

West Greenwich. This past season was only the second year that the school had had a team. Experience was the key to playing the game, and many of these boys had never played organized football before. With only 19 boys on the roster, including only one senior, these young men found it difficult to compete with larger, more experienced teams across the state. However, giving up was out of the question. They stood tall and repeatedly showed that they deserved the respect that all of the opposing teams were receiving. These boys continued to give all that they had until the last whistle of the season had been blown.

As the manager and statistician of the team, I witnessed the pain in the eyes of each and every young man after a loss. They put forth tremendous effort not only during the games, but every day in practice. Their coaches, Mark Graholski, John Houseman and Craig Belanger, pushed every one of the boys until they could be pushed no further. They taught the boys the fundamentals on the football field, and more importantly, how the football team becomes a family during the season. They learned how to stick together through thick and thin and that although losing is not the greatest, earning respect and dignity is far greater than winning.

One of the team's greater accomplishments last year was receiving the Dick Reynolds Outstanding Sportsmanship Award. This honor recognized not only the talent, but the impetus and determination that came from within each and every young man on the team. It also allowed the team to be noticed by all not for their winning percentage, but for the way they played the game. The players realized that winning was only the icing on the cake and they were proud in what they had accomplished overall.

The members on the Exeter/West Greenwich football team learned more than the game of football last year, they learned many aspects of the game of life. They learned that being able to stand tall with a smile on your face is a far better goal to achieve than winning. Their character and sense of pride through a season filled with struggles showed that they had the will to continue and the power to be successful, win or lose. Although the pain and anguish of losing will fade away, the character and sportsmanship of these young men will remain for years to come.

#### PROFESSIONAL ATHLETES NEED TO LEARN SELF-CONTROL

(By Kaycee Roberts, Grade 7, Westerly's Babcock School)

The behavior of professional athletes today is extremely out of hand. Players and coaches alike go to the outer limits to win, and often, to make the other team look bad. Referees allow many more things to go on (and so do coaches) than they should. Sports are played mainly for fun, but if athletes and coaches keep acting in such an impolite and downright ridiculous manner, they will take the fun right out of it. Therefore the behavior of role models in sports needs to be improved.

First, children are watching these morally irresponsible actions. They will see their idols commit these acts. So, of course, they will act the same way. For example, when you see a baseball player throw the bat and swear at the umpire, children will think it is cool to do that, and they will go out and repeat the same action. It is not right to introduce this behavior to the youth of America.

Second, they celebrate and taunt, yet they are only doing their job. When football players shout and dance because they score a touchdown, they are celebrating actions

they are expected to perform. The football players are supposed to score for their team. These flamboyant actions are totally uncalled for. It would be like a stockholder screaming and boasting because he sold stocks. They need to put aside their ridiculous and foolish antics and play the game.

Last is the obvious fact that such behavior has absolutely no point and does not benefit anyone. It certainly doesn't benefit the subject of the taunt, nor does it benefit anyone watching the game. Finally, role models in professional sports desperately need to improve their attitudes. We are going to be living in a very sad world if people cannot simply control their tempers and behavior. We want to see athletes set aside silly and childish ways and promote the youth of America by freshly nourishing them in a good way.

[From the USA Today, Mar. 4, 1997]

#### PUSHING TO IMPROVE IS MARK OF A WINNER (By Daryl Myer, Edinboro (PA) University)

His gait is modest and true, his body strong yet unpretentious. His eyes glow with the vibrancy for life all too few know. His smile is contagious. Ask any of his friends, and they will tell you the truth: His work ethic and will to win rate second to none. He is always trying to become better, not only on the track, but in life as well.

It is practice time, and his teammates and coach have gathered on the track for another workout. His coach reads aloud the workout, and all the others quietly whine and complain. He hears one teammate complaining about a blister on his toe and another about a headache. He remains quiet, showing no signs of apprehension about the pain that awaits him. Ultimately, he realizes that his sore muscles and screaming lungs will make him stronger and more proficient. His goal is to become a national champion.

Many people might guess that he does poorly in track meets. The exact opposite is true. His desire to win is incomparable. He trains hard and races hard. He speaks only a choice few words. What he says is profound, and he never speaks about himself. In a day and age where athletes draw attention to themselves in any way possible, he chooses to place the emphasis on his team, not himself. Others taunt and point fingers; he simply congratulates his competitors for a job well done.

He is a true gentleman in every facet of the word. He accepts responsibility for his actions and remains humble at all costs. Honesty and integrity are of the same importance as gold medals and records. His goals are high, but his will is strong. He will be fair and just.

These are the ideals of a true sportsman, ideals my mother and father taught me. It is my desire to follow their lead. I want to become like "him."

#### COMPETITORS SHOULD RAISE BAR ON ETHICS

(By Brian Bokor, Senior, Shorecrest Prep, St. Petersburg, FL)

We live in a world where winning supersedes all other considerations. Moral values have been clouded by the desire to win at any price. This is evident in business, politics and in sports.

I have played organized sports for the last six years of my life, and I have learned about sacrifice, hard work, self-discipline and working with others. However, there is also a dark side to the lessons taught in competition. Many athletes will do whatever it takes to achieve a competitive edge.

I remember reading a couple of years ago about Colorado defeating Missouri in a football game. After review of the game film, it was discovered that Colorado scored on a

fifth-down play. The mistake was acknowledged, but Colorado refused to forfeit the game. The Colorado coaches blamed the "mistake" on the referees. Later that season, Colorado won a share of the national championship. I believe this "win" proves that most people consider winning to be far more important than being fair.

My parents and I had discussed my concerns of a "must-win" attitude in many aspects of society. Most people now accept "unfair business practices," "dirty tricks politics" and "academic irregularities" as the norm. I now question whether sports has encouraged this attitude in society or whether society has imposed these practices on sports. No matter what the answer, I believe society and sports need to adopt a new code of ethics.

Sports participation has helped prepare me for success in a competitive society. However, the unethical practices illustrated in sports have led many competitors into confusing what fairness and sportsmanship are all about. I feel a responsibility to replace the "winning-at-all-costs" attitude with an attitude of fairness and sportsmanship that was the original intent of competitive sports.

#### GOOD STARTING POINT IS POSITIVE ATTITUDE

(By Meghan Murray, Sixth-grader, Unqua School, Massapequa, NY)

What is sportsmanship? The definition is the qualities or conduct of a sportsman, fair play. To me, sportsmanship's a kind of attitude you have to a person or anything else. The attitude can be positive or negative. To other people, sportsmanship can relate only to sports. But, in fact, sportsmanship doesn't relate only to sports. Jobs, homes, schools, and friends can relate to sportsmanship.

Positive sportsmanship is a person who can take constructive criticism, learn from it and turn it into positive abilities. You can achieve sportsmanship by expressing your skills. You have to earn positive sportsmanship by working hard and concentrating on the challenging situations that may arise.

Another thing about sportsmanship is the attitude. You can shake the other team's hand after you win or lose a game. That shows respect to the players as well as the coaches and fans. If you don't shake the other team's hands, people might think you are disrespectful toward the game.

After losing a game, disappointment may occur but this should not reflect a bad attitude. A bad team player would walk off the field mad. A good team player would want to meet with his coach and team to see what went wrong and maybe fix it for the next game.

Winning or losing should always result in good sportsmanship. If you win and rub it in, you are not practicing good sportsmanship! Don't be unkind and disrespectful.

To be the most effective team player, you must start by giving of yourself 100%. Such as attending all practices, respect all team players and your coaches. Following all rules and regulations of the game. Give all that you've got. Keep up your grades at school. Take charge of what is your destiny and take the responsibilities that may come.●

#### INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

● Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today to mark the recent celebration of International Women's Day, which took place on March 8, 1997. Women have made great strides in the past century, both here in the United States and around the globe. As we prepare to enter a new century, however, we must

recognize that there is still much work to be done in the areas of equality and human rights for all women.

Here in the United States, women are making impressive contributions at all levels of society. They are daughters, mothers, wives, and sisters; they are entrepreneurs, research scientists, teachers, and scholars; they serve our Nation in the military, as civil servants, and as Members of the House, of the Senate and of the President's Cabinet.

This year, I was proud to be a Member of the Senate which unanimously approved the nomination of the first female Secretary of State, Madeleine K. Albright. More women serve in the 105th Congress than any other Congress in history, with 9 women in the Senate and 53 in the House. While women have made great progress in running for and attaining public office, we cannot forget that women are still vastly underrepresented at virtually every level of government.

In 1996, American women celebrated the 75th anniversary of winning the right to vote. Sadly, many women—and men—in the United States fail to take advantage of this aspect of democracy. As we prepare to enter the next century, we ought to encourage women to participate fully in our democracy, as informed voters and as candidates for public office at the local, State, and National level.

One striking inequity that persists for American women is in their earnings as compared to men. According to 1995 data from the U.S. Census Bureau, women earn only 71 percent of the wages of men. This wage gap varies by race: compared to white men, African-American women earn only 64 cents on the dollar, Hispanic women earn only 53 cents, and white women earn 71 cents.

Sixty percent of women are employed in traditionally female jobs. Women also make up a large segment of the United States contingent work force, which includes independent contractors, part-time and temporary workers, day laborers, and on-call workers. According to the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), participation in this contingent work force has a significant impact on women aged 45 and above because contingent workers receive lower pay and fewer benefits and have less opportunity for advancement than do full-time workers. Women are more likely than men to be contingent employees due to an unequal distribution of parenting and household responsibilities which prevent many women from seeking full-time employment.

Only part of this disparity is explained by differences in men's and women's career paths. Women and men employed in the same job also receive unequal pay. According to 1995 data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, women received equal pay for only 2 of 90 occupations that were studied.

As we look toward the 21st century, we must continue to fight for equal pay

for equal work and continue to reform our Nation's health care and Social Security systems for all Americans. While we have made great progress with the Family and Medical Leave Act and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, there is still much work to be done.

Women abroad have also made progress over the past century. As the ranking member of the Subcommittee on African Affairs, I have had the opportunity to review the status of women on that continent. Last year, I was pleased to be a part of a hearing, chaired by Senator KASSEBAUM, which explored the status of African women. African women are becoming more active in the economy, in politics, and in solving national problems than they ever have before. Many development indicators that affect women—the number of girls attending primary school and life expectancy, for example—are also improving.

But with all these advancements, we cannot forget the challenges that women face in Africa. In many countries, women are legally prevented from owning property or signing official documents without the consent of their husbands. Women comprise a substantial majority of the nearly 7 million refugees in Africa. And, in Africa, women suffer more from the HIV virus than do men.

As we prepare to enter the 21st century, the great strides made by African women, and women in others areas of the world, should be applauded, but the fact that there is still much work to be done should not be forgotten.

In closing, Mr. President, I see International Women's Day as both an opportunity to celebrate the advancements of the last century and to outline goals for the next century.●

#### MIT: THE IMPACT OF INNOVATION

● Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I commend the attention of the Senate to a significant new study released this week by BankBoston regarding the impact of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the economy of the United States and of the world.

Mr. President, we in Massachusetts have always known that MIT plays an outsized role in the economy of Massachusetts and of the United States, but this new study by BankBoston quantifies the impact. And the impact is staggering.

The report shows that MIT graduates are responsible for the formation of over 4,000 companies worldwide, and the creation of over 1.1 million jobs, including 733,000 jobs in the United States.

If MIT graduates constituted an economy all by themselves, they would be the 24th largest economy in the world.

Just as significant, the report shows that fully 80 percent of the jobs created by MIT-related companies are manufacturing jobs, and that MIT-related

companies are heavily invested in the production of goods and services for export outside the United States.

In other words, the fruit of the sophisticated research and training offered at MIT is real jobs for real working Americans, and real net wealth for the U.S. economy.

We are proud of MIT and its accomplishments, but what this Congress should appreciate about the new MIT study is not what it says about MIT, but what it says about our research universities throughout the country, for the MIT story is one that could easily be told at research universities throughout the United States.

The moral of this story is that our historic Federal commitment to university-based research, and to support higher education, has paid off in jobs and in new wealth for this country, not to mention superior national security and continued advances for human health.

As we face tough fiscal choices this year on the way to a sustainable balanced budget, we must keep the lessons of the MIT study in mind. We will ill serve this country if, in the name of sustaining our economy through a balanced budget, we underinvest in the very things—research and education—that have made this country the unquestioned economic leader it is today.

I ask that the following article, "Study Reveals Major Impact of Companies Started by MIT Alums," be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

STUDY REVEALS MAJOR IMPACT OF COMPANIES STARTED BY MIT ALUMS

(By Kenneth D. Campbell)

In the first national study of the economic impact of a research university, BankBoston reported today that graduates of MIT have founded 4,000 firms which, in 1994 alone, employed 1.1 million people and generated \$232 billion of world sales.

"If the companies founded by MIT graduates and faculty formed an independent nation, the revenues produced by the companies would make that nation the 24th-largest economy in the world," said the report, entitled "MIT: The Impact of Innovation."

Within the United States, the companies employed a total of 733,000 people in 1994 at more than 8,500 plants and offices in the 50 states—equal to one out of every 170 jobs in America. Eighty percent of the jobs in the MIT-related firms are in manufacturing (compared to 16 percent nationally), and a high percentage of products are exported.

The 36-page BankBoston report, which is the result of an MIT survey of 1,300 CEOs and two years of fact-gathering and checking by MIT and the bank, "represents a case study of the significant effect that research universities have on the economies of the nation and its 50 states." The study notes that many of the MIT-related founders also have degrees from other universities, and that these entrepreneurs maintain close ties with MIT or other research universities and colleges.

"In a national economy that is increasingly emphasizing innovation, these findings extend our understanding of how MIT has been instrumental in generating new businesses nationwide," said Wayne M. Ayers, chief economist of BankBoston. "MIT is not the only university that has had a national