

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

impact of this kind, but because of its historical and continuing importance, it illustrates the contribution of research universities to the evolving national economy."

MIT President Charles M. Vest, commenting on the report, said, "About 90 percent of these companies have been founded in the past 50 years, in the period of the great research partnership between the federal government and research universities. The development of these business enterprises is one of the many beneficial spinoffs of federally funded research, which has brought great advances in such fields as health care, computing and communications."

The five states benefiting most from MIT-related jobs are California (162,000), Massachusetts (125,000), Texas (84,000), New Jersey (34,000) and Pennsylvania (21,000). Thirteen other states have more than 10,000 MIT-related jobs—from west to east, Washington, 10,000; Oregon, 10,000; Colorado, 15,000; Kansas, 13,000; Iowa, 13,000; Wisconsin, 12,000; Illinois, 12,000; Ohio, 18,000; Virginia, 15,000; Georgia, 14,000; Florida, 15,000; New York, 15,000; and Connecticut, 10,000.

Another 25 states have 1,000 to 9,000 jobs from MIT-related companies—Alabama, South Carolina, Missouri, and New Hampshire, 9,000; North Carolina, 8,000; Arizona and Michigan, 7,000; Maryland and Tennessee, 6,000; Kentucky, Minnesota, New Mexico, and Idaho, 5,000; Oklahoma, Indiana, Utah, Rhode Island and Arkansas, 2,500 to 5,000; Delaware, Louisiana, Maine, Nebraska, Nevada, West Virginia and Mississippi, 1,000 to 2,500 jobs. Only seven low-population states and the District of Columbia had less than 1,000 jobs from MIT-related companies.

More than 2,400 companies have headquarters outside the Northeast.

The report noted, "MIT-related companies have a major presence in the San Francisco Bay area (Silicon Valley), southern California, the Washington-Baltimore-Philadelphia belt, the Pacific Northwest, the Chicago area, southern Florida, Dallas and Houston, and the industrial cities of Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania."

The report said the MIT-related companies "are not typical of the economy as a whole; they tend to be knowledge-based companies in software, manufacturing (electronics, biotech, instruments, machinery) or consulting (architects, business consultants, engineers). These companies have a disproportionate importance to their local economies because they usually sell to out-of-state and world markets, and because they so often represent advanced technologies." Other industries represented include manufacturing firms in chemicals, drugs, materials and aerospace, as well as energy, publishing and finance companies.

"Firms in software, electronics (including instruments, semiconductors and computers) and biotech form a special subset of MIT-related companies. They are at the cutting edge of what we think of as high technology. They are more likely to be planning expansion than companies in other industries. They tend to export a higher percentage of their products, hold one or more patents, and spend more of their revenues on research and development," the report said.

In interviews, MIT graduates cited several factors at MIT which spurred them on to take the risk of starting their own companies: faculty mentors, cutting-edge technologies, entrepreneurial spirit and ideas. The study profiled seven MIT founders who started companies in Maryland, Massachusetts, California, Washington state, Illinois and Florida. Nearly half of all company founders who responded to the MIT survey maintain significant ties to MIT and other research universities in their area.

The findings of the study also reveal:

MIT graduates and faculty have been forming an average of 150 new firms a year since 1990.

In Massachusetts, the 1,065 MIT-related companies represent 5 percent of total state employment and 10 percent of the state's economic base (sales in other states and the world). MIT-related firms account for about 25 percent of sales of all manufacturing firms and 33 percent of all software sales in the state.

The study also looked at employment around the nation and the world from MIT-related companies. Massachusetts firms related to MIT had world employment of 353,000; California firms had 348,000 world jobs. Other major world employers included firms in Texas, 70,000; Missouri, 63,000; New Jersey, 48,000; Pennsylvania, 41,000; and New Hampshire, 35,000.

In determining the location of a new business, the 1,300 entrepreneurs surveyed said the quality of life in their community, proximity to key markets and access to skilled professionals were the most important factors, followed by access to skilled labor, low business cost, and access to MIT and other universities.

The companies include 220 companies based outside the United States, employing 28,000 people worldwide.

Some of the earliest known MIT-related companies still active are Arthur D. Little, Inc. (1886), Stone and Webster (1889), Campbell Soup (1900) and Gillette (1901).

The report said the MIT-related companies would rank as the 24th-largest world economy because the \$232 billion in world sales "is roughly equal to a gross domestic product of \$116 billion, which is a little less than the GDP of South Africa and more than the GDP of Thailand." •

FATHER WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM

• Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to Father William T. Cunningham, who will be recognized by the Hartford Optimist Club of Detroit as 1997 Optimist of the Year. Father Cunningham is being honored for his efforts to "optimistically build a renaissance in Detroit for the 21st century."

A longtime advocate of social justice and racial equality, Father Cunningham is one of the most respected and admired people in Michigan. In 1968, he and cofounder Eleanor Josaitis began a civil and human rights organization in Detroit called Focus:HOPE. Focus:HOPE provides a unique combination of programs which seek to improve race relations, deliver food to 86,000 low-income women, children and elderly each month, and provide advanced technology training for low-income young men and women. Father Cunningham and Focus:HOPE have changed the lives of thousands of people throughout metropolitan Detroit by bringing to life the proverb "Give a person a fish and you feed him for a day; teach him to fish and you feed him for a lifetime."

Father Cunningham's commitment to the people of Detroit has never wavered. I have been proud to be with President Clinton, Gen. Colin Powell, Ron Brown and many others on tours of Focus:HOPE. While each of these dignitaries has walked away impressed

by the size and scope of Focus:HOPE's mission, they have been equally inspired by the spiritual nature of Focus:HOPE and by the man whose vision and hard work have made Focus:HOPE the success it is today.

Today, Mr. President, Father Cunningham's optimism is in full public view as he fights a battle against cancer. His determination to continue his legendary career serving the people of Detroit is as strong as ever. Father Cunningham's faith and courage is an inspiration to all who witness it.

Father William Cunningham is an American treasure. I know my colleagues will join me in congratulating Father Cunningham as he receives the "1997 Optimist of the Year" award, and in wishing him good health and continued success in the years ahead. •

CARM LOUIS COZZA

• Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, the State of Connecticut, sports fans, and alumni of Yale University said goodbye to a true national coaching legend when Carm Cozza stepped down as coach of the Yale University football team last fall.

Carm was Yale's head coach for 32 years, winning a school-record 179 games and coaching 1,300 players. He led the Elis to 10 Ivy League championships and coached future National Football League stars like Calvin Hill, who went on to win a championship with the Dallas Cowboys in the 1970's and Gary Fencik, a member of the Super Bowl XX champion Chicago Bears. He is a Connecticut and American coaching icon.

"I think Cozza epitomizes the champion that all of us try to be, that we strive to be," said Fencik, an All-American in 1975, in a recent interview with the New Haven Register.

"You learn a lot more about a man under adversity and Carm had tremendous adversity that first year. My first year we didn't even have a winning record and he treated that season the same as the next two when we won league titles," said Hill in the same story.

Cozza began his coaching career at Yale at a time when Ivy League football was truly top-notch college football. But as the prestige of Ivy League football faded, and Division I-AA football slipped in general, Carm stayed at Yale. He was offered jobs at the University of Virginia and Princeton, but elected to stay in Connecticut. And we're grateful for that, because he's touched the lives of so many Ivy League athletes and so many other people in our State. A true testament of how successful Cozza's former players have become is in the numbers—Seven NCAA post-graduate scholarship winners, seven GTE/CoSIDA District I academic All-Americans, five National Football Foundation Hall of Fame Scholar-Athletes, and five Rhodes Scholars. These numbers make Cozza the proudest and the best of leaders.