I became involved in the work of the young people in my own district and their inability to read. We have estimates that suggest that 10 percent of the children are experiencing a severe hardship in that they are not able to read adequately.

As you mentioned in your testimony, when individuals have a high IQ, higher than average, and still are unable to read, then there isn't a sufficient interest given them in the schools to afford them additional training. It surely is deplorable. I also appreciate the point you have raised that it is not only a matter of an additional remedial teacher being placed in the classroom. We recognize fully that many schools are doing an inadequate job. If this were not the case it would be unnecessary for you to operate a separate school. I am glad that you have this facility in operation and are given a chance to some children.

Sister BAPTISTA. We feel very strongly about this. We could use a reading center on every corner in America. I don't think any of us are in opposition to this program at all. I think there are many children who need to be better understood.

If a youngster has a serious reading problem and he is a normal child, possessing normal intelligence, he has several psychological problems involved. He has to have. Talking moneywise, the cost to the taxpayers of putting a child through a school for the retarded and when he is not retarded, putting him in a class for disturbed youngsters, mostly disturbed because that it what happens in these youngsters, is $2,000 to $3,000 a year.

Yet sometimes we hesitate to spend money for books and teachers and for all the necessary things. I was going to proceed here with the results of the tests.

Mr. QUIE. I think you should. I think they ought to be placed in the record. If you want to summarize and place them in the record it probably would be helpful. I think we need it.

Sister BAPTISTA. I think this would be interesting. I took it from 1 year's work, 6 months of last year. The number of children tested were 326. You will find this on page 7. The number of the below grade level of these youngsters was 75 percent of 249 children. The number who were reading only at grade level, and this is only statistics again but these represent individual people, individual children, was 26 children.

The number who were above grade level but were classified as remedial readers, strange as it may seem, were 51 youngsters. At the end of the 6 month's period with excellent teaching, individual one to one approach, we had 184 or 56 percent of the children now were below grade level as compared to 75 percent 6 months previous.

There were now 8 percent of the children at grade level. It is interesting because you go back over the 26 children, they were not the same children. The 26 who were at grade level in September had to be above grade level. They were in the 115 children you see in March. This is the March results we were testing.

Now the number above grade level is 115 children compared with September of 51 children. I read through statistics very quickly here because I have little respect for just numbers but we do have these tests available to anyone who would like to see them.

We have the children's writing for anyone to see the way they answered the questions in September and the way they answered them 6 months later.