

are not employees as in effect before the Tax Reform Act of 1986.

S. 2033

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. SMITH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2033, a bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to penalties for crimes involving cocaine, and for other purposes.

S. 2067

At the request of Mr. ASHCROFT, the name of the Senator from Washington [Mr. GORTON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2067, a bill to protect the privacy and constitutional rights of Americans, to establish standards and procedures regarding law enforcement access to decryption assistance for encrypted communications and stored electronic information, to affirm the rights of Americans to use and sell encryption products, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 189

At the request of Mr. TORRICELLI, the names of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 189, a resolution honoring the 150th anniversary of the United States Women's Rights Movement that was initiated by the 1848 Women's Rights Convention held in Seneca Falls, New York, and calling for a national celebration of women's rights in 1998.

AMENDMENT NO. 2387

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM] was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2387 proposed to S. 2057, an original bill to authorize appropriations for the fiscal year 1999 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2388

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN] was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2388 proposed to S. 2057, an original bill to authorize appropriations for the fiscal year 1999 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 96—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT A POSTAGE STAMP SHOULD BE ISSUED HONORING OSKAR SCHINDLER

Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself and Mr. SPECTER) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs:

S. CON. RES. 96

Whereas during the Nazi occupation of Poland, Oskar Schindler personally risked his life and that of his wife to provide food and medical care and saved the lives of over 1,000 Jews from death, many of whom later made their homes in the United States;

Whereas Oskar Schindler also rescued about 100 Jewish men and women from the Golezów concentration camp, who lay trapped and partly frozen in 2 sealed train cars stranded near Brünnlitz;

Whereas millions of Americans have been made aware of the story of Schindler's bravery;

Whereas on April 28, 1962, Oskar Schindler was named a "Righteous Gentile" by Yad Vashem; and

Whereas Oskar Schindler is a true hero and humanitarian deserving of honor by the United States Government: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that the Postal Service should issue a stamp honoring the life of Oskar Schindler.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, today we celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the establishment of the State of Israel. As we do so, we also remember the tragedy of the Holocaust and the events that culminated in the creation of a Jewish homeland.

I rise today to submit a measure to honor an individual who stands in the highest esteem of the citizens of Israel, and throughout the world. I am pleased to be joined by the senior senator from Pennsylvania, Senator SPECTER, in submitting this measure calling on the Postal Service to issue a stamp commemorating the life of Oskar Schindler.

Millions of people around the world know the story of Oskar Schindler, whose heroism was brought to light by the author Thomas Keneally and the film maker Steven Spielberg. During the Nazi occupation of Poland, Oskar Schindler demonstrated that one person truly could make a difference. He saved the lives of over 1,200 Jewish men, women, and children, while risking his own life and that of his wife. Mr. Schindler also rescued approximately 100 Jewish men and women from the Golezow concentration camp, who were trapped in a sealed and freezing railroad car.

Two of the individuals whose lives were saved by Oskar Schindler are residents of New Jersey. Before the war, Abraham Zuckerman lived in Krakow, Poland. In 1942, he was sent to the Plaszow concentration camp where he faced unspeakable horrors and certain death. While he waited out his days toiling in a coal yard, one day, to his great fortune, Mr. Zuckerman was told that he was one of the fortunate individuals whose name appeared on "Schindler's List." Mr. Zuckerman was relatively safe for a little more than a year, but when Schindler's factory in Krakow was liquidated, he was sent to a concentration camp at Mauthausen and later Gusen II, where he was finally liberated. Meanwhile, Mr. Zuckerman's close friend Murray Pantirer was sent to another con-

centration camp, Gross-Rosen, after Plaszow was shut down. On his third day there, he was chosen as one of 900 workers for Schindler's new factory in Brinnlitz, Czechoslovakia. Both men later emigrated to the United States. They have lived in New Jersey since shortly after the war where they started a home building business. To honor Mr. Schindler, these men are responsible for over 20 Schindler Courts, Terraces and Plazas all over the Garden State.

Mr. President, we recognize that Mr. Schindler was a human being, not infallible like many heroes. But his bravery has truly made him stand out and worthy of honor. There is nothing I can say that could describe him any better than in the words of Mr. Zuckerman.

"I am one of the Survivors and I owe my life to the courage and strength of this great man. He was not a diplomat or a politician, he was a very good manipulator. He had the courage and the knowledge to save over 1200 Jews from death. He managed somehow to fool the Germans into thinking he was on their side when all along he was going behind their backs to save the Jews. His life was always in danger but still he persisted to do what he knew to be the right thing, he saved the Jews anyway he could. He bartered, he lied, he used his own money, he did everything humanly possible to save us. He was very unselfish as his life could have ended at any time but still he did all he could to save the Jews."

Mr. President, Senator SPECTER and I are submitting this resolution today to call on the Postal Service to issue a stamp commemorating the life of Oskar Schindler. Such a stamp would bring the story to millions of people. It would help us all understand that one individual can make a difference in the lives of others.

We understand that we face somewhat of an uphill battle as Mr. Schindler is not a citizen of the United States. The Postal Service tells me that its policy is to issue stamps that depict American subjects. But we say in response that Mr. Schindler's life was largely devoted to the pursuit of freedom, to opposing tyranny, and to humanitarianism. These qualities certainly represent the American ideal and we believe that Mr. Schindler deserves the honor that the Postal Service has bestowed on other individuals who stood for these ideals. I am pleased to sponsor this important measure.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999

THURMOND (AND LEVIN)
AMENDMENT NO. 2399

Mr. THURMOND (himself and Mr. LEVIN) proposed an amendment to the