

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 cannoner 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