forced to attend. Her father joined a class action suit against the city's school board, and the resulting case would forever transform American society. The city was Topeka, KS. The case was *Brown v. Board of Education*. Ironically, the school where she had been denied was known as the Sumner Elementary School. Peering down from somewhere on high, Senator Sumner must have been pleased that injustice was not allowed to stand in his name.

At the time of his death in 1874, Sumner was still agitating for school reform and Federal legislation to repeal all discriminatory laws against Blacks and the tens of thousands of Asians who had immigrated to America and helped build our transcontinental railroad system. The late Senator Robert C. Byrd, a noted historian of the Senate, once wrote, "After Clay, Calhoun and Webster, no nineteenth-century senator stood higher on the political horizon than did Charles Sumner, nor did any garner more praise, condemnation and controversy than that eloquent Massachusetts senator." Today, I am proud to celebrate the bicentennial of Sumner's birth and his incredible service in the U.S. Senate.●

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### TRIBUTE TO DARRELL BELL

● Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, today I congratulate Darrell Bell for his recent appointment as the U.S. Marshal for the District of Montana. I was pleased to see my colleagues unanimously support the nomination of such an outstanding public servant, and I am confident he will serve the State of Montana admirably. As the former Deputy Chief of Police for the City of Billings—Montana's largest community—Darrell possesses the qualities necessary to successfully lead Montana's U.S. Marshal's Office.

For the last three and a half decades, Darrell has served Montana's law en-

forcement community with passion and expertise. Since 2006, Darrell has served as a criminal investigator for the Montana Department of Justice, Gambling Control Division. Darrell served over 30 years with the Billings Police Department, including 5 years as the Deputy Chief of Police. Originally from Joliet, Darrell graduated from the Montana Law Enforcement Academy and began his career with the Billings Police Department as a patrolman in 1974. Working his way up the ranks, Darrell has served as a sergeant and then lieutenant of the Operations Division as well as captain for the Investigations, Training, and Support Services Division. Upon the request of the Billings city administrator in 2005, then-Deputy Chief of Police Bell stepped in to become the Interim Chief of Police. Darrell has served Montana and his community on the executive boards for High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas and the Montana Chiefs of Police.

I received an outpouring of support for Darrell when he was nominated. After reading just a couple of these outstanding letters, I knew that we had the right man for the job. Darrell's peers described him as the "consummate professional," a "first-class leader," and as a person who "is not afraid to sit down face to face and debate an issue to find a resolution." One letter stated that he "leads by example and many people find his enthusiasm and dedication both inspiring and motivating." Montana law enforcement is clearly in good hands.

Darrell has a proven track record of bringing folks together, and working with local, State, and Federal law enforcement officials to provide a safe environment for Montana's communities. Darrell's experience and leadership in law enforcement will truly be an asset for Montana's U.S. Marshal's Office. I again congratulate Darrell and his family, wife Dawn, son Brent, and daughter Lindsay on his appointment, and I applaud his continued service to the State of Montana.●

##### TRIBUTE TO GENERAL CARROL H. CHANDLER

● Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize and pay tribute to GEN Carrol H. Chandler for over 36 years of exceptional service and dedication to the U.S. Air Force. He will be retiring from Active Duty on March 1, 2011.

He currently serves as the Vice Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force, Washington, DC. As Vice Chief, he presides over the Air Staff and serves as a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Requirements Oversight Council and Deputy Advisory Working Group. He assists the Chief of Staff with organizing, training, and equipping 680,000 Active-Duty, Guard, Reserve and civilian forces serving in the United States and overseas.

A command pilot with more than 3,900 flying hours in the F-15, F-16, and

T-38, GEN "Howie" Chandler has commanded a major command, a numbered air force, two fighter wings, a support group and a fighter squadron—a true testament to his exceptional airmanship, leadership, and judgment. His staff assignments include tours at Headquarters Pacific Air Forces, the Pentagon, Headquarters U.S. Pacific Command, Headquarters U.S. Military Training Mission in Saudi Arabia, and Headquarters Allied Air Forces Southern Europe.

General Chandler grew up in Carthage, MS. He entered the Air Force in 1974 after graduating from the U.S. Air Force Academy. Following graduation, he attended undergraduate pilot training at Laughlin AFB, TX. He excelled throughout his training and after earning his wings was selected to remain at Laughlin AFB to teach future pilots as a T-38 instructor pilot and flight examiner. He continued as an instructor pilot and assistant operations officers at Randolph Air Force Base, TX. Then, as a testament to Captain Chandler's achievements as a T-38 instructor pilot, he was selected to fly the Air Force's premier air superiority fighter, the F-15 Eagle. Stationed at Kadena Air Base, Japan with the 67th Tactical Fighter Squadron, he continued to shine in the air and on the ground as a squadron standardization officer, flight commander, and wing flight examiner. His prowess in the air earned him a selection to become the chief of Air-to-Air Tactics Branch at Headquarters Pacific Air Forces, Hickam Air Force Base, HI. His talents were quickly realized, and he was selected to become the aide-de-camp to the commander-in-chief of U.C. Pacific Command at Camp H.M. Smith, HI, and then the Air Force aide to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Pentagon, Washington, DC, positions for which only the elite are selected. Following his assignment at the Pentagon, he was once again stationed at Kadena, where he flourished at every position he held: assistant operations officer of the 44th Tactical Fighter Squadron, chief of standardization and evaluation, operations officer of the 67th Tactical Fighter Squadron, and commander of the 44th Fighter Squadron. Having demonstrated his impeccable leadership, he was selected to be the chief of the Operations Inspection Division at Headquarters Pacific Air Forces at Hickam Air Force Base, HI, and then he deployed to Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, as the chief of Air Force Division, U.S. Central Command Forward, from 1992 to 1994.

In 1994, Colonel Chandler was selected for back-to-back-to-back commands, commanding the 554th Support Group at Nellis Air Force Base, NV, the 33rd Fighter Wing at Eglin Air Force Base, FL, and the 56th Fighter Wing at Luke Air Force Base, AZ. Now, Brigadier General Chandler was selected to become the chief of headquarters staff followed by assistant chief of staff for operations, A-3 Division,

of Headquarters Allied Air Forces Southern Europe, Naples, Italy. After being promoted, Major General Chandler returned to Washington, DC to become the director for expeditionary aerospace force implementation, followed by the director of operational plans, deputy chief of staff for air and space operations. Moving from the Pentagon to Langley Air Force Base, VA, he became the director of aerospace operations. General Chandler continued to demonstrate excellence and was selected for promotion to lieutenant general and selected to command Alaskan Command, Alaskan North American Aerospace Defense Command Region, 11th Air Force and Joint Task Force, Elmendorf Air Force Base, AK. Following this assignment, he returned to Washington, DC, to lead as the deputy chief of staff for operations, plans and requirements, Headquarters U.S. Air Force. General Chandler was selected for the rank of general and asked to return once again to the Pacific theater to command the Pacific Air Forces at Hickam Air Force Base, HI. Finally, he was selected to become the second highest ranking officer in the Air Force as the Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force, where he has served for over a year.

Under General Chandler's leadership, the Air Force handled some of our most challenging issues, including the \$40 billion KC-X acquisition program, creation of Air Force Cyber Command, force structure realignment, and creation of Air Force Global Strike Command. Finally, General Chandler led the drive for what I consider the Air Force's most pressing issue: recapitalization. Through General Chandler's leadership, the Air Force secured a budget of \$1.7 billion for bomber and air-to-ground weapons, acquired \$8.2 billion for fighter and munitions programs, and laid the foundation for \$200 million in supplemental munitions funding. The leadership, insight, and dedication of General Chandler have been instrumental in building lasting and trusting relationships with the U.S. Congress, resulting in an overall increase in U.S. national security.

The breadth and depth of General Chandler's assignments and the professionalism with which he has carried them out reflect a keen intellect, an unwavering dedication to the Air Force mission, and an unrivaled grasp of national security policies developed through both personal experience and academic instruction. General Chandler earned a master's degree in management, attended the Executive Program for General Officers at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard, and the Navy Senior Leader Business Course at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. While he has received many distinguished awards and decorations, it is General Chandler's commitment and sacrifice to this Nation that make him stand out among his peers.

I have the utmost trust in and respect for General Chandler, gained over

the past several years through our personal interaction during numerous meetings and hearings, including the annual Altus Quail Breakfast and meetings of the U.S. Air Force Academy's board of visitors, which I have been honored to attend. I will miss his honesty and frankness, a trait that has served him, the Air Force, and this Nation well during his time as a senior Air Force leader.

On behalf of Congress and the United States of America, I thank General Chandler, his wife Eva-Marie, and their three children, Carl, Rose-Marie, and Thomas, for their commitment, sacrifice, and contribution to this great Nation. I congratulate General Chandler on the completion of an exemplary Active-Duty career and wish him and his family Godspeed in the next phase of his life. ●

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mrs. Neiman, one of his secretaries.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

#### REPORT OF THE APPORTIONMENT POPULATION FOR EACH STATE AS OF APRIL 1, 2010, AND THE NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES TO WHICH EACH STATE WOULD BE ENTITLED—PM 1

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Pursuant to title 2, United States Code, section 2a(a), I transmit herewith the statement showing the apportionment population for each State as of April 1, 2010, and the number of Representatives to which each State would be entitled.

BARACK OBAMA.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, January 5, 2011.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE SUBSEQUENT TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

##### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Under authority of the order of the Senate of January 6, 2009, the Secretary of the Senate, on December 23, 2010, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Senate, received a