

placed some of its most crucial functions under the management of the national office, thereby avoiding some of the problems that I have discussed so far. For example, the Witness Security Program, which ensures the safety of witnesses who testify for the government, is administered centrally by the Marshals Service. According to former Director Gonzalez's testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee, the Witness Security Program's operation was changed because it was not functioning correctly at the district level. He said, "Witness Security Inspectors assigned to the districts found they were attempting to serve two masters, the headquarters' Witness Security Program and the U.S. Marshal." This example of internal restructuring by the Service demonstrates the need for Congress to enact fundamental reform.

This reform legislation also has the potential to save taxpayer money. Mr. Gonzalez testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee that if the political selection of U.S. Marshals were ended, the Service would eliminate many field office positions. There would no longer be a need to provide the kind of support that is currently necessary to assist the political appointees, who often do not have the proper experience and expertise. A more streamlined management structure would save money and make operations more efficient. According to Mr. Gonzalez, the Marshals Service has estimated that this change would save over \$10 million in the first three years.

Legislation to change the appointment process for district Marshals passed the house in 1997 but did not pass the Senate. That bill, as this one, essentially makes the change effective at the start of the upcoming four-year term for the President. This bill would be effective in January 2005, so that U.S. Marshals appointed by President Bush could complete the current four-year term of the Bush Administration.

It is important to recognize that many district U.S. Marshals who have served over the years have been distinguished public servants and are fine people. However, others had no experience in law enforcement and were not qualified to serve in these important positions.

For the benefit of the Marshals Service, I urge my colleagues to support this important reform measure. It is long overdue. Similar reforms have been supported by Presidential commissions under Presidents Howard Taft, Herbert Hoover, and Franklin Roosevelt. It is time that we professionalized one of our most important law enforcement agencies. We owe it to all those who have served honorably during the proud history of the U.S. Marshals Service, and we owe it to those who entrust their lives to the safekeeping of the U.S. Marshals.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1977

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. APPOINTMENTS OF UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "United States Marshals Service Reform Act of 2002".

(b) APPOINTMENTS OF MARSHALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 37 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in section 561(c)—

(i) by striking "The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," and inserting "The Attorney General shall appoint"; and

(ii) by inserting "United States marshals shall be appointed subject to the provisions of title 5 governing appointments in the competitive civil service, and shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and pay rates." after the first sentence;

(B) by striking subsection (d) of section 561;

(C) by redesignating subsections (e), (f), (g), (h), and (i) of section 561 as subsections (d), (e), (f), (g), and (h), respectively; and

(D) by striking section 562.

(2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 37 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 562.

(c) MARSHALS IN OFFICE BEFORE EFFECTIVE DATE.—Notwithstanding the amendments made by this Act, each marshal appointed under chapter 37 of title 28, United States Code, before the effective date of this Act shall, unless that marshal resigns or is removed by the President, continue to perform the duties of that office until the expiration of that marshal's term and the appointment of a successor.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on January 20, 2005, and shall apply to appointments made on and after that date.

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 213—CONDEMNING HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN CHECHNYA AND URGING A POLITICAL SOLUTION TO THE CONFLICT

Mr. WELLSTONE (for himself and Mr. BROWNBACK) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 213

Whereas the United States Department of State Country Reports on Human Rights for 2000 reports that the "indiscriminate use of force by Russian government troops in Chechnya has resulted in widespread civilian casualties and the displacement of hundreds of thousands of persons";

Whereas the United States Department of State Country Reports on Human Rights for 2000 reports that Russian forces continue to arbitrarily detain, torture, extrajudicially execute, extort, rape, and forcibly disappear people in Chechnya;

Whereas credible human rights groups within the Russian Federation and abroad

report that Russian authorities have failed to launch thorough investigations into these abuses and have taken no significant steps toward ensuring that its high command has taken all necessary measures to prevent abuse;

Whereas there are credible reports of specific abuses by Russian soldiers in Chechnya, including in Alkhan-Yurt in 1999; Staropromyslovskiy and Aldi in 2000; Alkhan-Kala, Assinovskaya, and Sernovodsk in 2001; and Tsotsin-Yurt and Argun in 2002;

Whereas the Government of the Russian Federation has cracked down on independent media and threatened to revoke the license of RFE/RL, Incorporated, further limiting the ability to ascertain the extent of the crisis in Chechnya;

Whereas Chechen rebel forces are believed responsible for the assassinations of Chechen civil servants who cooperate with the Government of the Russian Federation, and the Chechen government of Aslan Maskhadov has failed unequivocally to condemn these and other human rights abuses or to distance itself from persons in Chechnya allegedly associated with such forces; and

Whereas the Department of State officially recognizes the grievous human rights abuses in Chechnya and the need to develop and implement a durable political solution: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the war on terrorism does not excuse, and is ultimately undermined by, abuses by Russian security forces against the civilian population in Chechnya;

(2) the Government of the Russian Federation and the elected leadership of the Chechen government, including President Aslan Maskhadov, should immediately seek a negotiated settlement to the conflict there;

(3) the President of the Russian Federation should—

(A) act immediately to end and to investigate human rights violations by Russian soldiers in Chechnya, and to initiate, where appropriate, prosecutions against those accused;

(B) provide secure and unimpeded access into and around Chechnya by international monitors and humanitarian organizations to report on the situation, investigate alleged atrocities, and distribute assistance; and

(C) ensure that refugees and displaced persons in the North Caucasus are registered in accordance with Russian and international law, receive adequate assistance, and are not forced against their will to return to Chechnya; and

(4) the President of the United States should—

(A) ensure that no security forces or intelligence units that are the recipients of United States assistance or participants in joint operations, exchanges, or training with United States or NATO forces, are implicated in abuses;

(B) seek specific information from the Government of the Russian Federation on investigations of reported human rights abuses in Chechnya and prosecutions against those individuals accused of those abuses;

(C) promote peace negotiations between the Government of the Russian Federation and the elected leadership of the Chechen government, including Aslan Maskhadov; and

(D) re-examine the status of Chechen refugees, especially widows and orphans, including consideration of the possible resettlement of such refugees in the United States.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Madam President, I rise today once again to draw attention to the suffering of people in

Chechnya. On behalf of myself and Senator BROWNBACK, I am submitting a resolution urging the Russian government to seek a negotiated settlement to the conflict there, to end human rights violations by Russian soldiers there, to investigate and initiate prosecutions against those accused, and to ensure that refugees receive the assistance they need. The resolution also urges President Bush to promote peace negotiations between the parties, to obtain assurances from the Russian government that no security forces who are recipients of U.S. assistance are implicated in human rights abuses and to seek specific information on the status of investigations into reported abuses.

The war in Chechnya has raged too long, and reports of egregious human rights violations by Russian soldiers continue to increase. Today, Human Rights Watch is releasing yet another report of such abuses, *Swept Under: Torture, Forced Disappearances, and Extrajudicial Killings During Sweep Operations in Chechnya*. Year after year we receive reports telling the same stories, yet nothing seems to change. Since September 11, Russian officials have argued more vigorously that they are fighting terrorism in Chechnya. Whether the Russian government believes this to be true or not is not the issue. What is clear is that Russia is acting illegally and immorally in Chechnya, and it must stop.

I want to talk briefly about the United States and our relationship to this war. As we increase our cooperation with various governments in the war on terrorism, we cannot condone some of the actions these friends are taking in the name of fighting terrorism.

Russia has been a key member of the anti-terrorist coalition since September 11. It has played a crucial role in our success in Afghanistan. I applaud and support this U.S.-Russian cooperation. But what is happening in Chechnya cannot be justified by the war on terrorism. Russian forces in Chechnya have acted illegally and with unspeakable brutality against the civilian population there. There continue to be credible reports of summary execution, mass detention, rape, torture, forced disappearance, arbitrary arrest and looting. The Russian government has so far refused to investigate such reports.

The Russian government believes it is fighting terrorism in Chechnya. In fact, it frequently compares the U.S. war on terrorism to its own efforts in Chechnya. But the world community must remind Russia's leaders that even in a war on terrorism, ends do not necessarily justify any means. A war against terrorism does not permit abuses against civilians. We must remind Russia that the war against terrorism is a struggle for freedom and democracy. Free and democratic nations do not round up boys and beat them so

badly that they have to be carried home when they are finally released. They do not torture and rape women. Today as I read the reports of intensified human rights violations on a massive scale in Chechnya, as well as of Russia's refusal to investigate such reports and hold responsible individuals accountable, I have to question Russia's commitment to democratic norms and to internationally recognized human rights standards.

We have a moral duty not only to speak out against Russian atrocities in Chechnya, but also to ensure that we aren't unintentionally allowing them to continue. We must ensure that no security forces that are the recipients of U.S. assistance or participants in joint operations with the U.S. are implicated in human rights abuses in Chechnya. This resolution urges the President to provide that assurance.

It saddens me to speak once again about a war that has now entered its third year. It is a war that has been conducted with such brutality that it has been hard at times to imagine the situation getting worse. Unfortunately, it has gotten worse. The Russian government apparently has intensified its campaign against civilians in the name of fighting terrorism. When I met recently with the Chechen Foreign Minister, he made it clear to me that he believes the post-September 11 period will be remembered as one of the most savage times in Chechen history.

The New York Times reported recently that, according to Chechen police officials, Russian troops are killing civilians in a campaign of executions and looting that takes place alongside military operations aimed at destroying rebel forces. According to the article, Russian units roll into a town during the day to scout neighborhoods for residents who appear to have money or property worth stealing. Then, at night, the soldiers return in their tanks and burst into houses, stealing goods and killing witnesses. In one of the largest of Grozny's four districts, Chechen investigators have documented 17 cases in the last 12 months implicating Russian Interior Ministry troops in killing civilians during such looting.

Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International have both documented accounts of terrible human rights violations in Chechnya. Our own State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices reports the execution of at least 60 civilians last February in the suburbs of Grozny. It reports torture by police officers using electric shocks. It reports the rape of Chechen women by Russian soldiers. These are reports from 2000. The new report for 2001 will be released soon, and, sadly, no one expects it to be better.

There have been credible reports of human rights violations on both sides of the conflict in Chechnya. I condemn human rights violations by all parties, as does the resolution we offer today. Chechen rebel fighters have increas-

ingly targeted for murder Chechen civilians they believe are cooperating with the Russian government. Human Rights Watch World Report for 2002 reports that Chechen fighters murdered at least 18 leaders of district and town administrations and at least five religious leaders, as well as numerous Chechen police officers, teachers and low ranking officials. There are extremist groups in Chechnya—some with ties to Arab extremist groups and possibly to al-Qaeda. I condemn all acts of terrorism, but what is happening in Chechnya is a human tragedy, and nothing justifies the often brutal use of violence by Russian soldiers there.

Credible reports estimate that the war in Chechnya from 1994-1996 left over 80,000 civilians dead. The State Department cites evidence that the current war has resulted in the deaths of thousands of innocent civilians. There is credible evidence of the displacement of nearly 40 percent of the civilian population, or close to 400,000 people. According to the American Committee for Peace in Chechnya, a group committed to finding a political solution to this conflict, a significant portion of the male population between the ages of 16-55 is simply gone.

Doctors without Borders reports that the humanitarian situation for an estimated 180,000 refugees in camps in the neighboring Republic of Ingushetia is deteriorating. The majority of the refugees are living with families, but over 60,000 people remain in tents, empty schools, and factory buildings. Shelter and sanitation facilities are poor, worn out and far below acceptable standards. Sometimes one latrine serves 100 people or more. The government of Russia also refuses to register the refugees, arguing they are economic migrants. Since these refugees are being accorded no legitimate status, they are often unable to get the humanitarian assistance they need. The resolution we offer today urges the Russian government to secure the distribution of humanitarian assistance and to register refugees as required by both Russian and international law.

The government of Russia must work to find a political solution to end the war in Chechnya. It must put a stop to human rights violations by its soldiers, hold those who are responsible accountable for their actions and ensure that refugees get the assistance they need. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Again, this resolution, which Senator BROWNBACK from Kansas and I submit, urges the Russian Government to seek to negotiate a settlement to the conflict there. This deals with the suffering of the people in Chechnya, and it calls on the Russian Government to end human rights violations by Russian soldiers there, to investigate and initiate prosecution against those who are accused, and to ensure that refugees receive the assistance they need.

The resolution also urges President Bush to promote peace negotiations between the parties, to obtain assurances from the Russian Government that no security forces that are recipients of United States assistance are implicated in human rights abuses, and to seek specific information on the status of investigations into reported abuses.

Senator BROWNBACK and I submit this resolution timed with a report that Human Rights Watch is releasing today, which deals with these abuses. The title of the report is "Swept Under: Torture, Forced Disappearances, and Extrajudicial Killings During Sweep Operations in Chechnya."

I recommend that my colleagues and their staffs look at this report, which is deeply troubling.

I ask unanimous consent that a piece in the New York Times, written by Patrick Tyler, on January 25, 2002, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, Jan. 25, 2002]

POLICE IN CHECHNYA ACCUSE RUSSIA'S TROOPS OF MURDER

(By Patrick E. Tyler)

ROZNY, Russia, Jan. 22.—Nearly two years after major hostilities ended here in Chechnya, the devastated republic in the Caucasus, Russian troops are killing civilians in a campaign of executions and looting that takes place alongside military operations aimed at destroying rebel forces, according to Chechen police officials.

Chechen police authorities working under the republic's pro-Russian government said in interviews over the past week that Russian Interior Ministry units, known by their acronym, Obron, have been scouting neighborhoods during mine-sweeping operations for residents who appear to have money or property worth stealing.

At night, the soldiers return in armored personnel carriers, some with identifying markings, and burst into the houses, stealing household goods and killing witnesses. Chechen police investigators say.

In the central Leninsky district of Grozny, skeletal shards of buildings teeter above a 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.

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.

But in each case, military and civilian prosecutors have refused to bring criminal cases, the police said. Instead, the prosecutors set aside files as inactive or return them with demands to provide the names of soldiers involved.

"These units burst into people's houses on the pretext of 'mopping up' operations and commit murders," said Alvi Magomed-Mirzoyev, a police lieutenant colonel who returned to Grozny from Moscow a year ago to lead a criminal investigation department in Leninsky.

In Moscow, the Interior Ministry, the Defense Ministry and prosecutors were asked to comment on these allegations, but declined.

Chechen police authorities are drawing up a republic-wide list of unsolved killings of civilians in which federal forces have been implicated by witnesses, but which prosecutors have refused to pursue. One senior member of the Chechen administration in Grozny, taking a significant risk, provided documents on 163 such cases compiled under the heading, "Some cases of detention by representatives of the federal forces of civilians who subsequently disappeared or were found dead."

"These are the conditions we are living under," he said he handed over the document and disappeared into a police headquarters building where Chechen recruits are certified and inducted into a new force.

A typical case in the file is that of Magomed H. Vakhidov, 57, once mayor of Urus-Martan, just south of Grozny. He fled Chechnya when the second war with Russia broke out in September 1999; a year later he sought and received an amnesty to return home.

But at 3 a.m. on July 20, 2001, a squad of Russia soldiers fired smoke grenades into his home and then burst in and arrested him, according to the documents. Russian military authorities denied taking him into custody. On July 31, his body was found in the gardens of a state farm, badly mutilated from torture, electric shock, knife wounds and burns from a blow torch.

Russian officials routinely attribute such killings to "rebels." But, as one Chechen police official noted, "the rebels do not travel in armored personnel carriers."

A number of unsolved cases relate to Chechen rebels who took advantage of amnesties issued by Moscow and by Russian military commanders.

In March 2000, after Russian forces had driven rebel forces from Grozny, Roman S. Bersanukayev, 19, turned himself in to the commander of Russia's 245th Rifle Regiment near Martan-Chu, near Urus-Martan.

When his relatives asked the local office of the Federal Security Service about his status, they were given a document showing that no criminal proceedings would be lodged against him. They also received an amnesty certificate signed by the Russian military commandant for the district, Y.A. Naumov. But Mr. Bersanukayev then disappeared from federal custody and is feared dead.

"I am an officer and I took an oath to Russia to uphold the law," said Colonel Magomed-Mirzoyev, the policeman, "but I am sick and tired of being afraid and I hate the lawlessness that is going on here, and I want to do everything I can to bring it to an end."

On a visit to Paris this month, President Vladimir V. Putin asserted that Russian troops committing acts of violence against Chechen civilians were being held accountable and that judicial and law enforcement organs were functioning normally. "About 20 servicemen have already been brought to justice," he said.

By lending strong support to President Bush's war against terrorism, Mr. Putin has successfully blunted Western criticism of Russian conduct in Chechnya. Several governments have suggested that Russia had more justification for its actions than had been acknowledged.

But the situation on the ground has continued to fester.

Chechnya's top prosecutor, Vsevolod Chernov, said this week that 212 criminal cases based on reports of missing people had been opened in the last year. "In some cases, the disappearance of people can be connected to special operations conducted by federal units," he said, but "sufficient legally substantiated evidence" was necessary to bring the cases to court.

Local police officials tell a different story. They say criminal cases sent to Mr. Chernov are technically open but are frozen by the inability of criminal investigators to interview Russian soldiers who may be witnesses or suspects involved in crimes against civilians.

The police investigators say that they have tried to gain access to Russian military units, but that they are afraid to approach Russian military prosecutors, who must approve any contact with federal soldiers.

The military prosecutors are housed at Russia's main military base, at Khankala, on the southeast edge of Grozny. The base is known to Chechens as a place where detainees are taken and sometimes never return.

"If the shelling of a civilian neighborhood involved federal servicemen, I wouldn't be able to send my investigator because he might not come back," Colonel Magomed-Mirzoyev said.

Earlier this month, a senior official of the new Chechen administration, Ruslan Yunusov, deputy minister of the Chechen Emergencies Ministry and a veteran of the Soviet military campaign in Afghanistan, was shot dead by federal troops in front of the Russian military police headquarters here when he tried to arrest Russian soldiers in an armored personnel carrier. The soldiers were suspected of wounding one of Mr. Yunusov's officers on Dec. 29.

Several high-profile cases against federal troops have been brought to court in the past year, like the murder trial of Col. Yuri Budanov, accused of the rape and murder of an 18-year-old Chechen woman in March 2000. The trial began nearly a year ago and has suffered numerous delays over demands for psychiatric evaluations by military officials to determine whether Colonel Budanov was temporarily insane when he strangled the woman in a fit of rage over the deaths of his comrades at the hands of rebels.

Chechen officials also point out that there appear to be no active investigations of reports of civilian massacres during the intense Russian military campaign that was begun in Chechnya by Mr. Putin after he became prime minister in 1999. That campaign followed incursions by armed men—Russia called them Islamic extremists—and terrorist attacks that left more than 300 dead in Moscow and other Russian cities.

A martial-style curfew is enforced so strictly here that ambulance service is halted at night, when lethal mayhem takes over. Russian forces hide in their fortified checkpoints as rebels creep into the city to shoot at them or to lay mines to blow up military convoys the next day.

In addition to reported abuses by Interior Ministry forces, regular Russian Army troops continue to inflict punitive raids on Chechen towns and villages, as they did earlier this month in Tsotsin-Yurt, just southeast of Grozny, after two suspected rebels fleeing federal forces took refuge in a house there on Dec. 30. The rebels were killed, and a large column of Russian armored forces surrounded the town.

Town residents said that over the next several days, soldiers seized young and middle-aged men from their homes and looted a number of houses, all in violation of military pledges made last year calling for Chechen authorities to be present to observe such "mopping up" operations.

Seven civilians died during the initial gun battle, town officials said, two of them after they were used as human shields by soldiers attacking the house where the suspected rebels holed up.

One of the men used as a shield was Idris Zakiyev, a 42-year-old tractor driver with four daughters. The other was Musa Ismailov, 43, an elder of the mosque who performed a traditional dance at Chechen funerals; he had five children.

"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 Aliiev, 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. Aliiev 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. Aliiev said he drove through a gauntlet of checkpoints where one Russian soldier stopped him and threatened to kill him.

"Where can we complain?" asked Mr. Aliiev, 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.