

has. If they give an EOG award they are still a long way from meeting the student's need.

If we give an \$800 EOG, we are halfway there.

I did want to make this point clear.

Mr. MOULTON. May I ask you a question, please?

Mr. GRINDLE. Yes.

Mr. MOULTON. Do you have any EOG money to finance all the people in your freshman class that qualify for it?

Mr. GRINDLE. We had more than enough EOG money to assist all of our freshman students who had a relatively high degree of financial need, yes.

Mr. MOULTON. The reason I ask the question is this: If you accept a student from out of State versus a student from within the State, if both families make the same amount of money, if the financial situations are comparable, the student from out of State does have a higher need, consequently, the money is going to the needier student, whether he is in the State or out of State.

Mr. GRINDLE. Yes. I can't argue that fact, of course.

Mr. MOULTON. I would assume, too, there would be some reciprocity between States.

Mr. GRINDLE. Yes. But we want to be sure that we are helping the most needy students and not giving this money to a small segment of our small minority, if you want to call it that, of our student body.

We use our educational opportunity grants money to our most needy students. When that is gone, then our institutional money goes into play. By law, of course, we must maintain our own spending, our own institutional spending. We have done this. In fact, we have exceeded it. It has gone up.

Mr. QUIE. What about the requirement that the student would not otherwise have been able to attend college or the university?

Mr. GRINDLE. This is a difficult thing to say because if the student didn't get an educational opportunity grant we probably somehow would have arranged a University of Maine scholarship for him.

So it is difficult to say. You have to look at it maybe another way. By using this money on the top of our need schedule it allows us to assist more students who have maybe a moderate financial need.

If you are coming to college and your need is \$600, that is just as real to you as the need to a student who has a \$1,200 deficit.

Do you see what I mean? A student has a \$1,200 need, he has a real need to him. A student who has a \$600 need, his need is real, too.

Mr. QUIE. But the \$600 student would be more willing to work through a loan method than the \$1,200 student.

Mr. GRINDLE. I don't know. I don't think anybody is any more willing to accept a loan than a scholarship.

Mr. QUIE. Not that, but I think it is easier to accept a \$600 loan than a \$1,200 loan.

Mr. GRINDLE. Exactly.

Mr. MOULTON. One of the things that the educational opportunity grant has done is to convince some students who would not think of college, that college is possible; that the publicity of the EOG through the school systems has resulted in an increase in the number of people who wouldn't consider college.