

operating a National Laboratory or facility has policies and procedures, including an employee benefits program, that do not create disincentives to the transfer of scientific and technical personnel among the contractor-operated National Laboratories or facilities.

(b) **EXTENSION.**—The Secretary may delay implementation of the policy in subsection (a) if the Secretary—

(1) determines that the implementation of the policy within two years would be unnecessarily expensive or disruptive to the operations of the contractor-operated National Laboratories or facilities; and

(2) recommends to Congress alternative measures to increase the mobility of technical personnel among the contractor-operated National Laboratories or facilities.

(c) **STUDY OF WIDER MOBILITY.**—Not later than two years after the enactment of this act, the Secretary shall recommend to Congress legislation to reduce any undue disincentives to scientific and technical personnel employed by a contractor-operated National Laboratory or facility taking a job with an institution of higher education, nonprofit institution, or technology-related business concern that is located in the vicinity of the National Laboratory or facility.

#### SEC. 8. OTHER TRANSACTIONS AUTHORITY.

Section 646 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7256) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(g)(1) In addition to other authorities granted to the Secretary to enter into procurement contracts, leases, cooperative agreements, grants, and other similar arrangements, the Secretary may enter into other transactions with public agencies, private organizations, or persons on such terms as the Secretary may deem appropriate in furtherance of functions now or hereafter vested in the Secretary, including research, development, or demonstration projects. Such other transactions shall not be subject to the provisions of section 9 of the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5908).

“(2)(A) The Secretary shall not disclose any trade secret or commercial or financial information submitted by a non-federal entity under paragraph (1) that is privileged and confidential.

“(B) The Secretary shall not disclose, for five years after the date the information is received, any other information submitted by a non-federal entity under paragraph (1), including any proposal, proposal abstract, document support a proposal, business plan, or technical information that is privileged and confidential.

“(C) The Secretary may protect from disclosure, for up to five years, any information developed pursuant to a transaction under paragraph (1) that would be protected from disclosure under section 552(b)(4) of title 5, United States Code, if obtained from a person other than a federal agency.”.

#### SEC. 9. AMENDMENTS TO THE STEVENSON-WYDLER ACT.

(a) **STRATEGIC PLANS.**—Section 12(a) of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3710a(a)) is amended by inserting after “joint work statement” the following: “or, if permitted by the agency, in an agency-approved annual strategic plan.”.

(b) **FEDERAL WAIVERS.**—Subsection 12(b) of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3710a(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(6) The director of a government-operated laboratory (in the case of a government-operated laboratory) or a designated official of the agency (in the case of a contractor-operated laboratory) may waive any license retained by the Government under paragraphs

(1)(A), 2, or 3(D) in whole or in part and according to negotiated terms and conditions if the director or designated official, as appropriate, finds that the requirement for the license would substantially inhibit the commercialization of an invention that would otherwise serve an important federal mission.”.

(c) **TIME REQUIRED FOR APPROVAL.**—Section 12(c)(5) of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3710a(c)(5)) is amended—

(1) by striking subparagraph (C);

(2) by redesignating subparagraph (D) as subparagraph (C);

(3) by striking “with a small business firm” and inserting “if” after “statement” in subparagraph (C)(i) (as redesignated); and

(4) by adding after subparagraph (C)(iii) (as redesignated) the following:

“(iv) Any agency that has contracted with a non-Federal entity to operate a laboratory may develop and provide to such laboratory one or more model cooperative research and development agreements, for the purposes of standardizing practices and procedures, resolving common legal issues, and enabling review of cooperative research and development agreements to be carried out in a routine and prompt manner.

“(v) A federal agency may waive the requirements of clause (i) or (ii) under such circumstances as the agency deems appropriate. However, the agency may not take longer than 30 days to review and approve, request modifications to, or disapprove any proposed agreement or joint work statement that it elects to receive.”.

### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

#### NATIONAL BUSINESS WOMEN'S WEEK

• Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to the more than 9.1 million women business owners nationwide on the occasion of National Business Women's Week. This week marks the celebration of the 71st annual National Business Women's Week.

On this occasion, advocates for women business owners may have a well-deserved sense of pride. I am pleased to be able to report that between 1987 and 1999, the number of women-owned businesses increased by 103 percent nationwide, employment increased by 320 percent, and sales grew by 436 percent. Today, women business owners across the country employ more than 27.5 million people and generate in excess of \$3.6 trillion in sales. These businesses account for 38 percent of all U.S. businesses.

In my home State of Maine, there are more than 48,200 women-owned businesses, employing 91,700 people and generating \$10.2 billion in sales. For Maine's economy, this represents growth of more than 85.3 percent between 1987 and 1996.

Mr. President, this data demonstrates just how vital women and women-owned businesses are to the health of the U.S. economy. Although women-owned businesses have grown at an astronomical rate, we must continue to ensure that women have access to the knowledge and capital necessary to start their own businesses.

That is why I ask that, as we celebrate the tremendous accomplishments of women during National Business Women's Week, my fellow colleagues join me in supporting opportunities for women to become entrepreneurs.

As a member of the Senate Small Business Committee, I am proud of the role the Committee and the Small Business Administration have played in providing access to assistance from women entrepreneurs, because many of the businesses in this rapidly growing sector are small businesses. Just last month, the Committee reported legislation, the Women's Business Centers Sustainability Act, that would significantly increase funding for the Women's Business Centers Program, which provides women with long-term training and counseling in all aspects of owning and managing a business—fostering the growth of women's business ownership and providing a foundation of basic support to women business owners.

This program promotes the growth of women-owned businesses by sponsoring business training and technical counseling, access to credit and capital, and access to marketing opportunities, including Federal contracts and export opportunities. Over the past 10 years, the program has served tens of thousands of women entrepreneurs by providing them with consulting, training, and financial assistance as they seek to start or expand their own business. As a result, women are starting new firms at twice the rate of all other business, and employ roughly one in every five U.S. workers. Today, the program is comprised of nearly 70 centers in 40 States.

In my view, creating new opportunities for historically disadvantaged groups, such as women and minorities to help provide tangible opportunities for economic independence must remain a top priority, and National Business Women's Week is a perfect opportunity to focus attention on the importance of such efforts.

In closing, I would like to express my appreciation to the Business and Professional Women/USA organization, which has played a pivotal role in making the celebration of National Business Women's Week possible.

Since its creation in 1928, National Business Women's Week has been sponsored by Business and Professional Women/USA for the purpose of recognizing and honoring the achievements of working women.

Business and Professional Women/USA local organizations across the country, and in my state of Maine, will take this week to honor outstanding business women and employers of the year, and I would like to congratulate them and thank them for their important contributions.●

#### TRIBUTE TO IKUA PURDY

• Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, this past Sunday, eight rodeo stars were inducted into the Rodeo Hall of Fame at

the National Cowboy Hall of Fame and Western Heritage Center in Oklahoma City. Included among the honorees is one of Hawaii's most legendary paniolos—paniolo is Hawaiian for cowboy—the late Ikua Purdy. Ikua Purdy was born in 1873 at Parker Ranch, one of the largest and most famous ranches in the world, on the Big Island of Hawaii. As a boy he learned to ride and rope, working as a paniolo in the cattle industry, a large and important enterprise in Hawaii at the time.

Ikua Purdy secured his place as a rodeo legend for his exploits in 1908 at the World Championship Rodeo in Cheyenne, Wyoming. Purdy, along with Eben "Rawhide Ben" Parker Low, Jack Low, and Archie Ka'aua traveled from the Big Island to Cheyenne and borrowed horses to compete in the world roping championship. This was their first competition outside of Hawaii. At the conclusion of the two-day competition, Jack Low placed sixth, Archie Ka'aua finished third, and Ikua Purdy won the won roping championship with a record time of 56 seconds—an amazing time that is all the more incredible since it came after an arduous 3,300-mile trek and accomplished with a borrowed horse.

Mr. President, I ask that two articles from The Honolulu Advertiser detailing the remarkable achievements of Ikua Purdy be printed in the RECORD.

The articles follow:

[From the Honolulu Advertiser, July 5, 1999]

#### BID MADE TO GIVE PANIOLLO HIS DUE

(By Dan Nakaso)

In 1908, three Hawaii paniolo set off for Cheyenne, Wyo., where they heard the best ropers and riders in the land were gathering.

Just to get to the World Championship Rodeo, Ikua Purdy, Jack Low and Archie Ka'aua had to take a boat from the Big Island to Honolulu, catch a steamship to San Francisco, then hop a train to Cheyenne.

When they arrived 3,300 miles later, the other cowboys didn't know what to make of their dark skin, floppy hats and colorful clothes. And for a while it looked as if Purdy, Low and Ka'aua had made their journey for nothing, because nobody would loan them horses to compete.

But when the dust of competition settled after two days of roping and riding, Low had finished sixth, Ka'aua third and Purdy stood alone as the world roping champion.

The story became the stuff of paniolo lore. In the 101 years that followed, Purdy's legend has been remembered in Hawaii through paniolo songs, such as "Hawaiian Rough Riders" and "Walomina." He was among the first people inducted into Hawaii's sports Hall of Fame.

What happened in Cheyenne has also inspired a modern-day quest by a pair of California cattle ranchers to give Purdy—and Hawaii's paniolo lifestyle—their rightful places in the history of the American West.

Purdy's name on the Mainland is only now spreading in cowboy circles, mostly through cattlemen Jack Roddy and Cecil Jones. They're trying to get Purdy inducted into the Rodeo Hall of Fame, a wing of the National Cowboy Hall of Fame and Western Heritage Center in Oklahoma City.

Later this month, the historical society that runs the Rodeo Hall of Fame will send its 400 members ballots containing Purdy's name.

If Purdy is voted in when the ballots are counted in September, Roddy and Jones believe it will be just the start toward recognizing Hawaii's place in cowboy and cattle history.

"Purdy's just the beginning," Roddy said. "We need to tell the whole story of Hawaii, how cattle showed up in Hawaii first (even before Texas) and what Hawaii did for the rest of the West. The cowboys over there view Hawaii a people wearing hula skirts on beaches. They don't realize it's huge cattle country."

If Purdy doesn't make it into the Hall of Fame this summer the historical society might not consider him again for years.

He missed induction last year by 60 votes, a fact that gnaws at Billy Bergin, a Big Island veterinarian who grew up working as a paniolo.

Bergin established the Paniolo Preservation Society 18 months ago and is pushing people in Hawaii to pay \$25 to the historical society so they can become voting members and get Purdy inducted.

In just the last three months, 87 people from Hawaii have joined, according to the National Cowboy Hall of Fame.

Before the Hawaii campaign, "no one had ever heard of Ikua Purdy," said Judy Dearing, who coordinates the rodeo program part of the Hall of Fame.

"Now we have such an interest from the Hawaii folks that we have a nice file an inch-and-a-half thick on Ikua."

Jones vaguely remembered reading "about some guy who came to Cheyenne and showed everybody up, set some records that were unbelievable and beat all the hotshots."

Last year "the nominating committee wondered how come his name hadn't come up before. Unfortunately, not enough people were aware of him. I said, 'We need to get the word out. He's long overdue.'"

Purdy's descendants lean toward the humble side of life, just like Ikua, and the push to elect him into the Hall of Fame makes some of them uncomfortable.

"Most of us feel he should be in the Hall of Fame because of his merits and not by buying a vote," said Palmer Purdy, one of Ikua's grandsons. "Don't get me wrong, I want to see him inducted. I just don't want to get him in that way. I want him to be inducted because he was a competitor and he was good at it and he was the best that Hawaii had to offer."

Ikua was born on Christmas Eve, 1873, at Mana on the Big Island's Parker Ranch. He died on the Fourth of July, 1945, at Ulupalakua on Maui, where he finished out his paniolo days as foreman of Ulupalakua Ranch. He's buried at Ulupalakua.

As a boy, Palmer Purdy, now 52, never heard a word from his father, William, about Ikua's victory in Cheyenne or his status as a legend.

It wasn't until Palmer became a teenager that he got curious about his dead grandfather.

"All my uncles and aunts are very humble and didn't openly discuss Ikua's greatness," Purdy said. "They didn't want to brag. But I would overhear other people talking about Ikua Purdy being a famous cowboy."

The more he heard how Purdy taught paniolo to train horses in the ocean—not "break" them—and about Purdy's victories in Hawaii rodeos, the more Palmer filled in the gaps.

"The first thing that came to my mind was, 'Wow, I missed a lot growing up.' We sure would have liked to see him in action. When people start writing songs about you, you put a dent in people's minds. So he must have been a great, great individual for that to happen."

#### THE EARLY DAYS

Purdy's life is just one chapter in the history of cowboys, horses and cattle in Hawaii, Bergin, Roddy and Jones said.

It begins in either 1792 or 1793 when British sea Capt. George Vancouver brought cattle to the Big Island as a gift to King Kamehameha I. Some of them died soon after, so Vancouver convinced Kamehameha to impose a kapu on killing cattle to give them a chance to breed.

The herd grew so successfully over the next three decades that cattle terrorized people and overran crops and forests. Rock walls in parts of urban Honolulu and other islands still stand as testament to the crude efforts to gain control over the bovines.

In 1830, Kamehameha III turned to Spanish California for help. Three vaqueros came over and showed Hawaiians how to ride horses that had been imported here 30 years before, and how to handle cattle.

Hawaii had its first working cowboys by 1836—some three or four decades before America. They called themselves paniolo, and Island-ized version of the word Espanol, or Spanish.

Raising cattle soon grew into a major export industry and helped Hawaiians pay off debts they had racked up by not filling orders for sandalwood.

Among the big cattle operations was the Parker Ranch on the Big Island, founded in 1848 by John Palmer Parker. Purdy was one of his great-grandsons.

In 1907, Eben "Rawhide Ben" Parker Low went to Cheyenne's Frontier Days and thought Hawaii's paniolo would be able to hold their own in competition there. Rawhide Ben had recently sold Pu'uwa'awa'a Ranch on the Big Island and financed the trip to Cheyenne in 1908 for himself, his half-brother Purdy, his cousin Ka'aua and his brother Jack Low.

"He felt they were the top ropers in the Islands," said Tila Spielman, Rawhide Ben's granddaughter.

The horses that Purdy, Low and Ka'aua borrowed were rough. And on the second day of competition, Low downed his calf in record time, but an asthma attack kept him from tying it up.

His time from the first day was still good enough for sixth place. Ka'aua's time of 1 minute, 28 seconds, got him third place. And Purdy was champion with an astounding 56 seconds. According to some accounts, it might have even been as low as 52 seconds.

Purdy never returned to Cheyenne, or even left Hawaii again.

He is on the verge of being immortalized in Oklahoma, but the attention he is getting today is exactly the kind that would have made him nervous.

Whenever he was asked about his accomplishments, Purdy would simply say: "Other things to talk about besides me."

[From the Honolulu Advertiser, Oct. 18, 1999]

#### RODEO HALL OF FAME ADDS ISLE PANIOLLO

A Hawaii paniolo who is remembered in song and story was inducted into the Rodeo Hall of Fame yesterday in Oklahoma City.

The late Ikua Purdy was one of eight people honored during a ceremony at the National Cowboy Hall of Fame and Western Heritage Center.

Twenty of Purdy's relatives and friends made the journey from Hawaii for the program. One of the ceremony's highlights was the group performing the hula to a reading of Purdy's life story.

Purdy, who was born on Christmas Eve 1873 on the Big Island's Parker Ranch, learned to ride and rope on grasslands and upland forests of Waimea and Mauna Kea.

In the 1908 world roping championship in Cheyenne, Wyo., he snagged a steer in a

record 56 seconds. Such songs as "Hawaiian Rough Riders" and "Waiomina" recounted his victory. Purdy, who never returned to Wyoming to defend his title, worked as a paniolo until his death July 4, 1945.

Purdy missed induction last year by 60 votes. So Billy Bergin, a Big Island veterinarian who grew up working as a paniolo, established an organization that encouraged people in Hawaii to join the Rodeo Hall of Fame so they could vote for Purdy's induction.

Mr. AKAKA. Ikua Purdy went home to Hawaii and resumed his work as a paniolo until his death in 1945. He did not return to the mainland to defend his title, in fact he never left Hawaii's shores again. But his victory and legend live on in Hawaii and the annals of rodeo history. His achievements are immortalized in song and hula in Hawaii, including "Hawaiian Rough Riders" and "Waiomina."

Yet, during his lifetime, Ikua Purdy avoided drawing attention to his roping mastery and world record performance. I am pleased to join Ikua Purdy's family and friends in honoring the legacy and talent of one of Hawaii's and America's greatest cowboys. This weekend's well-deserved induction into the Rodeo Hall of Fame enshrines a sporting feat that continues to amaze rodeo fans and highlights the long, proud history of Hawaii's paniolos.

This well-deserved honor for a paniolo whose talents were matched only by his humility and quiet dignity follows on the heels of renewed interest and appreciation of Hawaii's illustrious paniolo traditions.

The Hawaiian cowboy played an important role in the economic and cultural development of Hawaii and helped to establish the islands as a major cattle exporter to California, the Americas, and the Pacific Rim for over a century. Paniolo history is frequently overlooked in Hawaii and is largely unknown beyond our shores. Yet, this is an important part of Hawaii's history and of American history. Indeed, Hawaii's working cowboys preceded the emergence of their compatriots in the American West.

Paniolo came from Spain, Portugal, Mexico, California, and throughout South America to work Hawaii's ranches. They brought their languages and culture, including the guitar and ukulele. As they shared their culture, married and raised families, they embraced the Native Hawaiian culture and customs. In many ways, this sharing and blending of cultures is the foundation for the diverse and rich heritage the people of Hawaii enjoy today.

The paniolo experience is part of the distinct historical narrative of our nation's history. It illustrates how differences have developed into shared values and community. By illuminating the many currents and branches of our history and society, we acquire a better understanding and appreciation of our national landscape.

The rediscovery of paniolo history was further encouraged when Governor Ben Cayetano declared 1998 the "Year

of the Paniolo" in Hawaii. An excellent documentary film by Edgy Lee, "Paniolo O Hawaii—Cowboys of the Far West," that premiered at the Smithsonian captures the essence of the Hawaiian cowboy and highlights the economic and cultural significance of the paniolo in the islands. I encourage all students and enthusiasts of the American West and cowboy lore to learn about the Hawaiian paniolo.●

#### AMERICANS OF ARABIC HERITAGE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY, PENNSYLVANIA

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to express my sincere congratulations to the Americans of Arabic Heritage of the Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania who are celebrating their 10th Anniversary this year. I am proud and honored to be celebrating this event with them at their annual banquet on October 23, 1999.

I commend those members who are involved in this organization because they advance and demonstrate the continuing positive contributions of Americans of Arab descent. Furthermore, it is heartening to see the continual efforts of the Americans of Arabic Heritage in fostering a relationship of understanding and goodwill between the peoples and cultures of the United States and the Arab world. These efforts will go far in enhancing and promoting our community's image and understanding throughout the world.

The Americans of Arabic Heritage of the Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania have worked very hard to instill a sense of pride in their heritage. Their efforts have assured that this pride and this heritage will be preserved and carried on for generations to come. I am proud and delighted to see our community promoting our heritage and I wish them much success in their ongoing endeavors.

Many in the local community have given generously of their time and efforts to be active in the Americans of Arabic Heritage of the Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania. They are to be commended for their very worthwhile efforts and foresight, and I am pleased to recognize these efforts in the United States Senate.●

#### APPOINTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the majority leader, pursuant to Public Law 101-549, appoints Susan F. Moore, of Georgia, to the Board of Directors of the Mickey Leland National Urban Air Toxics Research Center.

#### COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM OF SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE

Mr. BROWNBACK. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of H.R. 2367, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative assistant read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2367) to reauthorize a comprehensive program of support for victims of torture.

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

Mr. BROWNBACK. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 2367) was read the third time and passed.

#### ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1999

Mr. BROWNBACK. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until the hour of 9:30 a.m. on Friday, October 22. I further ask unanimous consent that on Friday immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and notwithstanding the adjournment of the Senate, the Senate then resume debate on the motion to proceed to H.R. 434, the sub-Saharan Africa free trade bill.

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

#### PROGRAM

Mr. BROWNBACK. Madam President, for the information of all Senators, the Senate will resume consideration of the sub-Saharan Africa free trade bill at 9:30 tomorrow. The debate on the motion is expected to consume most of the day.

For the information of all Senators, the majority leader announced that there will be no votes tomorrow or Monday. However, Senators can expect votes early on Tuesday morning. For the beginning of next week, the Senate will resume debate on the African trade bill and will consider numerous Executive Calendar items. The Senate will also consider appropriations conference reports as they become available.

#### ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. BROWNBACK. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:57 p.m., adjourned until Friday, October 22, 1999, at 9:30 a.m.