

standard uniform sometimes did: blue serge uniforms with English-style police helmets—attire strikingly similar to British “Bobbies.” Officers walked a beat 12 hours a day, 7 days a week, every day of the year. It would be 50 years and the passage of new Federal work laws before officers saw a 5-day work week, and another extended period of time before Springfield voters would approve the first pension plan for police officers and firemen.

The first telephone arrived at the Springfield headquarters in 1898, and 2 years later a transport vehicle, dubbed the “Black Maria” and the “Hoodlum Wagon,” was put into use. The first automobile, a Studebaker, didn’t roll into the station until 1910—but all beats would be covered by foot patrol into the 1960s.

Under the leadership of Lieutenant Sam Robards, the Springfield Police entered a new era in 1940 by establishing an integrated police academy, creating a gun range, upgrading its weapons cache, and making mandatory a program of in-service training. The new gadgets of the 20th century that changed everyday life in America also enhanced the abilities and effectiveness of the police department.

Nearly 100 years after the first patrol car went into service, modern patrol vehicles today are enclosed, climate controlled, and equipped with laptop computers, cellular telephones, and radios that provide instant contact between officers and commanders. As one would expect, this technology has had a real and immediate impact.

Last year, the Springfield Police Department responded to more than 100,000 calls for service and investigated more than 15,000 reported crimes. Just to give you some perspective, traffic enforcement didn’t begin as an obligation of law enforcement until after World War I—with one Springfield officer, on foot, directing horseless carriages at the corner of Jefferson Avenue and St. Louis Street. The modern day Springfield Police force worked 9,000 traffic accidents last year and issued more than 53,000 traffic citations.

Today, officers use small, highly sophisticated surveillance equipment to both prevent crimes and prosecute criminals. Cutting-edge science in forensic laboratories is now an essential part of crime solving. Officers of 1858 would marvel at the sophistication of the 21st century law enforcement technologies being employed every day by the Springfield P.D.

Other new scientific advances prompted the creation of the Bureau of Identification, which started taking fingerprints and photographs of all suspects in 1925. In the latter part of the century, the six-shooter was replaced by 9mm semiautomatic handguns; automatic weapons and bulletproof vests were added and a tactical weapons squad became permanent additions to the force. Mace, batons, and riot helmets were issued for the first time in the 1960s. To respond to the rising tide of illegal drugs, the Springfield Police Department created a narcotics unit in the 1970s.

Other innovations in law enforcement were realized in 1959, when the department first formed the Police Dog Unit, P.D.U., with three officers and three dogs. The unit was disbanded in 1979, only to be reestablished in 1994. Women became part of the Springfield Police Department in 1914 when Margaret Hull was enlisted as the first commissioned policewoman, charged with handling female prisoners. Sixty-two years later, the first female officer was sworn in to work as a patrol

officer with her male counterparts. Black officers began their service on the police force starting in 1874 and have continued to serve their community with bravery and honor ever since.

The Springfield Police Department began housing prisoners in 1874, welcoming their clients in a 15x30 foot wooden building with a dirt floor. The jail was located immediately west of the downtown business district, and is the site of the present day Calaboose, home of the department’s Police Museum and Park Central Substation. At the turn of the 20th century, it wasn’t unusual to see intoxicated partygoers hauled to jail in a wheelbarrow. Tough to get a DUI on three wheels, after all. But after nearly 130 years in the jail business, the Springfield Police Department transferred all incarceration responsibilities to the Greene County jail complex.

The department headquarters have moved several times over the past century and a half—each time in response to a growing population and the demand for more police services. From near Park Central Square and West College Street in the late 1800s and finally into two modern stations on East Chestnut Expressway near city hall and on Battlefield Road, police headquarters are designed to be high security, limited-access facilities to accommodate the logistical needs of a growing police force—and an ever-growing community.

In 2003, the Committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police announced the Springfield Police Department was a finalist in a worldwide competition recognizing outstanding community policing initiatives—a first for any police force in the State of Missouri. That same year, the Springfield Police Department was granted full accreditation status by a national commission for the third consecutive year.

As much as things have changed over 150 years, some things have not. Just as in 1858, officers put their lives on the line for their friends, families, and neighbors each and every day. And just as in the past, the community of Springfield thanks those officers for their service, and forever honors the heroes that have fallen in the line of duty.

Though not long, the list of officers killed while on the job reminds us every day of the solemn commitment others have made—and continue to make—to safeguard our security. Starting with Campbell Township Constable Jacob Baughman in 1871, nine Springfield officers have made the ultimate sacrifice. Four officers were killed in the 20th century’s single deadliest law enforcement shoot-out on record—referred to by most as “The Young Massacre.” Also killed in that epic 1932 battle with the Young brothers was the Greene County sheriff, as well as his deputy.

Today, our police officers serve as our first line of defense against a new and evolving threat—terrorism. The world is a much more dangerous place today than it was in 1829, and there are those—both homegrown and foreign—who would like nothing more than to visit harm upon the American people. It will be local police who likely detect and face that threat first.

For all they have done over the last 150 years—and continue to do to this very day—I want to express my sincere appreciation and thanks to the Springfield Police Department, and congratulate it on reaching this historic

milestone. I also want to urge my fellow citizens not to forget to thank each officer they see for the important work they do each and every day.

HONORING RONALD THOMAS CUNNINGHAM

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 31, 2008

Mr. GRAVES. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Ronald Thomas Cunningham of Blue Springs, Missouri. Ronald is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 1763, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Ronald has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Ronald has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Ronald Thomas Cunningham for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

ASSESSING THE 2008 OUTLOOK FOR THE CARIBBEAN

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 31, 2008

Mr. RANGEL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the challenges the Caribbean faces in this coming year by introducing the editorial, “Looking to 2008 for Improved Economic and Social Conditions,” published in the New York CARIB News on January 8. The article posits that the area will have to rely on the economic gains of the last few years, as it faces rising inflation and an economy that will prove to be less robust. It hails the Caribbean Single Market and Economy as vital and argues that efforts to strengthen it should help the region stave off the grim economic picture. It notes that the impact of rising crime, particularly homicides, merits acknowledgement and solutions, perhaps by tackling those social conditions—a pervasive drug trade, the flurry of guns, and poverty—that are fueling that rise.

As steadfast allies of the Caribbean, we friends of the Caribbean in this House should stay abreast of all developments out of the region, with a ready hand, an open heart, and an attentive ear.

LOOKING TO 2008 FOR IMPROVED ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS, CARIBBEAN REGION EXPECTS TO CONSOLIDATE GAINS OF RECENT YEARS

The World Bank has warned of a slowdown in economic growth in the Caribbean while the United Nations considers it the Year of the Potato at a time when food prices throughout the region, indeed, the world have gone through the roof.

By the middle of the first month of the year, Barbadians would have selected a political party to run the country for the next

five years while Grenada's electorate would have a chance sometime soon to decide who should govern the Spice Isle.

What else can we expect in the year 2008?

Except for energy rich Trinidad and Tobago, the economic picture of the region isn't expected to robust. Whether in Jamaica, the Bahamas, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis, Barbados, St. Lucia, Haiti, or the Dominican Republic the forecast calls for expansion that would hardly cause elation, less than four per cent. With energy and food prices seemingly spiraling often out of control, inching towards record highs, the various countries may have to consolidate economic gains of prior years, instead of reaching for the stars.

The next 12 months should see rising inflation as consumers throughout the English, French, Spanish and Dutch-speaking nations and territories are forced to dig deeper into their pockets for meat, cereals, rice and other essential items as global demand outstrips supply. As importing countries, Caribbean states, like the rest of the developing world are feeling and will continue to feel the full brunt of the impact of rising prices as they have to spend more, much more to buy the same amount of essential supplies they paid for in 2006.

The problem isn't difficult to spot.

While food accounts for only about one-tenth of the consumer price index in the United States, Canada and Europe and prices are expected to rise at about five per cent in 2008, the poor nations, the Caribbean among them, food accounts for almost 50 per cent or more of the consumer price index. In Nigeria and Bangladesh it's about two-thirds. That's why the big battle governments and central bankers in the Caribbean are expected to fight in 2008 as prices continue to rise is going to be limiting wage increases, thus creating continuing inflation. Don't be caught off guard, then, if central banks tighten the money supply.

But food and energy prices aren't the only economic worries in the Caribbean.

Coming on the heels of signing the controversial economic partnership agreement with the European Union, Caricom states and the Dominican Republic are entering a new relationship with Europe, one which is putting the final nails in the coffin of preferential trade. First it was the special arrangement for bananas produced in the Caribbean, Africa and the Pacific. Then it was sugar's special price being phased out. Now, they must perform in a different trade and investment climate that would force the nations to open up their markets to more European goods. Admittedly, they will have a grace period in which to do so, depending on the commodity and the product.

And that's happening at a time when Caricom is moving ahead with its efforts to strengthen the Caribbean Single Market and Economy, CSME. Having officially launched the Single Market, the "economy" portion of the integration effort may prove to be the biggest challenge as countries seek ways to finance their continued development through taxes and other measures on intra-regional trade. That's where plans for the Caribbean Development Fund come in this year. With an anticipated pot of more than \$200 million that would be earmarked to finance economic and social expansion in the less developed states, the members of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States in particular see the Fund as a carrot that would encourage them to commit fully to the CSME.

Make no mistake about it. The CSME is vital to the region's future. Without it, the small states would virtually be ignored as players in global trade negotiations. They would be treated as Lilliputians which would

have to take the crumbs that the large and medium size economies allow to fall from their tables. That's why this year is going to be crucial for Caricom as it seeks to take the CSME to a higher level.

That's not all.

Mushrooming crime rates, especially homicides, are a cause for alarm, not simply in Jamaica which has one of the world's highest murder rates per head of population, but in Trinidad and Tobago and the Bahamas where hundreds of people lost their lives at the hands of murderers in 2007. Barbados too is beginning to worry and 2008 may prove to be decisive, meaning if it can't keep a lid on lawlessness and killings. Just the other day, a highly respected retired senior civil servant, Kenrick Hutson, was shot dead at his home while sitting on the terrace, within earshot of his wife and daughter.

The danger for the Caribbean is that unless the various destinations get a grip on crime, it could spill over into the lucrative tourism industry. The countries have become increasingly dependent on visitors coming to the region in search of tranquility and if they are made to feel unsafe, they simply would find a safe haven elsewhere for their vacations. Just as important, or even more so, is the impact of crime on the local populations. Far too many nationals of Caribbean states are becoming victims of crime perpetrated by their neighbors or those who live not too far away. Security forces, such as the police, need better training, more sophisticated equipment and eager cooperation from the public.

Fueled by a combination of the drug trade, a flood of guns, poverty and criminal deportees from the U.S., Britain, Canada and other countries, crime can and does adversely affect the quality of people's lives, heighten fear and force governments to divert resources from much needed social services into law enforcement. So, instead of spending on education, health care and programs for the youth and the elderly, governments would find that in 2008 they have to hire more police officers, prosecutors and prison staff.

If there is a consolation in this unsettling picture, it is that the Caribbean is not among the worst regions of the world. The Middle East and various parts of Asia are starting the New Year with crises that make many of us shudder, wondering what the world is coming to after the awful events of 9/11.

Apart from the atrocious conditions in Iraq, Lebanon, Sri Lanka, Darfur, the border between Eritrea and Ethiopia and Zimbabwe, Pakistan ended the old year and welcomed 2008 with blood on its hands. This nuclear nation bade farewell to 2007 in a tragic fashion, the assassination of Benazir Bhutto, a former Prime Minister, an appalling act that triggered rioting that led to the deaths of at least 50 people.

Bhutto, a member of one of Pakistan's wealthiest and most powerful families, recently returned to her birthplace after spending eight years in exile in London and the United Arab Emirates to avoid prosecution on corruption charges. She was immediately greeted with a horrendous suicide attack on her entourage that killed more than 150 people.

The former Prime Minister went back home after reaching an agreement with Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf, who until recently was also head of the Army. It allowed her to participate in the upcoming parliamentary elections and hopefully share power with the newly re-elected President. It was a dangerous mission from the start. She was seen by anti-American extremists as a tool of the United States, and therefore an enemy of Muslim radicals. In addition, Presi-

dent Musharraf, who had previously toppled the government of Nawaz Sharif in order to take control of the country, has shown himself to be a person whose word isn't worth the paper it is written on. He went back on most of the promises he made to Bhutto, thus setting the stage for the mistrust and the instability which culminated in her death at the hands of a young man who blew himself up after firing shots at her. She was destined to play a powerful role in her country once again but that was not to be.

An international independent investigation into her killing must be undertaken to bring the perpetrators of her assassination to the bar of justice. Without such an inquiry the Musharraf administration would remain under suspicion as a brutal and murderous co-conspirator.

Bhutto's sad end in Pakistan is a sharp reminder to all of us how dangerous some places in the world have become and it tells a story of the Caribbean's good fortune in being a politically stable region where governments are far more interested in upgrading people's daily lives than possessing the bomb and remaining in office at all cost.

Our hearts go out to those Ms. Bhutto has left behind, especially her children.

We didn't believe she was the answer for what ails Pakistan. During her years at the helm, Pakistan was a politically divided country where well connected politicians and families lived off the fat of the land, like feudal overlords while more than 40 million people lived in abject poverty.

Another thing. U.S. policy in the Indian sub-continent is now in shambles. The Bush administration unwisely encouraged Bhutto to go back to Pakistan, knowing that her family's enemies in and out of the army and the radical community wouldn't rest until they had done her harm. Unfortunately, they succeeded.

The Bush White House embraced Musharraf, whose dictatorial tendencies are well known. His lack of respect for the independence of the judiciary and the press should have made him a pariah in Washington's eyes. But the Republicans looked the other way because of its "war on terrorism."

Washington's contradictory policies are evident in its warm relations with Musharraf and its disdain for Venezuela's leader Hugo Chavez. Although the Latin American President was voted into office by wide margins in free and fair elections, the U.S. labeled him a dictator and joined forces with his enemies to try to discredit him.

Perhaps, 2008, President Bush's final year in office may bring some meaningful and positive changes in his foreign and economic policy.

An important change would be its stance on the issue of Antigua, Internet gambling and the World Trade Organization. The WTO's recent decision to give Antigua the greenlight to secure compensation following the U.S. high-handed attack on a legitimate business that once employed thousands of Antiguanians was probably not what the government in St. John's wanted. But it is a step in the right direction.

The Baldwin Spencer government should be applauded for its tenacity and its ability to remind Washington that the law of the jungle, might is right, can backfire. The U.S. acted to outlaw Internet gaming in Antigua and other countries while allowing gambling at home, in the form of lotteries, off-track betting on horse races and in casinos in Las Vegas, Atlantic City and other parts of the U.S.

We trust that the U.S. abide by the WTO ruling and make 2008 the year when it ended its unworthy battles against a tiny neighbor which wants nothing more than to boost its economy and improve living the conditions of its people.

This year should also see New York playing the role of host to Caribbean Presidents and Prime Ministers who are due in the City in June to meet with business and political leaders and the large Caribbean immigrant community.

U.S. Congressman Charles Rangel, Chairman of the powerful Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, who is perhaps the region's best friend on Capitol Hill is expected to do his part in making the meetings a success.

They are to be a follow-up to last year's Caribbean conference in Washington which culminated with sessions with Mr. Rangel and other members of his Committee, the Black Caucus and President George Bush.

Clearly, then, 2008 promises to be a year of action.

HONORING WILLIAM H. EASTBURN III

HON. PATRICK J. MURPHY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 31, 2008

Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of William H. Eastburn III. Mr. Eastburn passed away on March 7, 2008, following a long and courageous battle with cancer. Mr. Eastburn lived an honorable and noteworthy life, dedicating himself to helping those in his community.

Mr. Eastburn began his career of service to others as a prosecutor at the Bucks County District Attorney's office and then later at the state Attorney General's office. After his work as a prosecutor, Mr. Eastburn became a fourth generation member of the law firm of Eastburn and Gray, Bucks County's largest law firm.

In addition to his distinguished legal career, Mr. Eastburn will be long remembered for his philanthropic work within Bucks County. Mr. Eastburn founded and served as chairman of the board for the Voice of Reason, an organization dedicated to ending gun violence. He served for several years as the chairman of both the Bucks County Commission on Violence Prevention Task Force and the Bucks County Implementation Commission on Violence Prevention. Mr. Eastburn also dedicated his time to the Heritage Conservancy, Western Health Foundations, First Service Bank, and the Free Clinic of Doylestown Hospital.

Madam Speaker, Mr. Eastburn spent his life working to improve, not just Bucks County but the larger American community as well. He established and participated in various organizations that benefited people all across the United States. Along with his wife Connie, Mr. Eastburn helped found the Americans for Native Americans, which raised money and gathered supplies for Native Americans living in the Southwest United States. Mr. Eastburn helped organize and lead the Bucks-Mont Bay Waveland Katrina Relief Project which raised over \$2 million for the hurricane ravaged area of Hancock County, Mississippi.

As his outstanding work and achievements show, William Eastburn III dedicated his life to helping those in his community and beyond. Through his lifelong efforts, Mr. Eastburn has transformed Bucks County and America for the better. Madam Speaker, I am proud to honor Mr. Eastburn for his lifetime of extraordinary accomplishments.

TRIBUTE TO PAUL FACCHINA SR.

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 31, 2008

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, today I want to commend Paul Facchina, Sr., for his outstanding contributions to the natural heritage of the State of Maryland. Mr. Facchina has made his name as one of Maryland's leading businessmen—but I suspect that he will be remembered just as much for his wonderful generosity. He has left our State a gift whose value cannot be measured in dollars: the gift of open, unspoiled land.

Most recently, Mr. Facchina made headlines with his donation of 179 acres in St. Mary's County to the Maryland Environmental Trust. No doubt, he could have sold development rights on that land for a significant profit. But by placing it under a conservation easement, he ensured that it will remain pristine and largely undeveloped. Wetlands and woods will stand in place of housing tracts. And our State's environmental health will benefit: By including vital waterfront land in his grant, Mr. Facchina contributed to our efforts to clean up and preserve the endangered Chesapeake Bay.

At the same time, the grant strengthens one of southern Maryland's most valuable economic resources, the Patuxent River Naval Air Station. By protecting the buffer surrounding the Navy base, Mr. Facchina's donation helps ensure that the Naval Air Station will remain open and viable, creating jobs in St. Mary's County and driving the local economy. In cases like this one, conservation often proves to be good business.

So I thank Paul Facchina, not only for his most recent gift, but for a long and proud legacy of giving that includes an historic plantation, headwater streams of the St. Mary's River, and the forest habitats of Maryland birds. In all, his family has entrusted more than 2,100 acres to the environmental care of our State. When Maryland residents enjoy that open land, and all of its benefits, I hope they will remember whom to thank.

I also want to take this opportunity to recognize the excellent work of the Maryland Environmental Trust, which will take care of that land as part of its more than 112,000 acres. Since 1967, the Trust has worked to help keep our State beautiful, and to help landowners preserve their piece of it. For more than four decades, landowners have relied on the Trust to watch over the legacies they leave, and I'm sure that they will be able to do so for decades to come.

ON RISING VIOLENT CRIME IN THE CARIBBEAN AND WHAT SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT IT

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 31, 2008

Mr. RANGEL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to call attention to the pressing matter of increasing violent crime in the Caribbean and to introduce a New York CARIB News editorial that eloquently elucidates the problems and

speaks to possible solutions. A conflux of drugs, guns, disaffected youth, and poverty has gripped the area's island nations, particularly Jamaica, with a world-leading 59 homicides for every 100,000 people. This is an issue neither solely endemic, nor of sole concern, to the Caribbean. The international community, rather, must accept its contribution to the problem, in the way of an aggressive international drug trade and the rampant sale of small arms. The Caribbean itself must do its part to draw its youth away from criminality and hopelessness, and invest in their educations and financial security.

GUNS, DRUGS AND MURDER A LETHAL COMBINATION IN CARIBBEAN—WHERE IS THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AND GUN MAKERS?

“The Caribbean Sun, sea and murder.”

That unsettling headline atop an equally disturbing story about violence in the Caribbean was summarized in a shocking fashion by The Economist, one of the English language's leading weekly news publications.

“Indeed,” it stated, “the Caribbean better known for its blue skies, cricket and rum punch, is the world leader in violent crime.”

While that may be something of an overstatement, the fact of the matter is that the picture is deeply troubling and needs urgent attention, not simply by Caribbean governments but the international community.

Some numbing figures tell much of the story about homicides in a part of the world where people and their government are wedded to law and order, tranquility and democracy. With 59 homicides for every 100,000 persons in the country, Jamaica heads the list as “the world's most murderous country,” according to the magazine. Some distance away were St. Vincent & the Grenadines 36; Belize 33; St. Kitts-Nevis 32; Trinidad and Tobago 30; the Bahamas 25; and Antigua & Barbuda 23 for every 100,000 persons.

It's not difficult to figure out why this tragic situation has evolved in a part of the world that's known as a bit of paradise on earth. Drugs, guns and disaffected youth sum up the story. Add poverty to the mix and the situation comes into proper perspective.

The Caribbean has been the soft underbelly of the international drug trade for decades. Illegal narcotics, especially cocaine and some heroin are ferried through the region from South America by Colombia, Bolivia and Venezuela and destined for North America and Europe.

In addition, some Caribbean states, including Jamaica and St. Vincent & the Grenadines are considered by law enforcement authorities in the United States and Canada as significant marijuana growers.

Because guns and ammunition are companions in the nefarious drug trade, it shouldn't come as a surprise to learn there is a flood of small arms in the region. Almost every country has reported a rising incidence of the use of guns in criminal activity. Law enforcement authorities are reporting more and more cases of drug-related offenses in which guns are a factor. Next are the armed robberies; kidnappings, shootings, and as the story indicated homicides.

The countries seem unable to stem the drug tide and the importation of guns. With wide open waterways and beaches, most of them find it virtually impossible to put a dent in violent crime. Perhaps the most dramatic and frightening incident in recent years was the massacre in Lussignan, the East Coast Demerara village of East Indians late last month. Eleven men, women and children were slaughtered in their homes by criminals. The killing of a soldier by a merciless gang brought the death toll to an appalling dozen persons. What then can be and must be done?