

cited the Vancouver study, which also showed that this needle exchange program actually can have an opposite effect.

But that is what the President of the United States, that is what the liberal side of the aisle would like to impose, is a needle exchange program, federally funded by all the taxpayers, on the premise that, again, it cuts down on HIV transmission. The facts are to the contrary, the studies are to the contrary, a liberal policy versus a conservative policy.

Now, Baltimore really is the premier city that has had a liberal policy. Baltimore is a liberal jurisdiction policy and has had needle exchange. I like to use Baltimore as an example because Baltimore, which adopted a legal needle exchange program, has actually dramatically increased its heroin addicts. In 1996 they went to almost 39,000, according to this chart provided by DEA. In 1998, they were over 56,000, according to DEA. The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) has told me he estimates it to be 60,000 drug addicts.

In fact, from Time Magazine, this liberal policy, again which the President would like to have us adopt and the other side would like to have us adopt, this is from Time Magazine just a few weeks ago, not my quote, it is a quote of one of their officials, "One of every 10 citizens is a drug addict. Government officials dispute the last claim. It is more like 1 in 8, says veteran City Councilwoman Rikki Spector. We probably lost count." Again, not my words, a Time Magazine report. A liberal policy.

If you look at what we have done, again, one of the things I am most proud of is we have taken a tougher stance in Washington the last four years, and the murder rate in Washington has decreased 14 percent from 1997 to 1998. We are down to 260 murders. It was in the 400-plus range when I came here. Every night young African Americans were being slaughtered on the streets. This is still not acceptable, but there has been a decrease through a more conservative oversight by, again, I think this Republican Policy Committee and the types of policy we want in the bill that we presented to the President, which he has vetoed.

The same thing has happened with New York. The murder rate decreased there 17 percent in 1997 to 1998. In fact, in Baltimore, the deaths in 1997-1998, this liberal drug policy, it is actually one of the few jurisdictions where they have stayed the same. In fact, they are exactly the same, 312 in 1997 and 312 in 1998.

This is the liberal policy that the President wants to adopt relating to drug programs and to approaches as far as legislative oversight and as far as spending. So we can see factually what happens. You get a dramatic increase in the number of addicts.

The contrary is true, and I have held this job up in New York City under the leadership and conservative zero tolerance approach of Mayor Giuliani, went from over 2,000 murders down to 629 murders. New York, I am not sure what the population of New York is, but it has to be 9 or 10 million people, at least. Baltimore has about 500,000, 600,000 population now, and it has 312 murders, about half the number. That must be 10 or 15 times the murder rate. A conservative approach of Mayor Rudy Giuliani, who has dramatically cut 70 percent of the deaths in New York City.

So we have a choice. We have a choice between a liberal policy and we have a choice between a conservative approach.

Mr. Speaker, with only 3 minutes remaining, I have spoken mostly tonight again on the situation we find ourselves in, but, you know, it is sad, because the District of Columbia has some wonderful people. They go to work and they try to make a living. There are families here, there are single parents here, there are so many good Americans in the District of Columbia, and we do have an important responsibility over the District of Columbia.

But we tried their way. The jails failed, the prisons were destroyed. The public housing was a disgrace. The programs for the mentally ill, the children in most need, the neglected, the education programs, they all failed. Fortunately, that entire model was not transposed on the country.

The pension fund, just as I pointed out, the pension fund of the District was even taken from, just as Social Security.

I will hold this up as I close, because it is important, not only this one bill for the District of Columbia. Many people in America, many Members of Congress, may or may not care about the District specifically. We are very much, particularly in the House, oriented towards the problems of our own District. But it is a Federal responsibility. These are decent human beings.

But should we return to the chaos that they created in 40 years? After some four years-plus of hard work and effort to put money back in the trust fund, to make the District of Columbia something you can be proud of, that people can live and work here, and it is our Nation's Capital, it should be a shining example, and those trust funds should be really part of our trust. That is why the people of America sent us here, for trust, to make sure these programs operate.

So I hope that the American people will read between the lines. I hope that the President will not continue to insist on these vetoes, to bring more liberal policies on needle exchange and other drug legalization schemes, and then have the fiscal responsibility that

is so important. It is tough. It is tough being a Member of Congress today because we do want to do the right thing, particularly on our side.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HONORABLE JULIUS NYERERE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a sad night tonight, because we will be talking about the loss of a great leader from the country of Tanzania, the former President, Julius Nyerere, who passed away last week in London at the age of 77 years of age.

One of the reasons that we mourn this loss and that we rise today to pay tribute to this great man, a great statesman, a great man of compassion, a great educator, a person with tremendous vision, is because he was a person who believed strongly in Africa's ability to forge a prosperous future through unity and peace.

At the time that Julius Nyerere moved towards his tenure as president, he was a person who had a tremendous belief in education. He was known affectionately throughout Africa as Mwalimu, which means "teacher" in Swahili.

My first trip to Tanzania was back in 1973 when I had the opportunity to travel to that country with a YMCA statesmanship group that was a program run by the International Division of the YMCA, at that time Mr. Frank Keeny and persons like Dr. Nicholas Ganteroff and many of the leaders, the late Bob Harlan, who was the CEO of the YMCAs of the USA, a great man of vision. We had the opportunity to travel to Tanzania, and at that time President Nyerere was the leader of that country.

The thing that struck me was that they had what they called education for self-reliance. Education for self-reliance was an educational system that brought the youngsters in about 8 in the morning, and then at noon they broke for 2 hours of work in the fields and they were learning how to be farmers, how to be self-reliant. Following that they would have a late lunch and then go back to class until close to 6 o'clock.

I had the opportunity to visit some of the classrooms, dirt floors, thatched roofs, walls made out of mud, and youngsters in the third and fourth grade were studying algebra, looking at basic trigonometry, speaking at least three to four languages, always Swahili. Everyone spoke English. They learned their local dialect. And I was very, very impressed and started to just study this whole education for self-reliance.

We had the opportunity to visit even in the more rural areas, and President

Nyerere insisted that everyone must participate. He believed in the "Ujama" concept. That is the concept of collectivism, that everyone had to produce, everyone had to be a part of the growth and the development of their country.

Tanzania is one of the poorest countries in the world. The beautiful mountain Kilimanjaro is in Tanzania. But the educational system was almost second-to-none in that region of the world. He was a person that brought Tanzania out of the shadows of colonial rule and into independence.

□ 2045

Many of the leaders in Africa used to visit and stay in Tanzania in Dar es Salaam where they used to talk about the Pan-Africanism and the question of independence in their countries, the leaders from Namibia to SWAPO organization, the ANC, the South African organization led by Mr. Nelson Mandela, of course, in prison at that time with Mr. Mbeki and other leaders that we grew to know, Mr. Sisulu. These were ANC leaders who were also in prison, but their colleagues found themselves in Dar es Salaam.

We had leaders from Zambia, at that time Rhodesia. It was northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia, which is now Zimbabwe. But people like Mr. Mugabe, Joshua Nkomo, these great leaders used to migrate down to Dar es Salaam and talk about revolution, talk about independence, talk about freedom, talk about self-reliance.

So we saw the whole area of independence led by our fallen leader who, at the age of 77, died after losing a 2-year battle with leukemia. He was a person who was the first leader to voluntarily step down. Elected in 1962, he decided that he would step down after serving 23 years as president. His people wanted him to continue on. But he said, no, he would not continue on as president, and he stepped down. Elections were held. President Benjamin Mkapa was the one who then became head of Tanzania recently.

It was interesting that, in his drive for independence, the East African countries were under the British rule. They had Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania. An organization called the East African Federation was created by the British. They integrated the air links, the rail links, the road links.

The break-up of the East African Confederation happened when the countries became independent. It was Jomo Kenyatta who led the Mau Mau who really started the whole move to independence, and Kenya was in the lead, although they were not the first. Gada received their independence in 1958, Kenya not until the early 1960s, although Sudan received their independence in 1957, 1956. So we saw, though, President Nyerere taking this country forward.

There was a mean brutal dictator from the bordering country of Uganda. During my travels in Uganda in 1973 and 1974, I was in the presence of the then dictator Idi Amin. Idi Amin was a person who turned on his people.

Idi Amin came to power by defeating President Milton Obote who served as the first president of Uganda but was not serving the people well. Idi Amin, at that time a popular figure with the people of Abu Gandon, took over, by military coups, and ousted Milton Obote. But then Idi Amin tended to turn on his people. Actually, then, with the incident in Entebbe where Israel came in to take out its citizens, that is when Idi Amin totally turned very barbaric on his people, murdering them and killing them and maiming them.

The Organization of African Unity at that time had a protocol that one nation did not interfere with another nation's problems, that although they despise Idi Amin, they said that they would not become involved in another country's problem. That was one of their founding protocols.

But this was wrong, said President Nyerere. In 1979, in defiance to the Organization of African Unity, President Nyerere sent troops to Uganda in response to this intense suffering of Ugandan people under the brutal dictatorship of Idi Amin.

That operation, one of the first humanitarian missions of its kind in Africa, would help set up a legal precedent for peacekeeping missions all over the world as we see today as a common thing, as we see in East Timor, as we see being created for Kosovo, as we hear about the discussion in Sierra Leone, as we have seen in Cambodia in the past.

So it was President Nyerere who said that the suffering has gone on too long, that the people have taken enough, that we must intervene, and, as I indicated, in defiance to the Organization of African Unity, send his troops in and ousted Idi Amin. This was a new wave, a new move, a new era for people of Africa.

Dr. Nyerere I know became concerned about the educational system in Tanzania. I had the opportunity just 2 years ago to visit him at his home outside of Dar es Salaam. He talked about the fact that the educational system was not as good as it was before. He was very, very disturbed about that. He felt that the only way out for developing countries was to have a strong educational system, the type of a system that he produced when he was in charge, even though, as I have indicated, it was a very, very poor country. They put an emphasis on education. He was dismayed about the fact that the country was not progressing as much as he felt it should.

But it was so, so peaceful to sit on his front porch of his home, very modest home, sitting on some chairs on the

front porch and talking to this giant of a person. I feel so privileged to have the opportunity to know him and to have been in his company to discuss the problems of Africa to talk about the future of the continent.

As I indicated, it was in 1985 when President Nyerere stepped down and he simply devoted his time to forming and also becoming involved in diplomatic solutions in countries. He worked tirelessly to negotiate an end to violence that plagued central and southern Africa during the past decade.

Most recently, President Nyerere's efforts were directed towards mediating an end to the bloody civil war in a neighboring country of Burundi, where more than 200,000 people, mostly citizens, had been killed since 1993.

As my colleagues know, in Central Africa, the Great Lake Region, we have two countries that have been very troubled, the country of Burundi, as I indicated that President Nyerere decided to have economic boycotts so that military government would see that they had to have democracy, that they had to let all people free and to be treated equally.

Of course the other very troubled country was a country of Rwanda where, as we know, several years ago, we saw genocide when moderate Hutus and Tutsi ethnic people were killed. Numbers estimating between 500,000 and 1 million people were killed during the genocide. Once again, a country that has seen trouble and problems through the years.

Of course, the genocide in Rwanda occurred when the world sat by and said that we would not intervene, we will not send in peace keepers, we will not use Chapter 7 of the United Nations.

It was really one of the most shameful periods in the recent history of the world because the West and everyone around the world sat idly by as people were massacred by the tens of thousands.

The UN that had a small contingent there, rather than ask for reinforcements, decided to leave. As a matter of fact, they left some of their employees who were of Rwandan birth there, many of them whom, of course, were massacred along with the other people who were left in that country. So it was President Nyerere, once again, who said that this sort of thing must end.

Of course we saw Mr. Kagame come out of Uganda with the Rwanda patriotic front that routed the Hutu militia and drove them out of the country into the bordering then Zaire, which of course Zaire was a country that had been led for 30 years by the dictator of that country who robbed and raped the country of all of its resources.

We saw the fact that Mr. Mobutu, the self-declared president, stole the diamonds and the riches and allowed his people to suffer. The Hutu X-FAR and

the Interahamwe, the Interahamwe were the people who planned the genocide, decided that they would go into Zaire, now the Congo, the Democrat Republic of Congo.

It was not until the Organization of African Unity and others said that enough is enough. The fact that the forces of Laurent Kabila that led a revolution to oppose President Mobutu then opened up the refugee camps to allow the people to return back from Goma, the then Zaire, back to Rwanda.

So we have seen the fact that President Nyerere has had a very, very important role in the development, because, even during that time, he counseled leaders and he convened meetings to see if there could be some negotiated settlement.

He also was a person who liked to read. What he did was to take eight books, books that should, he felt, be translated. He personally translated William Shakespeare's plays of Julius Caesar and the Merchant of Venice into Swahili. He would like to teach this.

He was a Roman Catholic. Mr. Nyerere had eight children, was married. He just did so much to make that nation, although one of the poorest in the world, a very proud country, a very popular place to visit. It is a wonderful place. The beaches down in Dar es Salaam are among the most beautiful in the world.

The United Republic of Tanzania, though, under his leadership and his consultation, amended its constitution in 1992 to become a multiparty State. In 1995, the nation conducted its first multiparty elections. At that time, it was just one political party when Mr. Nyerere was there. It was the Tanu party. In Kenya, there was only one party, the Kanu party. So we saw that Mr. Nyerere, as he left office, encouraged the country to go to multiparty elections and to become a multiparty State.

Many people wonder why many of the African countries were only one party, but those who were involved in revolution, the freedom fighters, they were the leaders who said we will fight against the colonial powers, and they did, and others who accepted the colonial powers.

□ 2100

So there was just one political party. There was just one group of people who fought to relieve the countries of the colonial powers, and that is why they justified a one-party system.

In 1992, they had these multiparty elections, and at that time we saw the President, the election of Mr. Benjamin Mkapa, who won a four-way race with 61 percent of the vote. The island of Zanzibar and Tanzania are related and together they are the United Republic of Tanzania, although the government in Zanzibar has its own parliament, it has its own president or prime minister.

And, actually, in Zanzibar, there has been questions about the elections. I visited Zanzibar several years ago and met with the prime minister there who indicated that the country is equally divided between Indian and African descent. It is about 50-50. And their dilemma is attempting to try to come up with a solution so that both parties, both groups of people, can feel that they are being represented in the government; that there needs to be a sharing of the responsibility of governing the country. We worked on some ideas about how that could happen. They need to have everyone feeling that they are included and are a part of the government.

But as Tanzania now moves with the multiparty, we had the opportunity to have Mr. Mkapa here just several months ago where he addressed the Members of Congress in the Congressional Black Caucus's legislative conference. And there was a lot of pressure for Mr. Mkapa to become involved in the conflict in the Congo. As my colleagues may or may not be aware, there was a recent conflict where seven countries became participants in sort of a mini world war in Africa. Lawrence Kabila's government was under attack from Uganda and Rwanda because the leaders of Uganda and Rwanda felt that the leaders of the genocide, the X-FAR and the Interahamwe were still in Zaire, still in the Congo, and that Mr. Kabila was not doing enough to get them disarmed and returned back to face trials in Rwanda. And so there was a conflict with Uganda and Rwanda on one side, Namibia and Zimbabwe and Angola and Sudan on the other side.

Just recently, we have seen the fact that finally there has been a negotiated settlement, a plan of the Lusaka Accords that have been led by President Chiluba of Zambia, where they have signed the accord. And we hope now that the Congo will end this fighting for good so that the people who have been under the brutal dictatorship of Mr. Mobutu for 30 years can finally start to have self-determination, start to have educational programs, start to be relieved of the dictators and the repressive government that they have had to endure for so long. So there is hope.

We are looking towards the leaders in central Africa to come up with solutions. We can look to a place, a country like Mozambique, also one of the poorest countries in the world, where we have seen a growth in the GDP in Mozambique of about 8 or 10 percent annually. We have seen the fact that the people there are working together. The former Renamo forces now have become a political party with the MPLA and they are working together in unity to make conditions better for the people of that country. We have seen Namibia go through some prob-

lems as well as problems up close to Angola, but we now are seeing President Josh Nkomo moving to new elections so that the people once again will be able to move forward and progress as we move towards the new millennium.

We look at Nigeria with its new president, President Obasanjo, who I will have the pleasure to meet with tomorrow, that has ended the military rule of its 38 years since independence, 28 years of military rule. And we now see President Obasanjo retiring the military. As my colleagues know, the brutal dictator Abacho had imprisoned President Obasanjo and imprisoned Chief MKO Abiola, who won the June 12 elections but was imprisoned because he said he was president and they said the elections were annulled.

So now, the new Nigeria, with its elected parliament, with its new leaders, with its tremendous resources of oil and diamonds and timber and agricultural promise, we believe will once again move towards a direction of increase in its GDP and once again provide the outstanding education that it did for its people at its independence. Nigeria, with South Africa, with its new leader Thabo Mbeki can really be the engines of South Africa. A healthy South Africa and a strong Nigeria can pull the rest of the countries in Africa along into progress.

So we are encouraged by the fact that these two giants have had positive elections, have had a transition, have had a turnover from military rule. As we saw in the apartheid South Africa to a new multiracial Democratic society, we are seeing the same situation happening in Nigeria. So there is a tremendous amount of hope and there is a tremendous amount of opportunity.

We also would like to see increased trade and development between the United States and Africa. We have the technical resources to be able to assist them in this growth and development. They have the natural resources. Together we can harness tremendous energy so that both the Africans and Nigerians, South Africa, and Namibia, and all of the countries, the 50 sub-Saharan countries, 700 million people, will be able to start to benefit and enjoy the fruits of a true democracy and education and health care. The fact that everyone will be judged by their worth is something that these countries look forward to.

So as I conclude, I once again would like to say that the world is better off because of Dr. Julius Nyerere; that many of us have looked to him as a leader, a person of inspiration, a person who during my young years I looked to him as someone that I would like to emulate. And so it is with a great deal of sorrow that we have seen this fallen leader come to the end of his great career, but all of us in the world are better off for what he has done.