Whereas the people of the United States should celebrate children as the most valuable asset of the Nation;

Whereas children represent the future, hope, and inspiration of the United States;

Whereas the children of the United States should be allowed to feel that their ideas and dreams will be respected because adults in the United States take time to listen;

Whereas children of the United States face crises of grave proportions, especially as they enter adolescent years;

Whereas it is important for parents to spend time listening to their children on a daily basis;

Whereas modern societal and economic demands often pull the family apart;

Whereas encouragement should be given to families to set aside a special time for all family activities;

Whereas adults in the United States should have an opportunity to reminisce on their youth and to recapture some of the fresh insight, innocence, and dreams that they may have lost through the years;

Whereas the designation of a day to commemorate the children of the United States will provide an opportunity to emphasize to children the importance of developing an understanding of the choices necessary to distinguish themselves from impropriety and to contribute to their communities;

Whereas the designation of a day to commemorate the children of the Nation will emphasize to the people of the United States the importance of the role of the child within the family and society;

Whereas the people of the United States should emphasize to children the importance of family life, education, and spiritual qualities; and

Whereas children are the responsibility of all Americans and everyone should celebrate the children of the United States, whose questions, laughter, and tears are important to the existence of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) it is the sense of the Senate that October 11, 1998, should be designated as "National Children's Day"; and

(2) the President is requested to issue a proclamation upon the people of the United States to observe "National Children's Day" with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, today I submit a resolution that designated October 11, 1998 as National Children's Day.

Our children are our future. Over 5 million children, however, go hungry at some point each month. There has been a 60 percent increase in the number of children needing foster care in the last 10 years. Many children today face crises of grave proportions, especially as they enter their adolescent years.

The establishment of a National Children's Day would help us focus on our children's needs and recognize their accomplishments. It would encourage families to spend more quality time together and highlight the special importance of the family unit.

It is important that we show our support for the youth of America. This simple resolution will foster family togetherness and ensure that our children receive the attention they deserve.

I urge my colleagues to join me in establishing National Children's Day.

Whereas cooperation between the United States and Japan in science and technology holds the promise of better assuring human health and nutrition, enhancing the quality of the environment, lessening the impact of natural and man-made disasters, providing for more productive agriculture, stimulating discoveries in the basic processes of life and expanding the horizon of man, furthering advances in space exploration, improving manufacturing processes, and strengthening communications through electronic language translation;

Whereas, productive collaboration with Japan has increased due to negotiated framework agreements, the bilateral Agreement for Cooperation in Science and Technology, and efforts by the Government of Japan to invite larger numbers of U.S. scientists to participate in university, government, and industrial research in Japan;

Whereas, the flow of science and technology from the United States to Japan is nonetheless still larger than the reverse due partly to barriers that Japan has erected to the outward flow of scientific and technological information and data, as well as barriers to the inward flow of scientific and foreign participation in industrial organizations such as consortia and associations;

Whereas, the application of rigorous scientific methods to the development of standards and regulations can help mitigate certain market access and trade problems;

Whereas, Japan's treatment of scientific and technological advances continues to handicap U.S. innovators in Japan due to inadequate intellectual property protection;

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

(1) the Government of the United States should place priority on formulating a comprehensive and strategic policy of engaging and cooperating with Japan in advancing science and technology for the benefit of both nations as well as the rest of the world;

(2) cooperation between the United States and Japan should place priority on formulating a comprehensive and strategic policy of advancing science and technology for the benefit of both nations as well as the rest of the world.

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

(1) the Government of the United States should place priority on formulating a comprehensive and strategic policy of engaging and cooperating with Japan in advancing science and technology for the benefit of both nations as well as the rest of the world;

(2) the Government of the United States should place priority on formulating a comprehensive and strategic policy of advancing science and technology for the benefit of both nations as well as the rest of the world.

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

(1) the Government of the United States should place priority on formulating a comprehensive and strategic policy of engaging and cooperating with Japan in advancing science and technology for the benefit of both nations as well as the rest of the world;

(2) the Government of the United States should place priority on formulating a comprehensive and strategic policy of advancing science and technology for the benefit of both nations as well as the rest of the world.