

and D students were now getting A's and B's. Classes who used his K through 12 math series routinely doubled enrollment and raised college board scores by greater than 50 percent.

Despite the mounting evidence supporting the Saxon method, the math establishment considered him to be a pariah. One journal of the profession dismissed his method as meaningless, while others accused him of turning back the clock on math education.

The cornerstone of Saxon's method is to train students in the fundamentals. Saxon was the Vince Lombardy of math education. He understood the importance of constantly drilling his pupils in the fundamentals like blocking and tackling.

Saxon said that algebra is the basic language of all mathematics beyond arithmetic. He believed higher math skills could not be taught or comprehended by students who were not thoroughly drilled in the basics. To Saxon, the math establishment was like a coach. He was trying to teach his players trick plays before they knew how to run a sweep.

As we consider how to improve math education in this country, we should reconsider what the so-called math education experts have been telling us. The education experts in society ought to be determined by the results that they produce, the impact that they have in the lives of the children, not by the titles or by their degrees that adorn their offices. Saxon's success was due to the power of his ideas, not by the prestige of any position.

Today, Saxon Publishing is growing like crazy, according to the company president Frank Wang. All 50 States and 20,000 schools nationwide use Saxon books, and company sales have quadrupled since 1991. The Washington Post ran a column this week by Wang. He said that, Saxon was in Washington picketing the annual meeting of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics for their recommendation that calculators be integrated into classrooms. Wang said Saxon would have been surprised that at last month's council meeting Wang was invited to participate in a panel discussion on the role of the basics.

John Saxon is no longer a voice in the wilderness. Today, his legacy is on the bridge of revolutionizing math education in America. As we continue to discuss how to improve math and science education, I encourage my colleagues to let the Saxon legacy lead the way.

#### CONGRESS MUST ACT ON CHILD CARE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, it is time for this Congress to act and provide early childhood development,

quality child care and after-school programs for the children of this country.

In January, President Clinton announced his child care initiative and asked the Congress to provide \$20 billion over the next 5 years in support of the largest single investment in child care in this Nation's history. The President's proposal would help working families pay for child care, build the number of quality after-school programs, improve the safety and quality of care, and promote early childhood learning and early childhood development.

I am proud of the fact and proud of the President's initiative to establish an early learning fund, to strengthen early childhood development and support for parents, is based on legislation introduced in this House by myself and my colleagues, the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) and the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

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Last month, President Clinton again asked the Congress to put aside partisan differences and act on his call for new investments in child care but, sadly, the Republican leadership in this House has done nothing, absolutely nothing, to respond to that call.

Mr. Speaker, today, more than ever, America's parents are working. Three out of 5 mothers with children under age 6 work outside the home. Fathers and mothers must spend more hours at the workplace than past generations of parents, putting greater strain on the family to provide quality child care, especially for infants and toddlers 3 years and younger. Yet somehow this Congress last failed to act and, in my opinion, has neglected the needs of American working families.

Now, we are always told that money cannot be found, but over one-third of the funds required to fund the President's entire initiative was to be provided by comprehensive tobacco legislation. That funding was targeted to include not only the strengthening of child care and early childhood programs but investments in medical research and the education and training of quality child care providers. But the leadership in this Congress has rejected these initiatives time and time again and turned their backs on America's children and working families. Instead they chose to embrace big tobacco companies and the campaign funding they pour into Republican coffers.

Last month, a new Rand study found money spent to give children from modest-income and disadvantaged families a good start results in greatly reduced government costs later for remedial education, welfare, health care, and incarceration. In February, more than 170 police chiefs, sheriffs, and prosecutors called on the Federal Government to increase support for quality child care and education for preschoolers, as well as after-school programs for older children. These Amer-

ican law enforcement officials endorsed the President's child care initiative and described its approval as one of the most important steps Congress could take to fight crime.

The message is clear: The benefits to government and society of comprehensive child care, parent training, and early learning and development programs are measurable and far cheaper to provide than trying to rehabilitate young people who have gone astray. Simply put: An ounce of prevention can prevent tons of costly cures later on. Yet the Republican leadership in this Congress remains callous and indifferent to these urgent calls for action.

Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, just 2 days ago, OMB Director Franklin Raines stated clearly that the administration would not be able to find alternative sources of funding for these initiatives if Congress failed to enact comprehensive tobacco legislation. In spite of bipartisan bills awaiting action in both bodies of Congress that would provide comprehensive tobacco legislation and funding for these critical initiatives, the Republican leadership in the House, in particular, has rejected any tobacco legislation that would channel funds toward child care.

The Republican leadership has turned its back on children, on working families, on the struggles confronting the mothers and fathers of this country, and it is a very ugly gift for this Sunday's Mother's Day.

I want the President to know that there are many Members in this Congress who believe that it is critical to enact tobacco legislation and to target part of those revenues for child care and after-school programs, and I call upon the Speaker and the leadership of this House to listen to the voices of mothers and fathers, community leaders, and child care providers that Congress must act on child care today.

#### BANKRUPTCY REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Florida). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. As I listened to my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, discussing issues regarding the family, I cannot help but comment as well on an issue as important as the marriage penalty under the IRS code, and agree with my colleagues that we need to move quickly and expeditiously to really do for families rather than talk about families.

I offered in 1997 the Taxpayers Justice Act, which, among other things, had a provision to eliminate the marriage penalty, along with creating a taxpayers' advocacy board simplifying the Tax Code and making sure that those IRS employees who abuse their position were handled appropriately,