

Mr. QUIE. Madam Chairman, I fully agree with you because I tried for a long time to remove the teacher forgiveness feature. In fact, when the subcommittee reported out the EOG the first time, we proposed, as part of it, to drop the forgiveness feature. I would, too.

The only thing that surprises me is that the unrest is among those who were graduated before NDEA. That would be prior to 1958. I can't imagine that all these young teachers are completely satisfied.

Mr. PURDY. I don't intend to infer that all the young ones are satisfied and all the old ones are dissatisfied. But I say among them are a lot, I wouldn't even say a majority, who aren't even included or affected by something like this.

Mr. QUIE. Some of those I have encountered look like they must have been graduated after 1958.

Mr. PURDY. The head of the union appearing for the teachers certainly was a veteran, many years of teaching. But being as it may, getting down to the basic provisions—

Mrs. GREEN. Before you leave the foregiveness feature, let me pose one question here. You are before a very friendly subcommittee this morning on the forgiveness cancellation. I opposed it in the original bill. I did not think it should be there and I have opposed it ever since.

There is a new factor which has come to my attention that bothers me or gives me some concern. A person who graduates and is not in teaching is not eligible for forgiveness, but a person goes into any one of a dozen other disciplines and he takes a job in business or industry and I am told that there is a growing trend on the part of business and industry to state to the individual, "If you will come to us we will absorb your college loan and we will pay it off," and then the business writes it off as a tax deduction, which is perfectly legitimate.

If this develops and I must say that I do not have any particular opposition to it, then the only people who are going to be in college and who have loans and will not have a chance to have somebody else pick it up for them are those who go into public service.

Now we have two bills, new ones, before this committee to try to encourage people to go into public service. If everybody else that goes to work for the private sector is going to have somebody pick up that loan and write it off as a business expense and we have only the teachers and people in public service left, what will this do?

Mr. PURDY. It creates a grave problem. I don't know to what extent the buying of the loan or buying of the employee by paying off his loan. I don't know to what extent—I know that is done in some cases because shortages occur in manpower. The people seeking manpower will use any known incentive to get them.

It is like paying a bonus. They do it for football players, baseball players, and so forth, and this becomes a type of bonus.

I don't know the answer to that.

Mrs. GREEN. This is the only thing that slows me down right now on the forgiveness cancellation. It is the first time that anybody has presented a logical argument to me for the continuation of it.

Mr. PURDY. Then you would have to say, well, you have private employment versus public employment and get into a whole new philosophy of cancellation which I think is an awfully broad field.