

"They were shot at short distance and their bodies showed signs of mutilation," said Ilyas Zakiyev, a brother of Idris.

Even now, weeks later, Russian units have blocked all roads into Tsotsin-Yurt and more than 15,000 residents are being held virtually as prisoners, forced to pay a bribe—amounting to a day's wages in many cases—to enter or leave. Entering Tsotsin-Yurt on Monday, this reporter saw Russian soldiers collecting these tolls from Chechen drivers passing the checkpoints.

Turko Aliev, 51, the chairman of the town elders' council, was among the first to meet with the Russian commander who ordered the assault on the town. The commander threatened to open an artillery attack in 30 minutes unless the elders sent the mayor out to meet him and to identify the seven corpses laid out before Russian news reporters as "rebels."

"I told him that was impossible because the mayor was in Grozny, but he replied, 'You now have 28 minutes,'" said Ilyas Zakiyev, who accompanied the elders.

At that moment, Mr. Aliev stepped forward as chairman of the council and identified the bodies of Idris Zakiyev and Mr. Ismailov, the mosque elder.

The town officials were allowed to take the two bodies away in a car, which Mr. Aliev said he drove through a gantlet of checkpoints where one Russian soldier stopped him and threatened to kill him.

"Where can we complain?" asked Mr. Aliev, as he stood in a makeshift morgue at the town mosque to make the final grim accounting from the raid on the village: three bundles of tattered clothing that belonged to unidentified men blown up in a field on the edge of town.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Madam President, I will read 2 paragraphs:

In Leninsky, the largest of Grozny's four districts, Chechen investigators have documented 17 cases in the last 12 months implicating Interior Ministry troops in killing civilians during looting. One of the most notorious of the units is known as Obron-22, the Chechens say.

In the central Leninsky district of Grozny, skeletal shards of buildings teeter above the landscape of debris that evokes scenes from European cities destroyed in World War II. The rubble now lies sealed under a winter blanket of snow as thousands of Chechen families eke out an isolated existence in bomb-damaged homes.

Let me summarize. The conclusions are as follows: It is the sense of the Senate that the war on terrorism does not excuse and is ultimately undermined by abuses by Russian security forces against civilians in Chechnya. It also is the sense of the Senate that Russia and Chechen leadership should seek a negotiated settlement. It is the sense of the Senate that Russian President Putin should: 1, end human rights violations, investigate them, and prosecute them; 2, provide secure access to international monitors and humanitarian organizations; and 3, ensure the registration of refugees and not force them to return against their will.

Finally, the sense of the Senate says President Bush should: 1, ensure no United States assistance goes to Russian units implicated in these abuses; 2, seek specific information on the status of investigations, or lack of investigations, of the human rights abuses; 3, promote peace negotiations; and 4, reexamine the status of Chechen refu-

gees in regard to possible resettlement in the United States.

The reason we introduce this resolution today is, again, this very powerful report that came out by Human Rights Watch. I want the Russian Government to know, and I want the people in Chechnya and in Russia to know, that here on the floor of the Senate we are paying attention to what is happening.

I will send this resolution to the desk, and we will take steps to pass it, and I think there is strong support for this resolution in the Foreign Relations Committee. Most important is the message. The message is that we want to see an end to the terrorism, to the murder of innocent civilians. But, quite frankly, much of what the Russian Government is trying to excuse—all in the name of a war against terrorism—is, unfortunately, rape, torture, and murder of innocent people. That is not acceptable. That needs to be settled before the Senate and we need to pass this resolution.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 99—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS THAT A COMMEMORATIVE STAMP SHOULD BE ISSUED HONORING FELIX OCTAVIUS CARR DARLEY

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

S. CON. RES. 99

Whereas Felix Octavius Carr Darley, a prolific 19th century illustrator and designer, was born on June 22, 1821, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and completed most of his major works while living in Claymont, Delaware, before he died on March 27, 1888;

Whereas Darley was the illustrator for Washington Irving's "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow", "Rip Van Winkle", "Tales of a Traveler", and the five-volume "Life of George Washington";

Whereas Darley created the sketches for Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's "Evangeline", and was the illustrator for the American publications of Charles Dickens, including "A Tale of Two Cities";

Whereas Darley designed and executed the two woodcut illustrations for the first printing of Edgar Allan Poe's "The Gold-Bug" in the Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper;

Whereas Darley provided illustrations for the first known publication of Clement Moore's "A Visit from St. Nicholas", the edition featuring the first change of the last line from "happy Christmas to all" to "merry Christmas to all";

Whereas, in 1875, Darley engaged in preparing 500 drawings to illustrate a book entitled "History of the United States", by B. J. Lossing;

Whereas Darley illustrated more than 500 designs for James Fenimore Cooper's works, including a project involving designs for 64 steel engravings and 120 wood engravings, leading to the publication of "The Cooper Vignettes" which showcased the artist's works;

Whereas Darley provided the line drawings for Nathaniel Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter";

Whereas Darley was elected a member of the Academy of Design in 1852;

Whereas Darley was a member of the Artist's Fund Society and was one of the early

members of the American Society of Painters in Watercolors;

Whereas Darley was inducted into the Society of Illustrators Hall of Fame in 2001; and

Whereas, for his accomplishments, Darley is credited by many scholars with helping to create the pioneer image of American History: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) a commemorative stamp should be issued honoring Felix Octavius Carr Darley; and

(2) the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee should recommend to the Postmaster General that such a stamp be issued.

Mr. BIDEN. Madam President, I am pleased to submit today a resolution calling on the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee to recommend a commemorative stamp honoring the 19th century illustrator, Felix Octavius Carr Darley. My distinguished colleague from the other body, Congressman MICHAEL CASTLE, has already introduced an identical resolution in the House of Representatives.

Felix Darley was the consummate American artist. He was born in Philadelphia, PA in 1821, but spent much of his later years in Delaware, where he died in 1888. In fact, for the last 29 years of Darley's life he lived in my hometown of Claymont, DE, where he produced many of his most famous and renowned drawings. As a Delawarean, and a resident of Claymont, Felix Darley has special significance for me. But he also has a special significance for the entire Nation.

Mr. Darley has been described as "one of the most famous illustrators of his time" and "the first major American illustrator." His works have even been said to have forged our very national identity. Felix Darley was the illustrator of books produced by the legendary writers of his time, including such masterful storytellers and poets as Charles Dickens, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Edgar Allan Poe, Washington Irving, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and James Fenimore Cooper. Moreover, he is credited with helping to capture the image of the American frontier, which has become such an integral image of our collective imagination and consciousness. As a testament to his greatness, he was inducted into the Society of Illustrators Hall of Fame last year.

Through his works, Felix Darley commemorated and captured our history and the creative achievements of some of our greatest writers. It is time we commemorate his life and his works for posterity by honoring him with a memorial postage stamp. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in sponsoring this resolution which calls on the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee to recommend such a stamp. It is a small, but needed step to recognize an American artist who gave us so much.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2943. Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Mrs. HUTCHISON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, to establish the Commission on Voting Rights and Procedures to study and make recommendations regarding election technology, voting, and election administration, to establish a grant program under which the Office of Justice Programs and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice shall provide assistance to States and localities in improving election technology and the administration of Federal elections, to require States to meet uniform and non-discriminatory election technology and administration requirements for the 2004 Federal elections, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2944. Mr. ROCKEFELLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2945. Mr. ROBERTS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2946. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2947. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2948. Mr. THOMAS (for himself and Mr. ENZI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2949. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2950. Mr. MCCONNELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2951. Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2952. Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2953. Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2954. Mr. BOND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2955. Mr. BOND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2956. Mr. BOND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2957. Mr. BURNS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2958. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2959. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2960. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2961. Mr. SPECTER (for himself and Mr. REID) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2962. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2963. Mr. BURNS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2943. Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Mrs. HUTCHISON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, to establish the Commission on Voting Rights and Procedures to study and make recommendations regarding election technology, voting, and election administration, to establish a grant program under which the Office of Justice Programs and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice shall provide assistance to States and localities in improving election technology and the administration of Federal elections, to require States to meet uniform and non-discriminatory election technology and administration requirements for the 2004 Federal elections, and for other purpose; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 14, between lines 2 and 3, insert the following:

Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this subsection, a State that had a State law in effect before the date of enactment of this Act that provides for a provisional balloting process shall be deemed to meet the requirements of this subsection as long as such State law is in effect so long as such process includes the following components:

(1) Verification of the registration, identity, and residence of the individual seeking to cast a provisional ballot.

(2) An affidavit executed by the individual seeking to cast a provisional ballot in the precinct asserting that he or she is a registered voter of the jurisdiction and eligible to vote in the election.

(3) Procedures by which the ballot that is tabulated on election day may be retrievable after the election should there be an issue over the individual's eligibility to have voted in the election.

SA 2944. Mr. ROCKEFELLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, to establish the Commission on Voting Rights and Procedures to study and make recommendations regarding election technology, voting, and election administration, to establish a grant program under which the Office of Justice Programs and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice shall provide assistance to States and localities in improving election technology and the administration of Federal elections, to require States to meet uniform and nondiscriminatory election technology and administration requirements for the 2004 Federal

elections, and for other purpose; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 68, between lines 2 and 3, insert the following:

SEC. ____ STUDY AND REPORT ON PERMANENT REGISTRATION OF OVERSEAS VOTERS; ADMINISTRATION OF OVERSEAS VOTING BY A SINGLE STATE OFFICE.

(a) STUDY AND REPORT ON PERMANENT REGISTRATION OF OVERSEAS VOTERS.—

(1) STUDY.—The Election Administration Commission established under section 301 (in this subsection referred to as the “Commission”), shall conduct a study on the feasibility and advisability of providing for permanent registration of overseas voters under section 104 of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-3), as amended by section 1606(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (Public Law 107-107; 115 Stat. 1279).

(2) REPORT.—The Commission shall submit a report to Congress on the study conducted under paragraph (1) together with such recommendations for legislative and administrative action as the Commission determines appropriate.

(b) ADMINISTRATION OF OVERSEAS VOTING BY A SINGLE STATE OFFICE.—Section 102 of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-1), as amended by section 1606(a)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (Public Law 107-107; 115 Stat. 1278), is amended—

(1) by inserting “(a) IN GENERAL.—” before “Each State”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(b) DESIGNATION OF SINGLE STATE OFFICE TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON REGISTRATION AND ABSENTEE BALLOT PROCEDURES FOR ALL VOTERS IN THE STATE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Each State shall designate a single office which shall be responsible for providing information regarding voter registration procedures and absentee ballot procedures to be used with respect to elections for Federal office (including procedures relating to the use of the Federal write-in absentee ballot) to all absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters who wish to register to vote or vote in any jurisdiction in the State.

“(2) USE OF OFFICE TO ACCEPT AND PROCESS MATERIALS.—The State office designated under paragraph (1) shall be responsible for carrying out the State's duties under this Act that relate to the distribution of information and ballots (but not for carrying out any duties relating to the receipt or counting of ballots), including accepting valid voter registration applications, absentee ballot applications, and absentee ballots (including Federal write-in absentee ballots) from all absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters who wish to register to vote or vote in any jurisdiction in the State.”.

(c) STUDY AND REPORT ON EXPANSION OF SINGLE STATE OFFICE DUTIES.—

(1) STUDY.—The Election Administration Commission established under section 301 (in this subsection referred to as the “Commission”), shall conduct a study on the feasibility and advisability of including the duties relating to the receipt and counting of ballots described in section 102(b) of such Act (as added by subsection (b)) in the duties of the State office designated under paragraph (1) of such section (as so added).

(2) REPORT.—The Commission shall submit a report to Congress on the study conducted