

that the card was used for purposes of tracking their movements, but that most did not see any harm in this:

"If that question is put to Singaporeans, they are unlikely to say that the cards have been abused. However, I find certain aspects of the NRIC (ID card) system disconcerting. When I finish military service (part of National service), I was placed in the army reserve. When I was recalled for reserve service, I found that the army actually knew about my occupation and salary! I interpreted this as an intrusion into my privacy. It might not be obvious but the NRIC system has made it possible to link fragmented information together."

The consequences of losing one's card were frequently mentioned:

"A holiday in Rio was ruined for me when I was robbed on the beach and had to spend the rest of the brief holiday going through the bureaucracy to get a duplicate issued. One way round this (of dubious legality) is to walk around with a notarized xerox copy instead of the original."

The Brazilian experience shows that the card is often misused by police:

"Of course violent police in metropolitan areas of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro love to beat and arrest people (especially black/poor) on the pretext that they don't have their ID card with them."

In some countries, denial of a card means denial of virtually all services:

ID cards are very important in Vietnam. They differentiate between citizens and non-citizens. People without an ID card are considered as being denied of citizenship and all the rights that come with it. For example, they cannot get legal employment, they cannot get a business license, they cannot go to school, they cannot join official organizations, and of course they cannot join the communist party. They cannot travel either. (Even though in practice, they bribe their way around within the country, they would face big trouble if got caught without ID card.)

The same problem occurs in China:

I personally feel that the card has the following drawbacks: It carries too much private info about a person. We have to use it in almost every situation. Such as renting a hotel room, getting legal service from lawyers, contacting government agencies, buying a plane ticket and train ticket, applying for a job, or getting permit to live with your parents, otherwise your residence is illegal. In a lot of cases, we are showing too much irrelevant information to an agency or person who should not know that. The card is subject to police cancellation, and thus without it, one can hardly do anything, including traveling for personal or business purposes, or getting legal help or obtaining a job. The government has been using this scheme too often as a measure against persons who run into troubles with it socially or politically. The identity card is showing your daily or every short-term movement, and can be used to regularize and monitor a person's behavior and activity.

One Korean professor reported that the national card was used primarily as a means of tracking peoples activities and movements:

"If you lose this card, you have to report and make another one within a certain period. Since it shows your current address, if you change your address then you must report and make a correction of the new address. If you go to a military service or to a prison, then the government takes away this identity card. You get the card back when you get out. You are supposed to carry this card everywhere you go, since the purpose is to check out the activity of people. There are fines and some jail terms if you do not comply. If you board a ship or an airplane,

then you must show this card to make a record. You need to show this card when you vote. Former presidential candidate Kim, Dae Joong could not vote for his own presidential election because his secretary forgot to bring Kim's card. He had to wait for a while until somebody bring his card. Many government employees make lot of money selling information on this card to politicians during election season. Police can ask you to show this card and check whether your identity number is on the wanted list or not. There is a widespread prejudice between the people of some local areas. This card shows the permanent address of you. And it allows other people to successfully guess the hometown of your parents."

One Portuguese man studying in the United States reported an obsession with identity in his country:

"I keep losing my ID. card, and people keep asking for it. It seems like it's needed for just about everything I want to do, and I should really carry it around my neck or have it tattooed on my palm. The information on it is needed for everything. Many buildings, perhaps most, will have a clerk sitting at a "reception desk" who will ask you for your id. They will keep it and give it back to you when you leave. Few people seem bothered with this, but then they don't keep losing their cards like I do. So I usually threw a little tantrum "Are we under curfew? Why do I have to carry my id with me anyway?" Our tolerant culture invariably leads the clerk to take whatever other document I happen to be carrying—usually my bus pass, which I loose less often. After a while I surrender and go get myself a new id. card. It take ½ a day or more to do this and—guess what—you need your old id. card. It's more complicated if you've lost it. Then finally I am legal again for a while. It's partly due to the Portuguese obsession with identity. Everyone carries both their mother's and father's last names."

Others confirmed the traditional problem of counterfeiting:

It costs only 300 rupees (\$10) to get a counterfeit ID card. The system hardly works. We all know how fake IDs (one guy's photo, another one's name) can be obtained so people can have their friends take GREs and TOEFLs (national tests) for them.

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, when my colleagues come down here to vote, I want you to look around at some of the statues and portraits in this building.

What would some of these great men, Washington, Jefferson, Adams—our founding fathers—what would they think about the government they created setting up a system requiring every law-abiding citizen to carry a national ID card.

Is this what the Constitution intended?

Does the Tenth Amendment allow the Federal Government to dictate what information state governments must put on their drivers' licenses?

For the sake of nabbing a few illegal aliens—which a national ID card will not do—is it worth inconveniencing tens of millions of law-abiding American citizens and costing Federal, state, and local governments millions of dollars?

Mr. President, I again thank the managers for accepting this amendment to protect the rights of all Americans by opposing this misguided section in the law creating a National ID Card.●

THE INGHAM COUNTY WOMEN'S COMMISSION 25TH ANNIVERSARY

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to acknowledge and congratulate the Ingham County Women's Commission, as they celebrate their 25th Anniversary.

The Ingham County Women's Commission has taken great strides to meet the needs of women since it was founded in 1974. The commission, originally established to serve as a study and research center focusing on the issues concerning women in the county, was restructured in 1976 and took on an advisory role to the Board of Commissioners. They now focus on issues that impact the women of the county. They have continued their efforts in researching better ways to meet the needs of women through county resources.

What is truly remarkable about this select group is their dedication to helping enrich the lives of women. They work closely with the Equal Opportunity Commission to overcome discrimination against women. The commission also provides many important and beneficial services to women. Their greatest accomplishments include involvement with the New Way In and Rural Emergency Outreach and the provision of acquittance rape education for high school students. Additionally, they have experienced vast success in helping raise awareness of women's issues by developing a sexual harassment policy for county employees, sponsoring the Ingham County Sexual Assault Task Force and the Michigan Council of Domestic Violence.

This important group of women are to be commended for their accomplishments over the last 25 years. Their hard work and dedication to conveying the importance of women's issues will benefit many women for years to come.●

WITHDRAWAL OF COSPONSORSHIP

● Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I rise today to withdraw my name as a cosponsor of Senate bill S. 1172, the Drug Patent Term Restoration Review Procedures Act of 1999. After much research and thought I have decided to do this for the senior citizens of Montana.

When I signed on this bill I believed that it was the right thing to do. Helping companies that have invested millions of dollars in research and development, only to see their property protections eroded by administrative delays, concerned me and I felt it was a good bill to help sponsor.

After many meetings, lots of research and careful thought I have now come to a different conclusion. I now believe that there is already an established patent extension process to compensate brand companies for regulatory delays. I feel that by allowing brand companies to seek additional

patent life for so-called "pipeline drugs," this bill will deprive consumers, and especially the elderly with their limited incomes, the opportunity to purchase the more affordable generic drug equivalent. Generic drugs are often priced 25-60% below the brand name product.

Mr. President, I feel that this is a good bill, but if I continue to support S. 3372 I would be blocking patient access to generic medicines for three more years, forcing millions of Americans to pay inflated prices for these drugs. I cannot do this to the senior citizens in my great state. They are having a tough time getting by as is. Higher drug prices just add to their problems.●

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17 AND TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1999

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in adjournment until 10 a.m. on Friday, September 17, for a pro forma session only. No business will be transacted during Friday's session of the Senate, and immediately following the pro forma session, the Senate will stand in adjournment until 2:15 p.m. on Tuesday, September 21.

I further ask that on Tuesday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved, and there be a period for morning business until 5:30 p.m., with Members permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each, with the following exceptions: the time from 2:15 to 3:15 to be under the control of Senator DURBIN or his designee; the time from 3:15 to 4:15 to be under the control of Senator THOMAS or his designee.

I further ask that the time from the conclusion of the THOMAS time until the 5:30 p.m. cloture votes be equally divided between Senator HATCH and Senator TORRICELLI or their designees.

Mr. LOTT. I also ask consent that it be in order for committees to file reported items from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. on Friday, September 17.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. LOTT. For the information of all Senators, the Senate will reconvene on Friday. As I said, it is a pro forma session. The Senate will not be in session Monday in order to honor the holy day of Yom Kippur. The Senate will reconvene at 2:15 on Tuesday and conduct morning business until 5:30.

At that time, there could be possibly two back-to-back rollcall votes. There will be at least one. The first vote is on a motion to invoke cloture on the bankruptcy bill. The second, if necessary, will be on the judicial nomination.

I also remind Members, the fiscal year is coming to an end, and they will be expected to be here next week so we can complete action on the HUD-VA appropriations bill by the close of business next Friday.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask the majority leader if he would amend his unanimous consent request to include the Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. FEINGOLD, being allowed to speak on a matter dealing with East Timor, and then we would automatically go out of session.

Mr. LOTT. On Monday?

Mr. REID. Right now.

Mr. LOTT. Yes.

How much time does the Senator require?

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I first have a unanimous consent and, pending the outcome, I ask to speak for up to 5 minutes.

Mr. LOTT. Reserving the right to object, is the Senator making a unanimous consent request?

Mr. FEINGOLD. I ask if it is appropriate to make my unanimous consent request?

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I want to make sure I understand what the Senator is asking. I have to object, if you want to make that request.

Mr. FEINGOLD. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee be discharged from consideration of S. 1568; that S. 1568 be taken up; that the amendment being offered by myself, Mr. HELMS, and Mr. HARKIN be adopted, and I ask unanimous consent to pass S. 1568, as amended.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I object. I say to the Senator, this came at the last moment. I have not had a chance to check it out. I have Senators gone for the day with whom I have to check. I am sure we will work with the Senator on this tomorrow or next week.

At this time, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LOTT. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order, following the remarks of Senator FEINGOLD of Wisconsin.

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

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I know Senator REED of Rhode Island would also like to address this issue briefly. So I ask he also, if he could, be allowed 5 minutes to address this issue after my remarks.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I certainly will accommodate any Senator who wishes to speak. I have been the one who has kept us here all day. I will note one thing. The wind is picking up, the rain is coming in from the west, it is going to get worse, and it is 5:20. We do need to allow Senators and staff to

go home. They have been very diligent to be here today but, again, please within reason I hope you will accommodate that, and I amend my remarks to say we will terminate the business following the remarks of Senator FEINGOLD and Senator REED, if he so wishes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Hearing no objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Wisconsin.

EAST TIMOR SELF-DETERMINATION ACT OF 1999

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I sought a few minutes ago to get unanimous consent to have the Senate pass the East Timor Self-Determination Act of 1999, and I am extremely pleased with the support we received from both sides of the aisle on it. Apparently, there was some objection to taking this step by unanimous consent today. Time is clearly of the essence with regard to this very important legislation, in light of the situation in East Timor. We must send a strong statement from the Senate. We have to send a clear message to Jakarta that the Government of Indonesia must live up to its commitment to the people of East Timor. So I will again seek, along with Senator REED, Senator HARKIN, Senator LEAHY and others, early next week when we come back, to have this passed.

I especially thank the Senator from Rhode Island, Mr. REED, the Senator from Vermont, Mr. LEAHY, and the Senator from Iowa, Mr. HARKIN, for their longstanding commitment to realize self-determination for people of East Timor. I especially thank the chairman and the ranking member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the chairman and ranking member of the Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Mr. THOMAS and Mr. KERRY, for their work to ensure swift passage of this important legislation by the Senate.

I reiterate, the chairman, Senator HELMS, has been enormously helpful in getting this bill through the committee, discharged from committee, and out to the Senate floor. This legislation is crucial to maintaining pressure on the Indonesian Government to live up to the obligations it has made to the people of East Timor and to the international community, including its commitment to admit and cooperate with an international peacekeeping force in East Timor. The bill suspends all military and most economic assistance to the Government of Indonesia, including assistance still in the pipeline, until the President determines the Government of Indonesia is cooperating with the efforts by the international community to establish a safe and secure environment in East Timor and is taking a series of specific, significant steps to that end.

I also take this moment to applaud the U.N. Security Council on its passage of a resolution authorizing the deployment of a multinational force to