

IN TRIBUTE TO DR. BOSHRA MAKAR ON HIS RETIREMENT AS A PROFESSOR AT ST. PETER'S COLLEGE IN JERSEY CITY, NJ

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Boshra Makar, as he retires from his position as professor at Saint Peter's College in Jersey City, NJ. Dr. Boshra Makar is an exceptional human being who has dedicated 48 years to teaching students around the world. He is a pioneer in his field of mathematics and his work has been widely recognized.

Dr. Boshra Makar was the youngest graduate of his class and graduated No. 1 from Cairo University in 1947. He received a fellowship and began to teach at Cairo University while he was studying for his masters in mathematics. In 1995 he received his Ph.D. in mathematics.

Throughout his 48-year teaching career, Dr. Boshra Makar has spent time visiting, and teaching in universities around the world including Egypt, Russia, and Lebanon. In 1962 he was invited to attend a scientific exchange program at Moscow University. After teaching in Moscow, he spent several years teaching in Lebanon at the American University of Beirut. He then migrated to the United States to teach at Michigan Technological University. In 1967, Dr. Boshra Makar moved to Jersey City to teach graduate and undergraduate students at Saint Peter's College.

He has not only distinguished himself as a teacher, but as a scholar. Dr. Boshra Makar has published over 20 research papers in leading mathematical journals throughout the world. He has published articles in prestigious journals such as the *Bulletin des Sciences Mathematiques* in Paris, and for the American Mathematical Society. Dr. Boshra Makar has written research papers in the fields of functional analysis, complex variables, algebra, and cryptology.

Dr. Boshra Makar's accomplishments have been acknowledged in numerous reference works such as *Who's Who in the World*, *Who's Who in America*, *Who's Who in the East*, *Who's Who in Education*, *Who's Who in Technology*, and *Personnage Contemporanei (Academia Italia)*. He has touched many lives with his dedication and commitment to scholarly pursuits.

Dr. Boshra Makar is truly an outstanding citizen, and I am very proud to have him living and working in my district. His contributions will be remembered through his publications, which will inspire future mathematicians. Even though he is retiring from teaching at Saint Peter's College I know he will remain an active citizen, and scholar. Please join me in wishing Dr. Boshra Makar a happy retirement.

POSTAL ADDRESSES

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1995

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce legislation that will ameliorate

problems stemming from the U.S. Postal Service policy that prohibits the users of commercial mail receiving agents [CMRA's] from submitting a standard change of address form to expedite routine mail delivery service.

In nearly all cases when an individual changes residency, the U.S. Postal Service facilitates prompt and accurate mail delivery by encouraging the postal customer to file a mail forwarding change of address form. Atypically, when a CMRA customer relocates, that individual is responsible for informing all potential mailers of any change of address. This policy creates delays and may exacerbate mail fraud as testimony has shown that the first line of defense against fraud is accurate information regarding postal addresses.

Current policy is contradictory to the Postal Service's charge to ensure prompt, accurate mail delivery service. This important legislation will benefit all parties in this particular mail delivery chain: the U.S. Postal Service, the CMRA's, and most importantly, the postal customer.

THE EMBASSY'S 11 YEARS OF WORKING WITH THE HOLY SEE

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1995

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues some thoughtful remarks delivered by my friend, the Honorable Raymond L. Flynn, the United States Ambassador to the Vatican.

In this excerpt of a recent speech delivered by the Ambassador he discusses the important relationship between the Vatican and the U.S. Embassy to the Holy See. The Ambassador eloquently describes the role morality and a humanitarian spirit should play in the United States international policy. I urge my colleagues to read Ambassador Flynn's remarks and consider the special role that believers of all faiths can play in ensuring our world becomes a better place.

THE EMBASSY'S 11 YEARS OF WORKING WITH THE HOLY SEE

While the initiative on humanitarian aid delivery is new, it is not out of character with the close cooperation between the U.S. and the Holy See since formal diplomatic relations were established in 1984.

In the eleven years of full diplomatic relations, the U.S. Embassy to the Holy See has actively pursued U.S. foreign policy goals by working closely with the Vatican on political, economic, and social concerns. The U.S. has worked closely with the Vatican on the UN population conference in Cairo to produce a workable final document. We pursued our joint goals of sustainable and equitable development at the Copenhagen conference on social development held at the beginning of March. At the conference, Hillary Rodham Clinton made a strong appeal to the world community not to forget the most blatant victims of poverty in society today, women and children. The same compassionate appeal was delivered to the conference on behalf of Pope John Paul II by Monsignor Diarmuid Martin, the Catholic Church representative at the conference. The Catholic Church's view of what needs to be done to alleviate the suffering, pain, and lack of development in the Third World is, for the most part, not in conflict with what Mrs. Clinton told the conference nor with

the Clinton Administration's stated policy. But it does conflict greatly with the views contained in the Contract with America and with the views of those in Congress who advocate budget-cutting at the expense of the poor and needy—at home and abroad. It is one thing to call for a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution; it is another to try to achieve such an amendment with the unbalanced policy of targeting poor and working families.

FALL OF COMMUNISM

Working towards common goals was also true in the case of the birth of democratic movements in Eastern Europe. The Catholic Church in general and Pope John Paul II in particular were instrumental, through work and example, in demonstrating the illegitimacy of the communist regimes. The U.S. and the Vatican worked together to support nonviolent opposition groups such as Poland's Solidarity. Soviet President Gorbachev has said the Pope was the most important cause of the fall of communism. It was remarkably perceptive and visionary of the College of Cardinals to elect Karol Wojtyla of Poland, who had lived and worked under communism in his native land. I personally saw the moral influence of Pope John Paul II at the height of political instability in Eastern Europe. I attended Catholic Church services with outlawed Solidarity workers at St. Brigid's Church in Gdansk and at the Lenin shipyards when a letter of support and encouragement sent by the Pope inspired people throughout the church and country.

Pope John Paul kept the Solidarity movement alive, which led ultimately to the fall of communism in Poland and inspired other Eastern bloc countries to move towards democracy.

Another example of convergence in policy goals was in the arena of human rights and religious freedom. The Holy See, as a full member of the Helsinki Process, drafted the language on religious freedom that set the benchmark against which the failings of totalitarian regimes could be measured.

The Embassy worked with the Vatican on several aspects of the crises in Central America during the 1980's. When Panamanian strongman Gen. Noriega took refuge in the papal nuncio's residence on Christmas Eve 1990, the Embassy negotiated his departure.

The Embassy had the unique opportunity to be involved with peacemaking in 1990-92 when it acted as observer and facilitator at the Rome talks between the two warring factions in Mozambique. The talks concluded successfully with a cease-fire in October 1992.

The Embassy has recently followed the Algerian national reconciliation talks which were held in Rome involving the main Algerian opposition parties. This process has a real chance to achieve peace in a country where thousands have already died in fighting.

HISTORIC CATHOLIC-JEWISH ACCORD

Our Embassy has been particularly active in furthering U.S.-Holy See cooperation on a number of issues. At the direction of President Clinton, we actively pursued establishing full diplomatic relations between the Holy See and Israel; this historic achievement was accomplished in 1993. I met extensively with Israeli political and religious officials in the cause of furthering Christian-Jewish and Vatican-Israeli understanding. At the same time, I keep close contact with the Catholic hierarchy that represents Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and others who do not yet feel full partners in the Middle East peace process. Holy See-Israel relations was the first topic President Clinton raised with the Pope at their first meeting in Denver in August 1993. During their discussion,