

Before he became ill, I always expected an interrogating call from him at the office in a sagely voice wanting to know what the latest update was with me, especially if he didn't hear from me for a month or two. If his call went to voice mail, our receptionist Pauline Leatherwood, would leave a note to say that George Haley called from Maryland.

When my son was born he was excited. He sent a Christmas gift for him every year. It was always predictable—something to keep him warm in the winter. We talked about fatherhood and the challenges and opportunities that come with such responsibility, highlighted in Dr. Curtis Ivery's book "Black Fatherhood: Reclaiming Our Legacy."

He would remind me sometimes of the first day we met and the impression I made on him, and how life, often punctuated by challenges, has a way of taking us to places unthinkable.

George Williford Boyce Haley, born in Henning, Tennessee, will be missed by his wife, Doris Haley, a retired Washington, D.C. educator, and his children attorney Anne-Haley Brown, who works in the Los Angeles City Attorney's Office, and son David Haley, a Kansas state senator and his beloved grandchildren.

When I think about George Haley's demise, I think about the adage that, "Those who have lived a good life do not fear death, but meet it calmly, and even long for it in the face of great suffering. But those who do not have a peaceful conscience dread death as though life means nothing but physical torment. The challenge is to live our life so that we will be prepared for death when it comes."

George Haley lived a full life and he will continue to live on in the lives of those he helped and mentored.

He was a man of mark, and the giant who never quit.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 1707

A Resolution recognizing 50 years of black state senators in Kansas and honoring George W. Haley, the first elected black state senator in Kansas

Whereas, February of each year is designated "Black History Month" in the United States, and, in Kansas, Governor Sam Brownback has also designated the same, urging all Kansans to recognize accomplishments and contributions to Kansas made by people of color; and

Whereas, The 1965 session of the Kansas State Legislature was the first time in history that blacks would serve in the Kansas Senate, a legislative body that first commenced upon Statehood in 1861; and

Whereas, George Williford Boyce Haley was born on August 28, 1925, in Henning, Tennessee. After serving in World War II in the U.S. Air Force, George Haley attended Morehouse College with fellow student Martin Luther King, Jr. and became one of the first African-Americans to graduate from the University of Arkansas School of Law. George Williford Boyce Haley, a Republican Kansas City attorney and resident of Wyandotte County, and Democrat Curtis McClinton, Sr., a realtor from Wichita and member of the Kansas House of Representatives, were both elected to the Kansas Senate in the general election held in November, 1964. Haley was officially accorded first-elected status because his district number, 11, numerically preceded McClinton's district number, 26. Haley's last name alphabetically precedes McClinton's and Wyandotte County election officials reported election results to the Secretary of State's office before Sedgwick County election officials reported results; and

Whereas, Haley joined the firm of Stevens, Jackson and Davis in Kansas City, Kansas, who provided legal assistance in the landmark civil rights case, *Brown v. Board of Education* in Topeka, Kansas. Haley then served as Deputy City Attorney in Kansas City, Kansas; and

Whereas, In the Kansas Legislature, Senator George Haley was an advocate for personal liberties and social equity, and a visionary for inclusion. He was often not supported by fellow members of the Kansas Senate, including members from his own political party. A noted example of putting principles above partisan or popular politics was his near-solo support for fair and equal housing; and

Whereas, Haley went on to serve in six United States presidential administrations. He served as Chief Counsel of the Federal Transportation Administration under President Nixon, Associate Director for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission at the U.S. Information Agency and General Counsel and Congressional Liaison under President Ford, Senior Advisor to the U.S. delegation of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization under President Reagan, Chairman of the Postal Rate Commission under President George H.W. Bush and, under President Clinton, as the U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of The Gambia in West Africa, from whence Haley's forefather Kuntah Kinteh was brought to America; and

Whereas, Haley now lives in Silver Spring, Maryland, with his wife of 60 years, Doris; and

Whereas, Over the last 50 years, beginning with George W. Haley, only eight other black people have served in the Kansas State Senate: Curtis R. McClinton; Bill McCray; Eugene Anderson; U.L. "Rip" Gooch; Sherman J. Jones; David B. Haley; Donald Betts Jr.; and Oletha Faust-Goudeau. Edward Sexton Jr. held the honorary title of Kansas State Senator, but did not serve: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate of the State of Kansas,* That we do hereby honor and recognize the half century of elected Afri-Kansans in this Chamber, cognizant during Black History Month of their contributions to the greatness of our state. We especially acknowledge the accomplishments of our first elected black member, George W. Haley, who, through determination, hard work and the grace of God, broke numerous barriers to become a distinguished and inspiring American statesman, and be it further

*Resolved,* That the Secretary of the Senate shall send two enrolled copies of this resolution to Ambassador George W. Haley. ●

#### TRIBUTE TO SALOME RAHEIM

● Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I would like to pay tribute to one of my constituents, who has recently announced that she will be resigning from her position as dean of the University of Connecticut School of Social Work. Dr. Salome Raheim has served in this leadership position for 7 exemplary years, and she will return as a faculty member during July of this year.

Dr. Raheim has dedicated her career to advancing diversity and cultural competence across the board in areas from higher education to health and human services. During her time as dean, she has established numerous initiatives that have strengthened her department and contributed immensely to the future success of her students.

Her tireless efforts and contributions as dean will be remembered fondly and will be missed by many.

Under Dr. Raheim's leadership, the school has developed a campus-wide Just Community initiative, which advocates for a safer, more diverse community that is both equal and inclusive. The school has also expanded engagement between private and public agencies, in order to better provide for local communities and underrepresented populations. Dr. Raheim has also aided in fostering international partnerships with universities in Germany and Armenia, to the West Indies and Jamaica. All of these efforts have been a part in the overall establishment of this department as a nationally-recognized faculty of experts.

As the first African-American woman to hold a deanship at UConn, and as a nationally recognized leader in the field of social work education, Dr. Raheim has undoubtedly left her mark on the UConn School of Social Work.

My wife Cynthia and I are honored to celebrate Dr. Raheim's achievements, and we wish her all the best as she begins the next chapter of her life. I know that many across the State of Connecticut will join me in congratulating her on this laudable occasion. ●

#### CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE 250TH ANNIVERSARY

● Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, New Hampshire's capital city, Concord, is celebrating its 250th anniversary this year. To be exact, this is the anniversary of the city's being rechristened as Concord in recognition of a peaceful agreement that resolved a boundary dispute with the adjacent town of Bow in 1765.

The city's beginnings go back to 1725, when the Province of Massachusetts Bay established the area as the Plantation of Penacook, borrowing an Abenaki Native American word meaning "crooked place," which refers to the serpentine bends of the Merrimack River just east of the city. Since 1808, when Concord became our capital city, it has been the civic and cultural heart of the Granite State. Along with its central place in New Hampshire geography and history, Concord has retained the friendliness and charm of a classic New England community.

In a sense, it was in Concord that the United States of America was born as a constitutional republic. In June 21, 1788, in the city's Old North Meeting House, deputies from across the State approved the new federal constitution. And because New Hampshire was the decisive ninth of the original 13 States to approve the document, the Constitution was declared ratified and became the law of the land.

Likewise, it was men from Concord who were in the forefront of defending the Constitution during the Civil War. Following the bombardment of Fort Sumter, President Lincoln called for 75,000 troops. In Concord, a recruiting