

Under Matt's guidance, the BCAP budget doubled to nearly \$1 million and the staff grew by 50 percent. Importantly, during his time as Executive Director, BCAP expanded its outreach programs to target the workplace as well as Latino/a communities. Further, BCAP was selected as the best non-profit in Boulder County three times under Matt's direction and received numerous other awards.

Matt was also instrumental in the evolution of BCAP as a multiculturally proficient organization. As Executive Director, Matt incorporated policies and procedures to enhance the diverse nature of BCAP. Now there is multicultural training, a diversity coordinator and an agency wide multicultural staff.

During his tenure with BCAP, Matt and his staff gave much thought as to whom the agency's clients were—whom it was BCAP should be serving. According to Matt, "To me the reality of our mission is twofold—to serve people living with HIV and to slow the spread of HIV infection in the community." Simply considering those infected with HIV as clients of BCAP was not enough for Matt; it was only half the mission. In fact, in the year 2000, BCAP had 35,000 educational contacts as where six years ago this number was around 10,000.

By expanding educational and outreach programs, Matt Patrick served his community, the community of Boulder, CO, as few have. I recognize his service and pay him honor.

HONORING PASTOR FREDDIE
GARCIA

HON. HENRY BONILLA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 19, 2001

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Pastor Freddie Garcia for his hard work and contributions made throughout Texas, New Mexico, California, Mexico, Peru, Colombia, and Puerto Rico. Pastor Garcia's hard work and commitment to God has improved and affected many lives.

Pastor Freddie Garcia was born June 10, 1938, in San Antonio, TX. Growing up, Pastor Garcia faced many difficult situations; his largest obstacle was drug addiction. Pastor Garcia overcame his addiction to drugs upon finding and devoting his life to God. In June 1966, Pastor Freddie Garcia married his wife Ninfa. The two have been happily married and are committed to a life with God.

Pastor Garcia graduated from the Latin American Bible Institute in California in 1970. In 1972, Pastor Freddie Garcia and Ninfa founded Victory Fellowship Outreach. The program provides teachings on issues such as: family, education, discipline, the church, and community while also focusing on individuals in need of reconciliation and rehabilitation. Victory Fellowship Outreach has cured over 13,000 people from drug addiction.

Within Victory Fellowship Outreach, there are many other ministries that reach out to help troubled individuals. The Victory Home-Christian Rehabilitation Center is open 24 hours and located in drug infested areas of San Antonio. The Center feeds and houses

women and men in need of shelter and healing from life-controlling addictions. The Center has expanded across the United States and abroad. The Victory Leadership Academy has a two-year curriculum designed to equip workers with the skills necessary to run Christian rehabilitation centers. These centers also exist across the United States and throughout the world. Campus Outreach is a Youth Task Force comprised of former gang members who confront and challenge both junior high and high school students with lectures, discussion panels, classroom participation, and one on one interaction to discuss the evils of gangs and drugs. Victory Fellowship Outreach also offers Drop-In Centers which are located within housing projects offering emergency housing for troubled individuals and Jail and Prison Ministries which provide inmates with personal visits and Bible Correspondence Courses.

In 1988, Pastor Freddie Garcia published *Outcry in the Barrio*, an autobiography. In 1990 former President Bush presented him with the Achievement Against the Odds Award.

Pastor Garcia is a model citizen helping others with troubled pasts and troubled lives become model citizens. I would like to thank Pastor Freddie Garcia and his wife Ninfa for all they do, have done and will continue to do in the name of God and a better America.

DISCUSSION ON U.N. CONFERENCE
ON RACISM

HON. EARL F. HILLIARD

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 19, 2001

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, ANC leader Thozamile Botha once said, "We cannot choose war, we have come from war." To my colleagues and friends here today, I say that we cannot choose racism, because we have come from racism. It has brought us, and our children nothing but strife and sorrow. We all need each other in this new era of globalization. The time has come for us to stop harming each other because of our differences, and start using our differences to strengthen our weaknesses.

Racial discrimination has been a historical tragedy in all countries. Those countries, which enjoy lavish wealth today, do so because they were the oppressors of yesterday. Now, stands an opportunity to stop the cruel cycle of racial discrimination.

Historically, social structures and cultural beliefs combined to legalize racial oppression. Many lost opportunities or faced obstacles to living a prosperous life because of racial discrimination and abuse. The message rings loudly throughout any society as to which lives are considered more valuable. This instantly creates intense conflict within society.

A society that places and holds certain citizens in poverty and at a disadvantage with respect to occupation and education create an environment that induces many negative social ills—poverty, illiteracy, and crime are just a few. If all persons are expected to support and abide by the system, then the system

should value all life equally. Those who will receive unequal treatment from the system may not honor it with equal respect.

The Conference on Racism focused initially on dismantling apartheid in South Africa. Apartheid fell, but just as with slavery in the United States, the remnants of inequality still remain.

International conflict now goes beyond nations going to war with one another. The wars of "the post, cold-war era," involve conflict among groups and neighbors who have lived side by side for generations. The world has become a new and politically unfamiliar place to many, and with unfamiliarity brings the desire to cling to that which they know and condemn that which is unfamiliar.

Why are so many countries afraid to address the issue? We know racism is everywhere, and it threatens to overwhelm us all if we do not place safeguards to prevent the harm it would incur.

The root of racism is fear. Fear of not being on top, fear of not being given preferential treatment, fear of competing for resources. However, the most powerful fear is one of a diminished self-worth. Too often those who perpetuate racism have intertwined their feelings of worth and confidence with the comparative status of those around them.

Hence, we do not struggle to improve life for one group, we struggle to change the false sense of superiority of another group—and it is this fear of losing superiority that frightens most. However, the only cure is to show them that a better world exists, not just for the oppressed, but for them as well. It is a new world that many cannot begin to imagine. It is this world that the U.N. Conference wishes to promote. The reality many people experience in the world today is not just emotionally painful, but it has many other ramifications that fall like stacks of dominoes. The effects of racism spread quickly and can soon pour into every community, harden and form the foundation of social institutions; and every mind of every person becomes polluted.

Our failure to address racism, as an international community is the reason we have so much international conflict. Racism should be viewed as a mental illness, and without a cure or an attempt at prevention, will create the sick atrocities we witnessed in Rwanda and Bosnia. We must find new ways to monitor hate and distrust before it reaches epidemic proportions. As global citizens we face not just diseases of the body, but of the mind and the spirit. We have too long focused on those problems we can see, and have pathetically crawled away from the true source of its origin.

United States citizens consider themselves the guardian of individual liberties. It was our political ancestors who created the framework that became the United Nations. It was our first ambassador, Eleanor Roosevelt who established the Human Rights Commission.

The U.S. urgently seeks its renewal on the U.N. Human Rights Commission. To those who wish to accomplish this, I give a quote from Eleanor Roosevelt. "Where after all, does universal rights begin? In small places, close to home . . . unless these rights have meaning there, they have little meaning anywhere. Without concerned citizen action to uphold