

this cancellation. I don't personally feel they are being singled out. I don't feel that they are being labeled or anything of this nature. It is a very personal thing.

If you borrow in a 1-to-1 relationship from the college you pay it back the same way. I am sure that the business office of any college isn't making public the fact that you have money and that each year you must come and pay this off. To get the thing canceled you only have to have your superintendent sign a form so that he is the only one in the school system who knows this.

If you don't choose to tell anybody else—I am making mine as a matter of public record with the Congress of the United States—but if you don't choose to tell anybody, who knows? I just offer these comments, that is all.

Mr. QUIE. May I ask a couple of questions here. One has to do with the Congress appropriating the money, which ends up with the forgiveness, to better use some place else. And the second one is that in 1958 we needed quantity. We didn't have the teachers, qualified or not. Now we have the numbers, we need the quality. Will the forgiveness give us quality?

Mr. GRINDLE. I don't think so. I think if a person is a high-type individual and talented he will or will not go into teaching because he does or does not want to teach or he will or will not go into business. In other words, I don't think that the forgiveness feature attracts talented people into teaching, no.

Your first question, if I am right now, was the ability to use 25 percent of that money for grant purposes?

I would suggest that since we have a grant program now that if this is what Congress wishes to do, just give us 75 percent of whatever our loan allocation would be and put the other 25 percent on the EOG program. Why create another administrative problem, another set of reports and another application?

Mr. QUIE. Of course, this was recommended before on EOG.

Mr. GRINDLE. Yes.

Mr. GIBBONS. Wipe out forgiveness.

Mr. HATHAWAY. President Young, I was curious when we got to your statement on page 5 that no applications for title V have been granted to this university or New England. Do you know why?

Dr. YOUNG. I don't know why. I don't think there is anybody in the room who knows why.

Mr. SENNETT. Mr. Chairman, there is another problem as far as we are concerned. The teachers' colleges, State colleges in most cases now throughout the land, have for the most part a student body which is not of the economic level of the student body at Bowdoin, Bates, Colby, and so on, or even the State university.

The grants are made on more or less of a basis of cost to students at these institutions as far as the NDEA loans are concerned. It is my belief that the percentage of need for students at State colleges is considerably greater than it is at the major portion of our private colleges. To give you an illustration of that, I believe Bowdoin had a grant this year of roughly \$100,000 with 850 students.

Mr. GIBBONS. What program is this?