

But this a long, slow process of experimentation. We have a long way to go before we get into precise evaluation of educational conditions.

Mr. BRADEMAs. Thank you.

Chairman PERKINS. Mr. Scherle.

Mr. SCHERLE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I also would like to apologize, Mr. Secretary, for not being here earlier this morning. As a new Member, I have found out that there are not enough hours in a day. May I say that I am very complimented to have been appointed to this committee. I have a high regard for education. My State of Iowa has the highest literacy rate in the Union. We are moving in the field of education like we have never moved forward before. I feel very complimented to be acquainted with your Department and to serve with my experienced and learned colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

Along that same line, it will probably be more of an expression of sentiment than it will of questioning. That is, I am having bill H.R. 6230 completely researched, analyzed, and appraised. Perhaps some of my questions will come at a later date rather than during the portion of the hearings.

So with that, Mr. Chairman, I will yield back the rest of my time. Thank you.

Chairman PERKINS. Mr. Hawkins.

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Secretary, under the operation of title I in California I believe great accomplishments have resulted. However, I notice that in the Civil Rights Commission report that they concluded that compensatory programs have not proved themselves. I am wondering whether or not you have had an opportunity to evaluate their study: because they did, as I understand it, include Philadelphia, Seattle, Syracuse and, I believe, Berkeley in their studies in which they concluded that these programs had not been very effective.

I am wondering whether or not this conclusion is shared by you. Why would there be such a difference of opinion based on two separate agencies or bodies in reference to this program?

Secretary GARDNER. I would like to ask Commissioner Howe to answer that question.

Mr. HOWE. In response to that, sir, let me say that the Civil Rights Commission report says expressly in its text that it made no effort to evaluate or examine the large Federal enterprises in compensatory education, and is making no judgment about these. Then, in the various compensatory education projects which it does examine it points out that in all of these projects the efforts at compensatory education amount, in no case, to more than \$80 per child and in most cases less than that. All of these are relatively small enterprises restricted in nature to a few schools.

So that we are yet to have a really good evaluation of a much larger effort which runs around \$150 per child for title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and which will have added to it with Operation Follow-Through this year about \$300 per child for those children included in Operation Follow-Through. I think we have not only hopes, but some reason to believe that the nature of compensatory education and the massiveness of it caused by this new Federal activity will indeed prove successful.