Resolution urging President Clinton to do everything possible to ensure that the accused men receive a fair and open trial. As it stands right now, the Revolutionary Court judge has made a mockery of any pretense that the men will receive a fair hearing. Ten of the 13 have, for nearly a year, been denied their legal right to choose their own lawyers, and have only recently been appointed lawyers by the judge in the case—just days before the trial was set to begin. Furthermore, the trial is scheduled to be closed to any outside observers or media.

These facts do not bode well for the accused. However, I believe that strong pressure from the United States will help convince the Iranian government that should these men experience anything less than a fair outcome in this preposterous case, Teheran would face serious consequences.

The 13 Iranian Jews, mostly community and religious leaders in the cities of Shiraz and Isfahan, were arrested one year ago by the Iranian authorities and accused of spying. No evidence has been brought forth to substantiate the arrests. Indeed, how could it be? Jews in Iran are prohibited from holding any positions that would grant them access to state secrets.

What I find most troubling is that the United States recently presented Iran with goodwill overtures, such as lifting restrictions on many Iranian imports and easing travel restrictions between our two countries, but we receive no assurances that these gestures would be reciprocated in any way. In fact, Iran has continued to display nothing but hostility and contempt for the United States and everything for which we stand. At a minimum, Iran must show signs of respecting human rights as a prerequisite for our improving relations with them. In fact, Secretary of State Albright has identified the case of the 13 Jews in Iran as ''one of the barometers of United States-Iran relations.'' I urge the President to make perfectly clear to Iran that the stakes in this trial are exceedingly high, and need to be taken very seriously.

Now, much has been made of President Mohammad Khatami's popular reform movement, and there is significant optimism that a kinder, gentler Iran is slowly emerging for the darkness of a 20-year hardline clerical dictatorship. Indeed, Khatami has received a huge mandate from the people of Iran over the past four years. However, Iran must fully understand that normalized relations with the United States is only a pipedream if persecution such as that enacted upon the 13 Jews accused of spying goes unchallenged. If it does not, then what kind of reform movement are we really witnessing?

Colleagues, I strongly urge you to join me in co-sponsoring this Resolution to send a message to the President that he must use all his resources to convince President Khatami that a farcical trial leading to a pre-ordained outcome would send US-Iran relations back to ground zero.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 105—DESIGNATING APRIL 13, 2000, AS A DAY OF REMEMBRANCE OF THE VICTIMS OF THE KATYN FOREST MASSACRE

Mr. ABRAHAM submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 105

Whereas 60 years ago, the Katyn Forest crime was committed, resulting in the death of 21,000 Polish military officers of all armed services, and justice and administration personnel;

Whereas, on the occasion of 60th anniversary of the Katyn crime, the Lower Chamber of the Polish Parliament (Sejm) will pay homage to all those murdered—the ''best sons of the nation'', those who had not given in to Soviet ideology and physical pressure, and remained loyal to the Republic of Poland and the values they were taught to uphold;

Whereas Congress joins the Sejm in condemning all forms of genocide, murder, deportation, and violation of human rights;

Whereas Congress joins the Sejm in its appreciation to all scholars, researchers, and writers, especially those under Soviet domination, who had the courage to tell the truth about the Katyn crime;

Whereas Congress acknowledges with gratitude the Sejm's recognition of the pioneering work of Congress and the House of Representatives for the establishment in 1951 of a Select Committee to conduct an investigation of the Katyn crime;

Whereas Congress is pleased to join the Sejm in thanking those citizens of Russia who, guided by their sense of honor and dignity, contributed to the disclosure of the basic Katyn crime and the confirming, related documents; and

Whereas Congress continues to recognize the importance of remembering the victims of communism as when it passed H.R. 3000 in 1993 calling for a Victims of Communism Memorial, and commends the work of the Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation in working toward this objective: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress joins the Polish Sejm in designating April 13, 2000, as a day of remembrance to the victims of the Katyn Massacre that occurred 60 years ago and urges citizens of the United States to join their Polish counterparts in learning about and understanding what happened in the Katyn Forest.

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise to submit a concurrent resolution commemorating the sixtieth anniversary of the Katyn Forest massacre. For too long, Mr. President, too much of the world has been silent concerning this horrible crime against humanity, committed by the forces of communism. Through this resolution we may join with the Polish people in reminding the world of the horrors suffered by that nation's people at the hands of Soviet forces.

Now that the forces of Soviet communism have been defeated, Mr. President, it is too easy to forget those whose suffering has never been properly recognized. And few suffered as did the Poles. This proud nation, so often torn apart by opposing forces through the centuries, had once again achieved independence after World War I. The infamous Hitler/Stalin pact put an end to that independence, splitting the Polish nation in half, with each half being enslaved to a separate totalitarian dictatorship.

The horrors visited upon the Polish people by Hitler's Nazi regime are well known, they are rightly commemorated in monuments and declarations. But the victims of Soviet communism in Poland have not had their story told. For the sake of humanity and freedom around the globe, that story must be told. This resolution is a beginning to that process. It is a first step in telling the world the full, awful truth of what was done to real people in the name of an abstract, unreal vision of Soviet humanity.

Sixty years ago, 21,000 Polish military officers, justice and administration personnel were slaughtered in the Katyn Forest. Today the Lower House of the Polish Parliament, the Sejm, is paying homage to these murdered patriots. These ''best sons of the nation,'' as the Sejm calls them, those who refused to give in to Soviet ideology and physical intimidation, remained loyal to the Republic of Poland, and to the values of freedom, faith and nation, to which that Republic was dedicated. They paid for their patriotism with their lives.

For too long, Mr. President, the awful story of this massacre has been kept from the light of day. As we pay tribute to the patriots slain in the Katyn Forest, it is only right that we pay tribute to the brave citizens of the then-Soviet Union who risked their own lives and freedom in helping disclose the events we mark today. We also should be grateful to those who, after the fall of Soviet communism, have obeyed their own sense of honor in contributing to the confirmation and documentation of this crime.

Now the full story of the Katyn Forest can be told. It is my hope that this story will be told throughout the United States, Europe and the rest of the world as a reminder of the inhumanities perpetrated by those enthralled to the ideology of communism. By telling this story, we can help open the hearts and minds of people everywhere to the dangers of armed ideologies. The U.S. Congress itself has recognized the importance of remembering the victims of communism. That is why, in 1993, we passed a Resolution calling for a Victims of Communism Memorial and commending the work of the Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation for its work toward that objective.

Mr. President, it is my hope that this resolution can serve to bring us closer to our brethren in Poland and to people around the world who love freedom. The price paid by the Polish people for their liberty is one for which all of us owe them a great debt of gratitude and

respect. The blood of martyrs was spilled in the Katyn Forest. Martyrs to freedom and humanity. We have a duty, in my view, to pay tribute to the sacrifice they made for us all.●

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 106—RECOGNIZING THE HERMANN MONUMENT AND HERMANN HEIGHTS PARK IN NEW ULM, MINNESOTA, AS A NATIONAL SYMBOL OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF AMERICANS OF GERMAN HERITAGE

Mr. GRAMS (for himself and Mr. WELLSTONE) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

S. CON. RES. 106

Whereas there are currently more than 57,900,000 individuals of German heritage residing in the United States, who comprise nearly 25 percent of the population of the United States and are therefore the largest ethnic group in the United States;

Whereas those of German heritage are not descendants of only 1 political entity, but of all German-speaking areas;

Whereas Americans of German heritage have made countless contributions to American culture, arts, and industry, the American military, and American government;

Whereas there is no nationally recognized tangible symbol dedicated to German Americans and their positive contributions to the United States;

Whereas the story of Hermann the Cheruscan parallels that of the American Founding Fathers, because he was a freedom fighter who united ancient German tribes in order to shed the yoke of Roman tyranny and preserve freedom for the territory of present-day Germany;

Whereas the Hermann Monument located in Hermann Heights Park in New Ulm, Minnesota, was dedicated in 1897 to honor the spirit of freedom and was later dedicated to all German immigrants who settled in New Ulm and elsewhere in the United States; and

Whereas the Hermann Monument has been recognized as a site of special historical significance by the United States Government, by inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Hermann Monument and Hermann Heights Park in New Ulm, Minnesota, is recognized by Congress as a national symbol of the contributions of Americans of German heritage.

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to submit a concurrent resolution designating Hermann Monument and Hermann Heights Park in New Ulm, Minnesota, as national symbols of the contributions of Americans of German Heritage. I would like to thank Congressman DAVID MINGE and the other members of the Minnesota Congressional Delegation for introducing a similar resolution in the House of Representatives.

Mr. President, I'd be surprised if anyone in this chamber has heard of Hermann Monument, but I would like to take a few minutes to explain its significance to the City of New Ulm, the State of Minnesota, and Americans of German Heritage across the United States.

The Hermann Monument was erected in 1889 as a tribute to German immigrants to the United States. It honors Hermann the Cheruscan, who forged the creation of a united Germany by defeating three Roman Legions who had occupied the area now known as Germany. Hermann remains a symbol of German history, culture, dedication, and perseverance.

The Hermann Monument, made of copper sheeting riveted to a steel interior frame, was dedicated in New Ulm, Minnesota, on September 25, 1897. It stands 102 feet tall and is the second largest copper statue in the United States, behind only the Statue of Liberty. The Hermann monument remains the only memorial in the United States dedicated to German heritage and the contributions to American culture, arts, industry, and government.

I believe it's also important to note that there are now almost 58,000,000 individuals of German heritage living in the United States, comprising nearly 25 percent of our nation's population. That number makes German-Americans the largest ethnic group in the United States. In Minnesota, the number doubles to roughly 50 percent of Minnesotans being of German heritage.

Today, however, the Hermann Monument faces a serious threat from over 100 years of rain, wind, heat, humidity, hail and other challenges that have rendered the monument in need of restoration. Thankfully, the people of New Ulm have formed the Hermann Monument Renovation Project to raise the roughly $1.75 million needed to restore the monument and construct an Interpretive Center at its base.

Mr. President, the legislation Senator WELLSTONE and I are introducing provides no funding for the restoration of the Hermann Monument. In fact, the Resolution costs the Federal Government nothing. Instead, our Resolution simply recognizes the Hermann Monument as a national symbol of the contributions of German Americans and gives the restoration project a boost in the arm. Our Resolution is a way for every member of the Senate to recognize the contributions of German Americans across the country. It doesn't preclude another such designation in the United States nor does it designate the Hermann Monument as the only National symbol for German Americans.

Mr. President, I hope my colleagues will join me, Senator WELLSTONE, the Minnesota Congressional Delegation, the Society of German-American Studies, the Steuben Society of America, the City of New Ulm, and the people of Minnesota in supporting this Resolution recognizing the contributions of German Americans and the national significance of New Ulm's Hermann Monument.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 107—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS CONCERNING SUPPORT FOR THE SIXTH NONPROLIFERATION TREATY REVIEW CONFERENCE

Mr. AKAKA (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. KERRY, Mr. ROTH, and Mr. BINGAMAN) submitted the following concurrent resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 107

Whereas the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons (in this concurrent resolution referred to as the ''Treaty'') entered into force 30 years ago on March 5, 1970;

Whereas the original 43 signatories have increased to 187 parties;

Whereas in 1995 the signatories agreed to extend the Treaty indefinitely;

Whereas the Treaty institutionalizes the commitment of the nonnuclear weapons states not to acquire nuclear weapons;

Whereas the United States, the United Kingdom, France, the Russian Federation, and China have committed themselves to a reduction of nuclear weapons;

Whereas the testing of nuclear weapons in South Asia by two of the five countries in the world that have not adhered to the Treaty is cause for renewed attention to the dangers of nuclear proliferation; and

Whereas the Sixth Nonproliferation Treaty Review Conference will take place in New York from April 24 to May 19, 2000: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) reaffirms its support for the objectives of the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons and expresses support for taking all appropriate measures to strengthen the Treaty and attain its objectives;

(2) expresses support for strengthening the international inspection system operated by the International Atomic Energy Agency and for the new Additional Safeguards Protocol to the International Atomic Energy Agency Safeguards Agreement that the International Atomic Energy Agency is negotiating with each adhered to the Treaty; and

(3) calls on all parties participating in the Review Conference to make a good faith effort to ensure the success of the Conference.

● Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a Concurrent Resolution expressing the sense of the Congress concerning support for the Sixth Nonproliferation Treaty Review Conference.

The Sixth Nonproliferation Treaty Review Conference will begin on April 24th in New York City. For the first time since the member parties agreed five years ago to a permanent extension to this important arms control agreement, states will be meeting to discuss additional efforts to strengthen the treaty.

Thirty years ago, this treaty entered into force with 43 signatories. The number of parties to the agreement has increased to 187. Only four states—India, Pakistan, Israel, and Cuba—are not members.

At the time of the last review conference in 1995, members agreed to hold review meetings every five years to assess progress in implementing efforts to attain the treaty's objectives.

The resolution that I am introducing today, along with Senators BAUCUS,