

I am not interested, or it may be a good idea to look at it, in any kind of preference among the available GI's but I think they should not come back and have a second-class-student form of assistance.

Mr. HOWE. We will examine it for you. I would point out that GI arrangements constitute direct benefits, whereas NDEA loans are to be repaid.

Mr. CAREY. I am interested in not just the loans but the fellowships and stipends.

Mr. HOWE. Educational opportunity grants and work study opportunities?

Mr. CAREY. Yes. I don't want to see one student sitting in one seat who has not, for one reason or another, been in service to this country, getting more financial aid than the coming-back "GI." I am aware this can happen under this system.

Mr. GIBBONS. Fellowships or graduate work?

Mr. CAREY. Well, GI's coming back for graduate work.

Mr. GIBBONS. The Commissioner is not responsible for fellowships.

Mr. CAREY. I want to see a comparison of those so we can adjust it some way.

Mr. HOWE. We will give it to you.

(The information requested follows:)

The educational benefits available to a veteran were outlined in the Veterans Pension and Readjustment Assistance Act of 1967. This legislation provided a schedule of monthly allowances available to a veteran and specified other forms of Federal assistance for which he may or may not be eligible while receiving benefits under the "G.I. Bill." The Act made specific reference to three college based programs sponsored by the Office of Education, Division of Student Financial Aid: the Educational Opportunity Grants Program, the College Work-Study Program, and the National Defense Student Loan Program. The Act states that a veteran may not receive assistance under the Educational Opportunity Grants Program, but, that he may receive assistance under the other two programs.

For comparative purposes, it might be valuable to illustrate the situation in which a veteran and a non-veteran might find himself while enrolled as a full-time student.

In both cases, maximum awards under the programs are assumed.

Veteran

GI bill: \$130 per month × 9 months (academic year)-----	\$1,170
CWSP: \$1,600 (net earnings after taxes, from summer and part-time work)-----	1,600
NDSL: \$1,000 (legal maximum for undergraduates)-----	1,000
Total-----	3,770

Nonveteran

EOG: \$800 (legal maximum) plus \$200 (available to a student who ranks in the upper half of his class for the previous year)-----	1,000
CWSP: \$1,600 (net earnings after taxes, from summer and part-time work)-----	1,600
NDSL: \$1,000 (legal maximum)-----	1,000
Total-----	3,600

Both students would be working for their CWSP funds; NDSL loans would have to be repaid. The only difference is in terms of an outright grant of funds. In that case, the veteran fares better than the nonveteran, \$1,170 to \$1,000.

Mr. QUIN. Will you yield? What happens in a graduate program if a person is under the "GI bill"? Can't there be a blending of the