Mr. WALKER. The elimination of the postgraduation subsidy should partially provide that incentive.

Mr. BURTON. Getting out of debt is an incentive.

Mr. WALKER. It would be an incentive, if I were a college graduate today and got a job with $60 or $70 a month income, if I had a little more to pay off my education as opposed to buying an automobile or house; I would be more likely to get out of debt quicker.

We have not specifically given thought to an additional incentive. The incentive is automatically built into a loan contract. The quicker you pay it off, the less it costs you because of not paying interest.

Mrs. GREEN. You don't think it might be necessary to have an added incentive?

Mr. WALKER. I would like to think about it. We haven't thought of it.

Mrs. GREEN. Do you have any breakdown or any one of the four gentlemen here have a breakdown of the people to whom the loans have gone during the last 2 years? I am thinking in terms of socioeconomic groups and in terms of men versus women.

Mr. WALKER. Do we have any?

Mr. SMITH. The Office of Education does have some statistics. I don't have them with me today. I think the profile runs rather close to the NDEA profile.

Mrs. GREEN. It is my recollection in the NDEA program women get about 52 percent and under the guaranteed program it falls down to about 42. There is quite a marked difference and I wonder if it reflects an attitude on the part of the bankers.

Mr. WALKER. I have talked to bankers throughout the country on this and in testifying before you about a year ago some bankers made comments on this point. All I have talked to emphasized it makes no difference to them whatsoever. There might be something in the nature of the NDEA program versus this program where there would be more applications from young ladies and young men, but that we would have to take a look at.

Mr. SMITH. It is altogether possible that the forgiveness features of the NDEA program with regard to teachers may have some impact on women applying there more than the guaranteed student loan program.

Mrs. GREEN. What about any facts on entrance groups, the loans to various entrance groups? There was fear when this was proposed that the Negro student might suffer under the guaranteed student loan program based on the status of his family and what the bankers conceive as a future financial income for the family.

Mr. WALKER. I have had one interesting spot comment on that and I think the Office of Education, if they have not looked into it, should be looking into it quite closely; but I was talking to a leading banker from the deep mid-South about this program, one of the strongest supporters of the program, a few weeks ago, and he pointed out in his bank over 50 percent of the loans are to colored students.

So I think you have to remember where banks are strongly supporting this program on a loss basis, they are doing it with a deep sense of public and social responsibility and therefore lean over to try to make the loans to those who need them most or might have the most difficulty obtaining them under straight commercial conditions.