

Mr. Speaker, Jack and Donna's contributions to the community of the Napa Valley extend far beyond the boundaries of their own family. Young and old alike have benefited from Jack's involvement as a trustee of the Napa Valley Opera House, and as Chairman of Friends of the Lincoln Theater he led the drive to fund a stunning renovation of this great community theater. Donna has participated in community organizations too numerous to list, but of particular note is her work to end the scourge of gang activity through her participation in drafting the Ten Year Master Plan to End Youth Violence in Napa County. Together and individually, these amazing parents have played an important role in improving the quality of life for Napa County.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate at this time that we recognize the life-long participation of Jack and Donna Morgan in the lives of children their own children, and all of the children of the Napa Valley. They are outstanding role models for all parents, throughout our community.

CONGRATULATING KATHIE AND  
JEFF HARNESS ON THEIR 25TH  
WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

**HON. JOE WILSON**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 12, 2006*

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate and recognize Kathie and Jeff Harness on their 25th wedding anniversary. Kathie and Jeff met in their home town of Grosse Pointe, Michigan, but not until after college. Kathie has dedicated herself to teaching and raising their family. Jeff works for Federal Screw Works in Michigan, and both he and Kathie enjoy spending time outdoors. The couple has two children, Ellen and Jeffrey.

I am honored to recognize this wonderful couple and wish for them many more years of love and happiness.

IN TRIBUTE TO RICHARD T.  
GREENE, THE MAN WHO MADE A  
BANK AN INSTITUTION

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 12, 2006*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Richard T. Greene, an innovator and entrepreneur whose effective leadership helped revitalize and rebuild my Harlem community. Mr. Greene, the man who is recognized as building the largest African American financial institution, Carver Federal Savings, died at his home in Brooklyn last Thursday on August 3, 2006, of heart failure. Mr. Greene's innovative spirit and foresight expanded needed financial services which provided the means for investment within the Harlem community. Under Greene, Carver also showed its support for the people of Harlem through a commitment to helping those less fortunate by creating grants up to \$3,000 each year to 40 to 50 collegebound students in the Harlem community.

Mr. Greene was born on July 18, 1913, in Charleston, SC. At a time when very few African Americans were going to college, Mr. Greene graduated with a degree in business administration from Hampton University and did postgraduate work at New York University and the Wharton School of Banking and Finance. He also attained the rank of major in the U.S. Army during his World War II service, and was awarded an honorary doctorate from St. John's University.

Greene's most noted contribution came through the work he did as the president and director of Carver Federal Savings. Carver Federal Savings was established by business and church leaders in 1949, during a time of racial strife and segregation. It grew to become one of the areas leading financial institutions. Through his tenure, Mr. Greene expanded the bank's presence in Harlem by chiefly investing in one to four-family homes and in churches.

Greene participated in many business development organizations, such as the Harlem Business Alliance, which he co-founded; the Apollo Theater Foundation; and the Harlem Urban Development Corporation (HUDC), on whose boards he served. For several years, he worked with David Rockefeller in the New York City Partnership, Inc. His professional affiliations included service with the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York, Second District, from 1989–1992; serving thrift institutions in New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands; and membership in the Washington, D.C.-based American Savings and Loan League, Inc.

I enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the obituary published in the New York Times on August 9, 2006, which provides an insight into Richard T. Greene's humanitarian efforts and accomplishments. He has truly left his mark on the Harlem community, and he will always be remembered for that. He was admired and loved by the community in which he served. What I hope people will remember from his life is that he always found a way to reach in and give back, touching the lives of many. As banks and financial institutions continue to grow and expand in New York and communities like Harlem we must reflect upon the lives and hard work of the individuals whose innovation made such progress possible.

[From The New York Times, Aug. 9, 2006]

RICHARD T. GREENE SR., 93, IS DEAD; MADE A  
BANK AN INSTITUTION

(By Michael J. De La Merced)

Richard T. Greene Sr., who for 30 years was the president and a director of the Carver Federal Savings Bank, which he built into the country's largest African-American financial institution, died at his home in Brooklyn last Thursday. He was 93.

The cause was heart failure, his daughter, Cheryll, said.

Established by business and church leaders in Harlem in 1949, Carver grew to become one of the area's enduring institutions. Mr. Greene began his long career there in 1960, when Joseph Davis, the bank's co-founder and president, hired him as an executive assistant. Mr. Greene quickly rose through the ranks, becoming president in 1969.

During his tenure as Carver's president, Mr. Greene presided over a series of expansions, as it opened offices throughout the city and went public in 1994. Carver also suffered hardships, including the savings and loan crisis of the late 1980s, a fire in 1992 that destroyed its headquarters, and increasing

competition from larger institutions like Chase.

"He was perhaps the most critical factor in preventing Carver from getting swept away" in the savings and loan crisis, said Deborah C. Wright, Carver's current president. He avoided the high-risk loans that got other institutions into trouble, chiefly investing in one- to four-family homes and in churches, and kept loans at a relatively low level compared with deposits, she said.

Mr. Greene retired as president in 1995 and as chairman in 1997.

He was also active in many other Harlem institutions. Mr. Greene was a founder of the Harlem Business Alliance and worked with David Rockefeller in the New York City Partnership. He also served on the boards of the Apollo Theater Foundation and the Harlem Urban Development Corporation and established the Carver Scholarship Fund, which gives grants up to \$3,000 each year to 40 to 50 college-bound students in the bank's markets.

Mr. Greene was born on July 18, 1913, in Charleston, SC. He graduated with a degree in business administration from Hampton University in Hampton, VA, in 1938 and served as an Army officer during World War II. In addition to his daughter, Mr. Greene is survived by his wife, Virginia; a son, Richard Jr.; and three grandchildren.

RECOGNIZING JIM HUNT

**HON. SAM GRAVES**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 12, 2006*

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Jim Hunt of Maysville, Missouri. Mr. Hunt will soon be retiring as Director of the Small Business Development Center at Northwest Missouri State University.

As the Director of the Small Business Development Center, Mr. Hunt has provided guidance and valuable experiences to current and prospective small business owners throughout the northwest Missouri region. He has offered his experience and guidance to the enterprising citizens of my district for many years, as those entrepreneurs sought advice on the start-up, expansion, sale, and marketing of their business. His job is especially important, as the collection of small business owners are responsible for growth and sustainability of the entire region.

Before joining the University in 1999, Mr. Hunt was managing the sales and marketing efforts in northwest Missouri for a large agriculture industry most of his life, starting with his family farming operation. Mr. Hunt also has a degree from the University of Missouri-Columbia and taught vocational agriculture. These varied experiences have all made for a solid background in advising the small businesses and agriculture roots of northwest Missouri.

Mr. Hunt's efforts became very instrumental in the rebirth of the economy in northwest Missouri. He has worked tirelessly to increase the quality of education and participation of many of the small businesses in the northwest Missouri region. One of his lasting achievements will be the Northern Missouri Business Conference, a joint venture between the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Northwest Missouri State University and many local businesses keeping open the dialogue and opportunities for continued growth in this region.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in recognizing Jim Hunt. His role in developing and assisting the small businesses in north-west Missouri will be difficult to replace. I commend his record of service and accomplishment to the entire region over the years and I am honored to represent him in the United States Congress.

CONGRATULATING MR. CHUCK  
EKLEBERRY

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 12, 2006*

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Chuck Ekleberry of Hickory Creek, Texas for publishing his first book of poetry titled "Out of the Knight". Mr. Ekleberry, an engineer by profession, started writing poetry 4 years ago and has since written over 200 poems.

With the help of his mother and friends, Mr. Ekleberry was able to assemble the collection of poems for the book. His ability to take a hobby and turn it into a work such as "Out of the Knight" shows his passion and dedication to literature.

I extend my sincere congratulations to Mr. Chuck Ekleberry on his first publication of poems. His contribution to the arts community of Denton County should serve as an inspiration to us all. I am honored to represent Mr. Ekleberry in Congress.

RECOGNIZING EMANCIPATION DAY  
IN THE CARIBBEAN

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 12, 2006*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to pay tribute to a significant national holiday recognized by the nations of the Caribbean that commemorates the emancipation of the slaves in the British Empire on August 1, 1834. This day celebrates arguably one of the most important events in the history of mankind to that date, preceding the end of slavery in the U.S. by some thirty years. It certainly was the beginning of the freedom of people of African descent in the British Caribbean.

Slavery has existed in various forms throughout most of recorded history. Because of its widespread nature, emancipation was not a single occurrence, but rather an action that took place at different times in different locations depending on the colonial power. Set aside as an anniversary marking the birth of liberty from legalized control, violence and enforced labor, the first day of August, Emancipation Day, serves as a reminder of how long and arduous the Caribbean's long walk to freedom actually was, encompassing the years leading up to the liberating act and the many years of colonialism which followed as a struggle to secure the promise of freedom.

The values and freedoms we exercise daily have come with a price. Freedom is never given freely. The emancipation of slaves in the Caribbean signified the emergence of a more civil and just society. However, there is unfin-

ished business in regards to the recognition and atonement given to this important period in history. We must continue to look for ways that adequately address the legacy and history of slavery and lead to an appreciation of the struggle for liberation.

It behooves all of us, jointly, as well as individually, to mark one of the most significant events in world history. I enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the Carib News opinion editorial written by Dr. Harold Robertson, Trinidad and Tobago's Consul General in New York and thank him for providing a very detailed account of the path many Caribbean nations took to freedom. Although there still remains a lot to be done, by celebrating our past and our accomplishments, we are building a stronger foundation to build the future upon.

[From the NY Carib News, Aug. 2, 2006]

STATEMENT FOR EMANCIPATION CELEBRATIONS  
2006

(By Dr. Harold Robertson)

The Trinidad and Tobago Consulate, in collaboration with TATIC (Trinidad & Tobago Independence Celebrations, Inc.) recently marked their Emancipation Day on Friday, July 28, with a celebration at the T & T Consulate in New York. The Consul General Dr. Harold Robertson was the keynote speaker who delivered the following address: "Today's event is the Consulate's annual celebration of what is arguably one of the most important events in the history of the British Caribbean and indeed in the Western Hemisphere—the Abolition of Slavery and the legal transformation of African slaves to free individuals.

Emancipation as a legal decision was not restricted to the British Caribbean since slavery was also not restricted only to that region. Slavery existed in virtually the entire western hemisphere (with the notable exception of what is now Canada), in Africa, Asia and the Middle East. Moreover, because of its widespread nature, abolition of the institution was not a single occurrence but rather, an action which took place at different times in different locations, dependent upon the colonial power.

What cannot be gainsaid is that in this hemisphere slavery was instituted for two basic reasons. Eric Williams in his seminal work *Capitalism and Slavery* postulates that the impetus was economic; and that the economic trigger was the decision by the metropolitan powers to develop the new world as a source of sugar. Sugar plantations required labor, cheap labor, without which the great development of the Caribbean in the 17th, 18th and early 19th Centuries would not have been possible. There is certainly much evidence to support this view; but one can take some issue with Williams' other assertion that the use of Africans as slave labor in the Caribbean and elsewhere "in no way implied the inferiority of the Negro".

Based on these two pillars, the institution of African slavery began with the importation of a dozen Africans to serve as personal slaves to wealthy Portuguese in 1441, and went on to subsist for some four centuries during which it is conservatively estimated that approximately 50,000,000 persons were transported from Africa to the new world.

By the late 18th Century, early 19th, slavery in the British Empire however was under sustained attack on two fronts. One was the economic—the plantation system had embarked upon a long slow decline, it was still profitable but the world was changing, with the industrial revolution exerting stronger influence. This was coupled with the growing sentiment of humanitarianism in Britain. Economic decline and humanitarian agita-

tion in and out of Parliament led to the great day, 1 August, 1834, when the abolition of slavery was encapsulated in the coming into effect of the Emancipation Act.

It is worthy of mention that Britain was not the first country or place to end slavery in the western hemisphere; that distinction belongs to the then Colony of Rhode Island which, caught up in the revolutionary fervor of the time, abolished slavery in 1774. Revolutionary France abolished slavery in 1789, only to have it re-instituted by Napoleon. Again in our hemisphere the next country to abolish slavery was Haiti which in defiance of France drafted its own Constitution in 1801, which abolished slavery in Saint Domingue for all time. In spite of efforts by Bonaparte's France to recapture St. Domingue the end result was failure and on 1 January, 1804 Dessaline's Government adopted its declaration of independence, changed the name of the country to Haiti and confirmed Toussaint's ending of slavery. Simon Bolivar's campaigns led to the end of slavery in Spain's mainland colonies in South America in the early 19th Century.

These were the precedents to the Emancipation of Slaves in the British Colonies—but what in practical terms did the end of slavery mean for the British Caribbean. The first and most obvious effect was the transformation of 540,559 African Slaves from chattel slavery to legal freedom. For those of us familiar with the economic and demographic reality of the Caribbean today, the picture on 1 August, 1834, doubtless makes for interesting observation. The number of slaves set free in the individual British territories reveals the following: Jamaica—255,290; British Guyana (now Guyana)—69,579; Barbados—66,638; Antigua—23,350; Grenada—19,009; St. Vincent—18,114; Trinidad—17,539; St. Kitts—15,667; Dominica—11,664; St. Lucia—10,328; Tobago—9,078; Bahamas—7,734; Nevis—7,225; Montserrat—5,026; British V.I.—4,318.

The second critical factor was the decision of the British Parliament not to compensate the former slaves for their oppression, humiliation and degradation but rather to pay the slave-owners for the loss of their property. Parliament in London allocated 20,000,000 (over 1 billion dollars in today's currency) for that purpose.

The British abolition was followed by similar actions among European powers—France ended slavery in 1848 following another period of revolutionary activity; Sweden in 1846, Holland in 1863. Slavery in the remaining Spanish Caribbean was ended not from Madrid but within the colonies themselves, with Puerto Rico ending slavery in 1873 and Cuba in 1880. The last major regional country to emancipate its slaves was Brazil which ended the institution in 1888.

All of this brings us to the USA. Emancipation did not come to the United States until 1 December, 1865, when Congress ratified the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It was that amendment, eight months after Lincoln's death which abolished slavery in the United States.

The foregoing, in snapshot, provides a picture of the events which we celebrate today. For us in the Caribbean, emancipation and its repercussions served to trigger the events leading to the emergence of modern society. In those islands and colonies where land was available, the freed slaves generally refused to work for their former owners. They abandoned the plantations in favor either of forming their own free villages or engaging in other activity.

Faced with a labor crisis, Caribbean plantation owners reacted in the only way they