We have the foundation for a great program. The recommendations submitted here on behalf of the American Bankers Association will help build on that foundation.

Thank you very much.

Mrs. GREEN. Thank you very much, Dr. Walker, for an excellent statement.

I particularly appreciate your outlining the alternative recommendations on page 12.

It seems to me, also, on pages 4 and 5 you have given the best basis for arriving at the costs to colleges and universities on the NDEA loan.

Would it be your judgment that the figures on those pages would also be the cost to the university when they are processing the NDEA loans?

Dr. WALKER. I will say, and then perhaps let others comment on this that know a little more on it than I, first, we ran over these costs in a presentation to the administration task force some time back. Naturally, they checked out our figures pretty carefully on the basis of their own experience and the NDEA experience.

They thought our figures were quite realistic. Second, just off the top of my head, I would think our figures are probably lower than the NDEA fund lenders; we are specialists in the area of doing this sort of thing, but I am sure the Office of Education people will tell you how they compare.

I would think their figures are higher. Their loss ratio tends to be higher, and when you try to collect a loan that is bad, you really get into costs.

Mrs. GREEN. In your statement you get into the number of students who had loans between July 1966 and 1967; do you have comparable figures from 1965 to 1966? How much of an increase has there been because of this program?

Mr. GANNON. It was approximately $150 million by all States and private guarantee agencies during the last academic year.

Mrs. GREEN. Do you know how many loans that would be? You have 270,000 with $210 million?

Dr. WALKER. They average $750 per loan.

Mrs. GREEN. The size of individual loans has not been increased?

Dr. WALKER. Yes; it has been increased by the facts of life of a college education and, in addition, the publicity that the Federal program got originally, which we thought was somewhat unfortunate in that it was a Federal lending program. The students came into the banks and said, "We want one of those loans to go to school."

It was published as 1,000 and many students tried to borrow the full amount. There should be a limit put on this. The amount of cost has been rising because of some of this publicity.

Mrs. GREEN. Would you know how many students were refused or turned down on the loan program of insufficient funds during fiscal 1966?

Dr. WALKER. No global instances, figures were quoted in the press and I received letters myself from disgruntled and unhappy students, which we tried to check carefully.

Mr. Brytczuk might comment on this. His bank is the largest lender in the country in this area. Could you give an estimate of loans made versus turndowns?