

forward to learning more about this troublesome issue in the coming months.

For the time being, however, I wish to ask my colleagues for quick support and passage of the Asian Elephant Conservation Act. I am honored to be a co-sponsor of the bill, and look forward to finding more ways to protect and conserve endangered species, both in the United States and abroad.●

#### APPOINTMENTS BY THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, pursuant to Public Law 105-56, and on behalf of the majority leader, announces the appointment of the following individuals as members of the Panel to Review Long-Range Air Power: Samuel A. Adcock, of Virginia, and Merrill A. McPeak, of Oregon.

#### JOINT REFERRAL OF NOMINATION

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the nomination of Donald J. Barry, of Wisconsin, to be Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, sent to the Senate by the President on November 7, 1997, be referred jointly to the Committees on Energy and Natural Resources and Environment and Public Works.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREE- MENT—House Joint Resolution 101

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate receives House Joint Resolution 101 making continuing appropriations through Sunday, the joint resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, all without further action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SE- CRETACY—TREATY DOCUMENT NO. 105-32

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the following treaty transmitted to the Senate on November 7, 1997, by the President of the United States: South Pacific Regional Environment Programme Agreement (Treaty Document No. 105-32). I further ask unanimous consent that the treaty be considered as having been read the first time; that it be referred, with accompanying papers, to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed; and that the President's message be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The message of the President is as follows:

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I transmit herewith, for the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, the Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme, done at Apia on June 16, 1993 ("the Agreement"). The report of the Department of State with respect to the Agreement is attached for the information of the Senate.

The South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) has existed for almost 15 years to promote cooperation in the South Pacific region, to protect and improve the South Pacific environment and to ensure sustainable development in that region. Prior to the Agreement, SPREP had the status of an informal institution housed within the South Pacific Commission. When this institutional arrangement began to prove inefficient, the United States and the nations of the region negotiated the Agreement to allow SPREP to become an intergovernmental organization in its own right and enhance its ability to promote cooperation among its members.

The Agreement was concluded in June 1993 and entered into force in August 1995. Nearly every nation—except the United States—that has participated in SPREP and in the negotiation of the Agreement is now party to the Agreement. As a result, SPREP now enjoys a formal institutional status that allows it to deal more effectively with the pressing environmental concerns of the region. The United States and its territories can only participate in its activities as official observers.

The Agreement improves the ability of SPREP to serve the interests of American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam. Its ratification is supported by our territories and will demonstrate continued United States commitment to, and concern for, the South Pacific region.

Under its terms, the Agreement entered into force on August 31, 1995. To date, Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Western Samoa have become parties to the Agreement.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Agreement and give its advice and consent to ratification.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, November 7, 1997.

#### MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 1414

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I understand that S. 1414, which was introduced earlier today by Senator MCCAIN, is at the desk. I now ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:  
A bill (S. 1414) to reform and restructure the processes by which tobacco products are

manufactured, marketed, and distributed, to prevent the use of tobacco products by minors, to redress the adverse health effects of tobacco use, and for other purposes.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I now ask for its second reading and object to my own request on behalf of the other side of the aisle.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read for the second time on the next legislative day.

#### AMENDING TITLE I OF THE EM- PLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Labor Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1377, and further that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the bill.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1377) to amend title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to encourage retirement income savings.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 1612

(Purpose: To amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to promote retirement income savings through the establishment of an outreach program in the Department of Labor and periodic National Summits on Retirement Savings)

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, Senator GRASSLEY has a substitute amendment at the desk, and I ask for its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT], FOR MR. GRASSLEY, proposes an amendment numbered 1612.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The text of the amendment is printed in today's Record under "Amendments Submitted.")

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, almost 7 months ago, my colleague and I, Senator JOHN BREAU, introduced S. 757, legislation identical to H.R. 1377. This legislation—the Savings Are Vital to Everyone's Retirement Act or SAVER is now ready for passage in the Senate and ultimately signature of the President. While it took a little longer than I had hoped—it is still a timely and vital piece of legislation.

When I introduced the bill back in May, I cited some statistics on the dismal level of savings by individuals in this country. I said that only about one-third of American workers had calculated how much they will need to save by retirement in order to maintain their standard of living. I said that workers in the 40's to the early 50's had seen their savings levels drop by 6 percent from 1988 to 1994.

Well, these kinds of numbers are very consistent with new data recently released by the Employee Benefit Research Institute in its annual Retirement Confidence Survey. Slightly more than one-third of the people surveyed in 1997 have even tried to determine how much they need to save by retirement. Only 27 percent of Americans had an idea of what they would need to accumulate in order to retire and maintain their standard of living.

And people are very afraid. A recent poll by USA Today indicated that 49 percent of people are afraid of not having enough money for retirement.

Clearly, people need help in learning how to achieve a secure retirement. The SAVER bill which is now before the Senate, will do that. The SAVER Act will direct the Department of Labor to maintain an ongoing public education campaign about the need to save for retirement. This campaign will include a broad scope of initiatives including public service announcements, covering public meetings, and crating and disseminating educational materials.

Education has proven to be a powerful motivator for people to pay attention to their retirement savings. According to the Retirement Confidence Survey, of those employees who were provided educational programs and materials about the company pension plan, 45 percent said that it led them to begin contributing to the plan. Furthermore, 49 percent said that the educational programs and materials led them to reallocate their money among investment options offered.

The Department of Labor already has a good start on a public education initiative; this legislation will ensure that public education will continue beyond the current administration because this is a problem that will not go away.

The second important piece of this legislation is the creation of a national event—a national summit on retirement savings at the White House. This summit will be a truly bipartisan event—hosted by both the executive and congressional branch. The summit will bring together more than 200 experts in the field of pensions and retirement savings, elected officials, and representatives from the private sector and the public—all with the goal of raising the profile of the importance of saving and identifying barriers to saving and pension formation.

The first national summit will be held in the summer of 1998—just a short time from now. We will be able to get the summit organized due in large part to the groundwork already laid by a very effective group—the American Savings Education Council or ASEC. ASEC is unique in its origins and its mission. Its membership is made up of public and private sector employers financial, educational, and service organizations; and government agencies.

The organization is committed to helping individuals understand what

they need to do to prepare for retirement and to encourage savings for the future. ASEC has already made appearances in towns around the country to talk about retirement planning and has distributed a logical choice for a private partner to work with the public sector lead—the Department of Labor—to get the national summit on track for 1998.

I would like to commend Congressmen HARRIS FAWELL and DONALD PAYNE for introducing this legislation in the House. The support they generated was an important part of the successful consideration of this bill. I also want to acknowledge the cosponsors in the Senate—Senator KERRY, Senator KYL, Senator HAGEL, Senator TIM HUTCHINSON, Senator ROBB, Senator COLLINS, and Senator COCHRAN.

Today's workers need to be prepared for retirement—private savings can help minimize the risk that they will spend down their employers's 401(k) or count on more pension benefits than they will actually receive from their employer. Or, help prepare for the costs of medical care through long-term care insurance—that is an expense that worries many of today's retirees and their children. As we prepare for debate over the future of public retirement programs we must not overlook the role that private savings and an employer-based pension will play. The Government should play role in encouraging individuals to acquire knowledge that will help them achieve a secure standard of living when they are no longer able to work—SAVER is a critical first step in helping people achieve their hopes for retirement.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 1612) was agreed to.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed, as amended, that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 1377), as amended, was read a third time and passed.

#### CLONE PAGER AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1997

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 166, S. 170.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 170) to provide for a process to authorize the use of clone pagers, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased to sponsor S. 170, the clone pager authorization Act, and urge its speedy passage. This bill would enable law enforcement officers to gain quicker and easier access to an important investigatory tool, called a clone pager, which has proven invaluable in gathering evidence against gang members, drug traffickers and organized crime members.

I was pleased to have helped improve this bill from the version introduced in the last congress. We included it in the juvenile crime bill, S. 15, that I sponsored along with other Democratic Members on the first day of this session and which the Democratic leader designated among our top legislative priorities.

While pagers are, of course, used legitimately by millions of people, these devices are relied upon by gangsters and drug dealers to carry on their illicit business from roving offices that enable time to commit crimes no matter where they are at any time of day or night. Indeed, pagers are so popular among drug traffickers, these devices are considered a regular tool of the drug trade.

A clone pager is programmed identically to the pager used by a suspected criminal so that it displays the same numbers transmitted to, and displayed on, the suspect's pager. A law enforcement officer using the clone pager is thereby able to receive the identical pager message at the same time as the targeted criminal.

How does this help law enforcement? When a drug dealer moves about town conducting his illicit business, he can keep in constant touch with his criminal associates, including his drug suppliers and customers, by carrying a pager. Contacting the dealer wherever he may be is a simple matter of calling his pager. The drug dealer can then pull up to the nearest public telephone to return the call at the number displayed on his pager. A clone pager, which simultaneously displays the same call-back numbers received by the targeted drug dealer, alerts law enforcement officers to the telephone numbers used by the dealer's suppliers and associates, and through those numbers, their locations.

To determine the telephone numbers of associates called by, or calling to, a criminal suspect's land-line or cellular telephone, law enforcement officers use a pen register or trap and trace device. Yet, when criminals opt to conduct their business using pagers—often times to thwart police surveillance—law enforcement officers must obtain authority under the wiretap law to use a clone pager. Even though clone pagers reveal essentially the same information about the telephone numbers of associates calling the suspect as do pen register and trap and trace devices, the procedures for wiretap authorization are significantly more complicated and more time-consuming than those to obtain authority for