Work-Study Employees Out of Jobs

About 400 Ohio State Work-Study Students will be out of work over Christmas vacation.

Students who usually look forward to a 40-hour working week over vacations will not be able to work over Christmas vacation because of a lack of funds in the Work-Study Program.

"I'm sure many students were disappointed, but they seem to understand that the problem is beyond our control and that we're not at fault," said Carl A. Bobo, manager of the Work-Study Program.

The Work-Study Program calls for an estimated request of funds from the federal government a year in advance, said Charles McCombs, director of student employment. The federal government will provide until August 90 per cent of the students' payroll, while the University contributes 10 per cent under the Equal Opportunity Act of 1964, he said.

"In order to estimate needed funds a year in advance, we must estimate how fast the program will build up," McCombs said.

Work-Study Program Will Aid Students

More than 450 Ohio State students will be able to continue their studies through participation in the College Work-Study Program during the last six months of 1967.

According to Carl E. Bobo Jr., who heads the program, work-study grants available to this University total $340,000 for the six-month period beginning July 1.

Students who qualify for jobs through the work-study program work a maximum of 15 hours per week while classes are in session with minimum pay rates varying from $1.00 to $2.00 per hour.

In order to qualify for the work-study program, students must come from a low to moderate income family which cannot contribute significantly to the student's education, have insufficient financial resources to attend college without working while classes are in session, be capable of working not more than 15 hours per week while maintaining the required academic standards and be registered as a full-time student.

A student's financial qualifications are determined by considerations of family assets, income, and outstanding obligations. According to Bobo, if the student's resources are significantly less than the cost of his education the student is in need of aid.

When a student's need of aid is determined he may then choose from among 250 job offers filed by faculty and staff members in the work-study office.

Some of the jobs open to students are in library, laboratory, research assistance, food service, maintenance, and clerical work.
Students Rap Work-Study
When Forced to Quit Jobs

By JO SEIBEL
Lantern Staff Writer

The Federal College Work-Study Program is constantly under fire by students who don’t qualify for the program or who have to quit their jobs because they have earned the specified amount of money.

According to Charles E. McCombs, director of student employment, it is the responsibility of the students to prove financial need. After the need has been established, each student is allotted a specific amount of money that he can earn under this program. After the student has earned this amount, he must leave his Work-Study job.

From the student’s point of view there is something to complain about. Often students applying for the program don’t have the money which the program is required by law to count as part of their resources.

Federal Bill Created Program

The federal bill which created the Work-Study program stipulates that if the student has been claimed on the parents’ income tax for the past two years or will be claimed in the coming year, then a certain proportion of the parents’ income must be counted as part of the student’s resources.

By definition, when parents claim the student on their income tax, they are providing at least 51 per cent support, McCombs said.

He said it is the parents’ responsibility to provide the support and the program can’t accept the responsibility that parents won’t.

“If the student is too proud to accept any financial aid, then the responsibility is shifted to the student and not the taxpayer,” McCombs said.

Applicants Submit Statement

Applicants are required to submit a financial statement of their own and one from their parents. The total amount of resources is subtracted from the total amount of expenses, yielding the student’s need.

The parents’ contribution is determined according to the total amount of income, the number of dependents and any unusual expenses the family may incur. The amount calculated as parents’ contribution must be figured as a resource whether the students receive it or not, according to Carl E. Bobo Jr., manager of the Work-Study program at Ohio State.

Bobo said he is quite willing to explain how the program derives the figures and talk with the students about their financial need.
Vacation Due, Like It Or Not

By RONALD ISHOY
Lanier Staff Writer

About 800 students will be taking a vacation during September. So what, you say? They don't want to.

The students, part of the federally funded work-study program at Ohio State, will not be working during the between quarter break because of lack of funds, Carl E. Bobo, manager of the program said Wednesday.

Bobo said the program, which gets its money from Congress, is being hampered by "not enough appropriations," making it necessary for the work curtailment.

Work will stop Sept. 5, and resume Oct. 4, according to Bobo.

Curtailment Necessary

"It is a very serious problem," Bobo said, "but to make the funds available during the academic quarter, we have to do this."

He explained the program, as specified in Washington, "is not set up for between quarters. But normally, when there have been funds available, we have kept people on during the quarter to help them the best we can," he added.

The work-study program is designed to give financial assistance to students who need to make money while they attend the University, with the "lowest income, greatest need" students receiving priority, Bobo said.

He said the 800 students is about 50% over the limit suggested by the Washington sponsors. "But our philosophy is to help as many students as we can, in any way we can."

Operating on Deficit

Bobo said the program at Ohio State is operating near a $25,000 deficit, but explained that the budget for a fiscal year is planned "about 1 1/2 years ahead."

He explained the program, with a budget of slightly more than $1 million annually, is difficult to project in terms of students partici-
Cooke to direct Work-Study; plans needed program changes

By Margaret Tarter

Alfred Cooke, former academic advisor in University College, is the new director of the College Work-Study Program. His predecessor, Carl E. Bobo Jr., left the program to coordinate the Veteran's Center, a financial aid program for returning veterans who enroll in Ohio State University.

Cooke said he had been considering a teaching position at Linden McKinley High School or a job in the Student Affairs Office when Ted Robinson, vice president of Student Affairs, told him about the opening in the College Work-Study Program.

"I've been spending the last few weeks learning the federal guidelines and rules applying for Work-Study," he said. "I see the need for some changes in the program; for example, I would like to speed up the time between applying for a job and being hired."

"I would also publicize the Work-Study program to attract more students to the program," he said. There are probably many students who qualify for Work-Study and could apply, but they don't know about the program."

Eligibility defined

Work-Study is a financial aid program, like a scholarship or a loan, not a job referral service, Cooke said. Eligibility for Work-Study is based on financial need, as defined by guidelines from the federal government.

"The cut-off point for eligibility is determined by how much money the Work-Study Program has to spend," he added. Last year no student whose family was making over $9,000 a year was eligible.

"If the program, which is funded in part by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and partly by the University, gives Work-Study more funds, Cooke said, perhaps the cut-off point would be raised to $12,000 a year.

Jobs vary

Cooke said the approximate budget for next year is $1.5 million. "Last year there were approximately 2,600 jobs to be filled," he said, "and the number of jobs available next year will probably be close to that number. There are 3,900 jobs on file, and those are located in the 120 offices, colleges, departments and branches of the University."

"There are people working in Work-Study in 83 of the 88 counties in Ohio, and even a few working on special projects on the islands in Lake Erie," Cooke said. Besides the financial need, these students must be United States citizens and be enrolled in the University on a full-time basis, he said.

No discrimination

When asked about the rumors that Work-Study discriminates against black students in its hiring practices, Cooke replied, "I had heard rumors to that effect, but I don't know anything about it."

However, he said as director of Work-Study he will make sure that no one is discriminated against. "I want to do what I think is best," he said. "I came to make a contribution."

He added that he didn't think he was chosen as a 'token black. 'I wouldn't have taken the job if I thought it was a 'token job,'" he said.

Cooke, 27, a native of Martinsville, Va., graduated from Ohio State, where he received his B.S. and masters degrees in guidance and counseling, and will shortly receive his Ph.D. He was a counselor at West High School in Columbus from 1967 to 1970. From September, 1971 until May, Cooke was an academic counselor in University College.

Future father

In addition to his new role as Work-Study director, Cooke is adjusting to another, different role — that of a father. A bachelor, Cooke is in the process of adopting James, a nine-year-old fourth-grader attending Indianola Elementary School.
Cutback in Funds Forces Reduction of Work Study

17 MAY 73
By Robert McMunn
Eastern Staff Writer

Dwindling funds have forced early termination of University Work Study grants and these cuts have created numerous difficulties for the 3,000 program participants.

According to Al Cooke, Work Study manager, students have had to stop working either before or during finals week this school year in order to conserve funds.

"Overall it looks bad but the loss will be divided among the 3,000 workers in the program," Cooke said.

Cooke said he does not know the number of people unable to return to school because of the cutback but he said they are "few."

Ohio State has had its funds slashed from a high of $2.5 million in aid during 1971-72, to the present $1.5 million.

The $1 million revenue loss has affected pocketbooks and caused students inconveniences, Cooke said.

Because the program has been cut, students must find alternate income sources because they cannot work all they were originally allowed, he added.

"These other jobs aren't as convenient as Work Study positions since these Work Study jobs are arranged to avoid conflict with their studies," Cooke explained.

When the $2.5 million was received, students could work during finals week and between breaks but the money squeeze has ended this practice.

Dan Geondeff of the Work Study office said the tentative employment schedule has students working from July 2 to Aug. 31. By this plan students will not begin work until the third week of Summer Quarter — the latest starting date ever.

Geondeff was quick to emphasize that the schedule was tentative and, if funds are restored, students will be working during break.

Despite the revenue cut more people than ever are on Work Study. This year 3,000 students are working, while in 1971-72 2,500 received grants. With the same or reduced funds, each student's share was reduced.

However, Geondeff noted the budget is not due until June 30. Moreover, a reduced budget is not a certainty.

"The University is losing because the program is being expanded," Cooke said. "Formerly only four-year schools qualified but now trade and technical schools are eligible for aid."

According to Cooke, "with more institutions participating and the funds being reduced, schools will receive less money. "The money has to come from everyone because the government isn't increasing its share," Cooke said.

Ohio State's 3,000 recipients may be reduced if the new allocation is further trimmed. "We either have to reduce the number of grants or let everyone work less," Cooke explained.

Cooke said a great deal hinges on the federal Work Study budget that is expected soon. If revenue is slashed again significant changes may be in the offing.
Work-Study Program Gives Jobs to Needy

By Gary Kozel
Lansers Staff Writer

Between 2,100 and 2,600 University students participating in the work-study program this year will earn about $1.3 million, a decrease of some $400,000 from last year, according to the program’s director.

Alfred L. Cooke said 400 more institutions will receive federal work-study funds this year, and as a result, funds for other participating colleges and universities have been cut.

Students carrying at least eight credit hours, coming from low-income families, and having financial need are eligible to participate in the University’s work-study program. There is “no grade-point requirement per se,” Cooke said.

Qualified students work on campus some 20 hours per week and earn about $900 during the academic year. Rates for the various work-study jobs are set by the work-study office, Cooke said.

Apply 2 Ways

Students can apply for the work-study program in two ways, Cooke explained.

They can complete the University scholarship application and the Parents Confidential Statement, or they can apply directly at the work-study office in the Student Services Building, Room 113.

Total earnings will be limited to evaluated financial need, he said, adding that once a student earns that amount, he must quit his job.

Enrolled students who have completed three quarters may work 40 hours per week during the off quarter, he said. During the summer, the Cooperative Extension Service provides jobs for work-study students in most Ohio counties, he added.

Have Variety of Jobs

Students have held jobs as a dog catcher, bus driver, and a mice caretaker, he said.

All graduate students are on a waiting list, he said. The program is set up primarily for undergraduates, but Cooke is hopeful he can find jobs for graduates in a few months.

Entering freshmen, he said, sometimes overestimate their capabilities. “Many think they handle school work and working during their first quarter here,” he said. “We do not prevent them . . . But we do encourage them to wait one quarter to get oriented.”

The experience of participating in the work-study program is helpful, he said, adding that students often take permanent jobs similar to the ones they held in the program. Employers also call often for references, he said.
Wage hike due

By Lisa Holstein

Students making less than $2.00 an hour as part-time employees of the University can still expect wage increases by May 1.

But Edward Q. Moutlon, vice president for business and administration, said Wednesday who will be getting what amounts is still undetermined.

The minimum wage bill signed into law Monday by President Nixon allows full-time students working 20 hours a week or less to receive only 85 per cent of the new $2.00 floor rate.

Their raises would be to $1.70, or 10 cents above the former minimum of $1.60.

"Our intention is not to go along with the 85 per cent, but to go to the full $2.00 minimum by May 1," Moutlon said.

Plans uncertain

But specific plans for instituting the increases have not yet been developed and there may have to be some "priorities determined," he added.

"I'm more naturally more concerned with students who need part-time employment to complete their education," Moutlon said.

"It is important that these jobs not become full time. Students in full-time jobs are not necessarily the highest priority," he continued.

Moutlon said, "No additional funds are coming from any source to make the wage increases.

"This money will have to come from the general fund of the University, an already rather stressed area," Moutlon said.

Funds allocated

Funds will still be allocated to the departments in lump sums. Then, it's up to them to determine how best to get the job done with the resources available," Moutlon said. "And I'm not yet sure how much will be available to increase departmental funds.

Students already at or above the $2.00 hourly wage should not expect automatic raises, either, Moutlon said.

"I don't think it's very likely that there will be an across the board fixed increment," he said.

Work-study gets pay hike

By Cheryl Cardi

Some students on the Federal Work-Study Program will receive a pleasant surprise in their next paycheck.

Starting with the pay period which began July 22, starting wages for work study students will increase to $2 per hour with a $3.10 per hour maximum starting rate.

In the past, the minimum wage was $1.60 with no maximum rate. However, in compliance with the new policies and guidelines established by the University, a student may start with a $2 to $3.10 an hour salary and earn up to $3.50 an hour maximum after raises.

The wage increase, according to the Office of Personnel Services, was to begin no later than Sept. 1. The increase for the Federal Work-Study Program is effective for pay period number three, which began July 22.

The federal government provides 80 per cent while Ohio State provides 20 per cent of the work-study program funds.

Students in the work-study program will automatically be eligible for a 10-cent step increase after the first academic year of employment. However, written recommendation by the employee's supervisor will be necessary for another step increase. Students begin at step one of the five steps of rate of pay.

According to Gary R. Weipking, director of student employment, the work-study program is being "revitalized." The program is conforming to Ohio State guidelines for job classifications, titles and wages.

The old job titles are being changed to match the new titles, which were created May 23, 1974.

The work-study program determines which description and classification the job would fall into, along with determining the level of skill to decide what the pay increase will be.

"The Federal Work-Study Program can dictate the salary as long as it conforms with the University guidelines," Weipking said.
Unofficial job hour restriction relaxed

By Lisa Holstein
16 APR 74

Ohio State has made it easier for students employed part-time by the University to keep their jobs longer than 800 hours — the unofficial limit some departments had set.

The University has adopted a new computer program under which students do not have to be reclassified after they work 800 hours, according to Lena N. Lashbrook of the Office of Personnel Services.

State law requires students who work 800 hours or more to begin contributing to the Public Employees Retirement System (PERS).

On the old computer program, the University also had to begin contributing to hospitalization and insurance coverage for students that fulltime employees receive.

Lashbrook said this caused problems because most students already had that coverage and "too many times, departments would let students go rather than make payments. Some budgets didn't allow it."

The 800-hour mark is exactly one-half of the 1600 hours that makes a person a full-time employee.

The new computer program permits only the retirement contribution to be deducted. Lashbrook said this should let departments "have no qualms about putting students in the retirement program and letting them keep their jobs."

Under PERS, eight per cent of a student's gross pay is deducted from each paycheck. This is in lieu of social security payments, which students do not have deducted.

Robert C. Ringer, director of the Office of Personnel Services, admitted it was an inconvenience for students who have no intention of working for the University until retirement to have their money tied up.

He explained, however, that students may file for a full cash refund of all money contributed when they leave public service.

Students who work at least a five years in public service may benefit more by leaving their money in the fund. They will be eligible for a monthly retirement allowance when they reach 60 years of age, Ringer said.

Ringer also said it would be to the benefit of students who may work again in public service, such as teaching, to leave the money intact.
Everyone is familiar with the Silver Screen cliche in which the desperate wanderer lost in the desert looks out across the burning sand and sees an oasis appear out of nowhere.

Invariably, the poor fellow runs half-crazed toward the envisioned water hole only to find, upon arriving, that it is only a mirage. The cliche ends as he falls to his knees in the sand, rants and raves, pulls at his hair and goes a bit insane.

Student workers may be doing a little raving of their own.

Just before the start of Spring Quarter, the Ad Hoc Committee for Student Wages presented a report to the administration which, according to its chairman, included suggestions to increase student wages and regularize job classifications.

The report coincided with the movement of a new minimum wage bill through Congress on its way to President Nixon.

According to the chairman, the committee wanted "to affect everyone with an increase, not just everyone below a new minimum wage."

"It's inevitable that the University has no choice in enacting a new minimum wage," he said. "But we want to see all students see a rate increase, not just those affected by a new minimum rate."

For the many student workers dragging by under the hot sun of inflation with a wage of $1.60 per hour or slightly more, the report seemed, for a moment, like a financial oasis.

Unfortunately, the vision has dissolved slowly on its way through the administration.

"I don't think it's very likely that there will be an across-the-board fixed increment," according to Edward Q. Moulton, vice president for business and administration.

The Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1974, which Mr. Nixon signed into law on April 8, may have suggested to many that student rates would automatically rise to the new $2 per hour minimum rate. The amendments, however, provide for a special rate of pay for students. Upon close examination, one discovers that students simply don't count. Their new mandatory minimum is $1.615 as of May 1, skyrocketing to $1.70 on Jan. 1, 1974.

The student employee provision seems highly unfair. It has, however, afforded the administration an opportunity to appear generous. To a degree, the administration has been generous.

"Our intention is not to go along with the 85 per cent," Mr. Moulton said, "but to go to the full $2.00 minimum by May 1."

"We're not going to mess around with the 85 per cent business," according to Madison Scott, executive director of Personnel Services.

But when questioned about the extent of new wages, Mr. Scott said he was "not persuaded" there will be anything immediately said about increases above the new minimum.

Perhaps the most unfair effect of the administration's actions will be felt by workers who have nixed their way up to levels above $1.60 per hour after several quarters work (many workers receive quarterly raises of five cents).

According to Scott, there will be no "mandate" from his office to raise the wages of these workers proportionally, and it seems very possible they may find themselves on the same pay level as new workers.

"Seniority, per se, is not the most meaningful variable for determining what compensation might be," according to Mr. Scott.

Seniority, it seems, does not apply to students.

Of course, the reason cited for administration reluctance to implement across-the-board increases is an already tight University budget.

"No additional funds are coming from any source," Mr. Moulton said, "This money will have to come from the general fund of the University, an already rather stressed area."

But one wonders how much consideration was given to a "stressed" budget when several top administrators, including Mr. Scott and Mr. Moulton, received raises ranging from one to three thousand dollars in 1973.

"Now there's a cliche."

"19 APR 74"
University's student labor force to get $2-an-hour minimum wage

By Lisa Holstein

Beginning April 29, the minimum wage for all student employees of the University will be $2 per hour.

Madison H. Scott, executive director of Personnel Services, issued a directive to all departments Thursday to make the necessary payroll changes by the May 13 payroll office deadline.

Scott estimated that about 75 per cent of the student labor force works for $1.99 per hour or less at present. This means a large majority of student employees will be getting at least a dime per hour increase in their May 24 paycheck.

Some not affected

But the across-the-board increases suggested by the Ad Hoc Committee on Student Wages will not be immediately implemented.

Students presently making over $2 per hour will not be affected, although Gary R. Wiepking, assistant director of student financial aids and chairman of the committee, said the committee wanted to see all student workers benefited, not just those below a new minimum rate.

Wiepking said, however, that he expects inequities in pay scales to be corrected when a new schedule of job classifications and compensation is implemented Autumn Quarter.

Delay necessary

Scott's memorandum set Autumn Quarter as the deadline by which "pay ranges and steps associated with specific job classifications" will be established.

The delay between the establishment of the new minimum and formulating the new job classification is due to what Steve W. Stoffel, special projects manager in the Office of Personnel Services, called the "far-reaching and time-consuming" nature of the studies needed before action can be taken.

Edward Q. Moulton, vice president for business and administration, said, "Our first problem is to get the floor raised."

Scott indicated there will be no "mandate" from his office requiring departments to raise wages proportionately on the basis of seniority.

Seniority per se is not the most meaningful variable for determining what compensation might be," he added.

Benefit of doubt

Wiepking said the new classifications would be based on the skills required for the job a student performs.

He expressed satisfaction that the University had decided to go to the full minimum, rather than the 85 per cent increase required by the Fair Labor Standards Amendment.

"At least they're giving students the benefit of the doubt," Wiepking said.
New hours affect workers, some drop from program

By James W. Ludwick

A reshuffling of students on work study programs appears inevitable as the cutbacks in working hours announced last week sent students and employees scurrying for changes in work study assignments, often to be hired as regular budget employees. Some are withdrawing from the program.

The cutbacks drop the maximum number of working hours allowed for study personnel 25 percent to 10 hours per week beginning Spring 1976. They also eliminate work-study final exam week and spring break.

Joyce Webber, a freshman from Toledo, said she might quit the work-study because of the changes in hours. Webber claims the work-study staff has a book with listings of jobs paying up to $2.40 per hour, but when she asked to see the listings she was refused. "They told me that I had to quit my book before I could even look at the book," she said.

Rodney Harrison, director of student financial aid, said last week that students' earnings go farther now due to an increase in the minimum wage to $2.00 per hour.

Webber responded by saying that Harrison "neglected to say that they are raising prices on books, they are raising tuition from last year and they're raising it again in the fall."

Mike Kowalczyk, a junior from Woodfield who works at the Biological Sciences Library, said he is trying to get a position as a regular budget employee in the library.

Kowalczyk said the option is available in libraries because they hire employees under terms separate from those of the work-study program.

A regular staff member at main library said the loss of work study students will cause backlogs in sections where they work.

"When they cut the hours, it really puts us in a jam," Lillian Brown, a billing clerk at main library, said.

"Without work study, we really couldn't be doing what we're doing," Brown added. "We need them really badly."

"I think it's going to cause a lot of problems with some students," Susan Terlaak, a freshman from Cleveland, said.

Terlaak said she had voluntarily cut back her own hours before the announcement.

"It's the breaks that get me more pay than during the quarter," Kathy Raab, a junior from Dayton who had planned working 20 hours during exam week, said.

Raab called Harrison's claim that students have already paid all the year's bill for education "a bunch of bullshit," saying, "I still have to live."

Vera Simms, a freshman from Canton, began working in the main library Feb. 14 and is already cutting down her hours.

"I just started working, and before I really get a chance to start they cut back," she said.

Chris Elhoff, a junior from Chagrin Falls, was surprised by the cutbacks and described a memo announcing them:

"There was no explanation for it, it just said that there was going to be a cutback," Elhoff said.

A copy of the memo distributed in main library where Elhoff works was given to The Lantern. It read:

"Raab's claim that cutbacks were due to 'limited funding'."

Deak Hayes, a sophomore from Toledo, said the cutback will hurt him "just a little." Hayes said he could use extra money to repay his parents for educational expenses.

Theresa Lynch, a freshman from Cleveland, said the cutbacks will not affect her because she only works 15 hours a week already.

Mary Ann Keenan, a freshman from Columbus, said although she has to cut her hours, she agreed with Harrison that Spring Quarter would be "the most opportune time for any to cut back."

Keenan said she could use the extra hours but added, "I can survive."
Work-study students to lose jobs

By Dechla O'Gorman

University students in the College Work Study Program will lose their jobs if the federal funds are not made available.

If the program folds, it will not open again until July 1, the start of the next fiscal year, Larry Eskridge, director of the program, said. That would put the 1,141 students now in the program into the ranks of the unemployed.

Earlier, Spring Quarter the maximum work week was reduced from 20 hours to 15, and weekend work was eliminated.

Eskridge said notices about the possibility of closing in early May were sent to all departments using work-study students.

He cited "tight money" and the minimum wage increase as the reasons the federal allocation fell short this year.

Employees of work-study students say the cancellation of the program will drastically affect their services.

"JUDY FOUNTAIN, director of the OSU Child Care Program, said, "We'll really feel a loss without the work-study kids. We'll have to hire qualified substitutes out of our own payroll."

Three full-time substitutes have already been hired to fill vacancies left by departing work-study workers. Now 18 work-study students work at the day care center.

The "whisking away" of the work-study students will break up the "close, intimate relationships" they have created with the children, she said. "This is what saddens us the most."

Some of the students have worked at the center for over a year, and their loss would disrupt the continuity of their work with their children, Fountain said.

The quality of the center would not be affected, but the "one-to-one relationship so important in working with children" will be broken without the work-study people.

TRUDY HARLESS, personnel assistant at the main library, said without its 110 work-study employees, one-fourth of the total staff, the library services could not "run as smoothly."

Harless foresaw extra problems because the closing of work-study could easily occur near the end of winter when library services are busiest.

She said she received monthly notices from the work-study program concerning its status.

All supervisors of the library departments had been instructed to inform the work-study students of the notice, she said.

The work-study program, a federal financial aid plan to provide employment for students from low or moderate income families, has applied to the regional office of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for an additional $250,000, Charles McCombs, associate director of Student Financial Aids, said.

HE HOPES to hear from the government by the end of April on its decision.

There is a possibility of a redistribution of state funds to help out the program, but nothing is definite now.

Eighty per cent of the money needed for the work-study program is federally funded, and the remaining portion comes from a "general fund" within the University budget.

"WE HAVE MORE jobs available than students," Eskridge said. The program normally can afford to hire up to 1,300 students.

"Some people think we're going to close for good," he said. "This isn't true." The federal government would never stop financing the program because the students are actually working for their money.

"It was really poor planning," Terry Gaglardo, a senior from Columbus and an administrative assistant at WOSU, said. She heard about the closing of work-study at the end of February.

"THIS WILL really hurt me financially," Carol Davis, a senior from Carrollton, said. "I may have to take out a loan."

Davis works as a clerk-typist for the College of Agriculture. She has been in the work-study program for three years, yet has received no official statements.

MCOMBS SAID there were several options left to the program. One is cutting weekly hours from the present 15 to only 10. Students could also be allowed to work their current hours until the money runs out to pay them, McCombs said, adding, however, that these and other options are undecided.
Ford hints veto of HEW funds

Federal bill may save work-study

By Candace Hughes

Work-study students may not lose their jobs if an emergency employment bill is passed by the U.S. Senate and signed by President Gerald R. Ford before Ohio State funds run out May 2. The bill, entitled the Emergency Employment Appropriations Act of 1975, may save the 1,141 work-study students who will be out of a job May 2 unless it is passed and signed by Ford.

However, the President has hinted that he may veto the $6 billion bill which also includes public works programs. Michael VanBuskirk, executive assistant to U.S. Rep. Chalmers P. Wylie (R-Ohio), said.

THE BILL includes two provisions which will enable the University’s work-study program to continue until July 1, the start of the new fiscal year, VanBuskirk said Tuesday.

The first provision will make it possible for reallocation of surplus work-study funds among Ohio colleges and universities at the end of each fiscal year.

Ohio State applied for reallocation of the unused funds through the Department of Health, Education and Welfare over a month ago. Rodney J. Harrison, director of student financial aids, said Tuesday.

THE SECOND provision of the bill will appropriate an additional $119.8 million to the $288.6 million already allocated for the work-study program nationally, VanBuskirk said. The 1975 allocation was $270 million.

Ohio State’s work-study allocation for the next fiscal year, July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976 will be $1,289,103, Van Buskirk said.

The University will be able to borrow against the additional $119.8 million in order to keep the program going until July 1.

Since Ohio State is a large institution, it will be able to borrow $518,000, the University’s estimated share of the money.

The President has taken a public stand against spending and he may veto the bill,” Harrison said.

If Ford does veto the bill, a new bill may not be approved in time to save the program, VanBuskirk said.

CONGRESS MAY try to override the veto, draft a new bill or cut out the controversial provisions of the old bill, all of which will be extremely time consuming, VanBuskirk indicated.

The bill is currently in the Senate Appropriations Committee where it will be voted on Thursday. However, the committee has had the bill since March 13, when it was passed by the House.

The bill must next be acted on by the Senate. Rules Committee before it is submitted to the Senate floor for a final vote.

SINCE THE federal work-study program is recognized as very effective by Congress, the provisions affecting the program and Ohio State are expected to remain intact, VanBuskirk said.

One of the reasons for appropriating extra money for 1976, according to VanBuskirk, was that other colleges and universities have had the same problems as Ohio State.

“In terms of dollars the program was expanded for 1975 but due to the increase in the minimum wage to $2.00 per hour, the money fell short,” VanBuskirk said.

“Members of Congress realize that, due to recession, there are fewer jobs available to students in university areas and that there is an increased need for funding of the federal work-study program.”

IN THE PAST, surplus work-study money from other universities and colleges in the state of Ohio, was reallocated among universities needing it most, but in 1976 the restriction that the money could not be reallocated was tacked onto the bill. A decision will be made by Friday concerning the final cut-off date for work-study employment, Harrison said.
Libraries plan to keep work-study jobs

By Jack Fogle

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Emergency relief bill headed for Senate floor

Work-study extends employment cutoff date

By Candace Hughes

The work-study program has extended its final cutoff date to Sunday, May 11, but the Emergency Employment Act scheduled for a vote in the Senate may be delayed by debate on Vietnam and a presidential veto.

Work-study students will be able to work until May 11 and will receive their last check for Spring Quarter May 23 unless the bill is signed in time to save the program, Rodney J. Harrison, director of student financial aids, said Monday.

"DURING THE first pay period of the quarter, students did not work as much as was anticipated so the deadline could be extended," Harrison explained.

The 1,141 work-study students will not be able to work again until July 1, the start of the new fiscal year, due to a lack of funds.

The emergency employment bill, which includes a provision appropriating an additional $119.8 million to the national work-study program, would enable Ohio State to borrow a maximum of $518,000 to run the program until July 1.

THE BILL was voted out of the Senate Appropriations Committee Thursday and assigned to the Senate calendar for a vote, Diane Lifsey, a legislative assistant for Sen. John H. Glenn (D-Ohio), said.

"The vote, however, may be delayed due to current debate in the Senate concerning aid to Vietnam," Lifsey said.

Lifsey said that "since it is an emergency bill and Ohio State is about to run out of funds, it will most likely be put ahead of other bills on the calendar."

The bill is expected to pass the Senate, Lifsey indicated.

But President Gerald R. Ford has reservations about the bill, entitled the Emergency Employment Appropriations Act of 1975, and may veto it if presented to him as it now stands.

"CERTAIN PORTIONS of the bill we support but we are working with the Senate to eliminate the controversial sections of the bill," John Carlson, an assistant White House press secretary, said.

"But if the final bill is presented as it is now, some of President Ford's advisers may advise that he veto the bill," Carlson said.

FORD HAS 10 DAYS in which to sign the bill after the Senate vote. If he decides to veto the bill, there may not be enough time to override it or draft a new bill before work-study funds run out.

Ford has taken no public stand on the additional $119.8 million allocated for the national work-study program in the bill, but Carlson indicated that Ford would probably look favorably on this part of the bill.

"There are portions of the $5.8 billion bill which intend to be for emergency employment purposes but which have effects that won't be felt for two to three years."
Ford indicates he will veto bill

Act saves work-study program

By Candace Hughes
2 & APR 75

The Emergency Employment Act, which would save Ohio State's work-study program, was overwhelmingly passed by the U.S. Senate Friday. However, President Gerald R. Ford has indicated that he will veto the bill.

WITHOUT THE extra funds available in this bill, Ohio State's 1,142 work-study students will not be able to work after Sunday, May 11, and will receive their last check for Spring Quarter May 23.

New funding will not be available for the program until July 1, the beginning of the new fiscal year, unless the bill is approved in time.

The bill enables Ohio State to borrow up to $519,000, the University's share of the $119.8 million appropriated by the bill for work-study programs nationally.

"The final bill is $3.5 billion over what the President has said he will accept. He is leaning heavily toward a veto," Michael VanBuskirk, executive assistant to Rep. Chalmers P. Wylie (R-Ohio), said Friday.

THE BILL also allows for reallocation of work-study funds among Ohio colleges and universities at the end of each fiscal year when some schools may be running out of money.

Ford has 10 days to sign the bill. If he decides to veto the bill, two-thirds of both the House of Representatives and the Senate must approve the bill in order to override the veto.

VanBuskirk indicated that this may be difficult.

If the veto is not overridden, the section of the bill involving the national work-study program may be introduced separately.

Work-study program
set to expire Sunday

Ohio State's work-study program will end Sunday despite legislative efforts to keep the program going until the new fiscal year starts July 1.

Work-study students who had learned in April the program would end Sunday will receive their last check for Spring Quarter Friday, May 23.

The Emergency Employment Act, which would save the jobs of Ohio State's 1,141 work-study students, must be voted on in its final form by the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate before being sent to the White House.

The President, however, has indicated he will veto the $6 billion emergency employment bill, said Michael VanBuskirk, executive assistant to U.S. Rep. Chalmers P. Wylie (R-Ohio).

Ohio State would receive $518,000 as its share of the funds, even though the program only needs $150,000 to finish the current fiscal year ending June 30, Rodney J. Harrison, director of student financial aids, said Thursday.

The deadline for the cutoff of work-study funds was extended to May 11 instead of May 2 after students worked less than was anticipated during the first pay period.
Wylie agrees with President

Ford vetoes work-study aid bill

By Candae Hughes

President Gerald R. Ford has vetoed legislation appropriating funds to save Ohio State's work-study program but Congress is scheduled to vote to override the veto Wednesday.

The White House announced Friday that Ford vetoed the Emergency Employment Act while in Europe saying that it would aggravate "both budgetary and economic pressures and its chief effect would be felt long after the economy has picked up."

The University's work-study program, which ended May 11 due to a lack of funds, left 1,141 work-study students unemployed until July 1, the beginning of the new fiscal year.

THE BILL, designed to create one million full- and part-time jobs and 840,000 summer youth jobs, would have an effect after the economy has turned around, Ford said.

The bill includes two provisions which would have helped Ohio State's work-study program if the bill had reached Ford and received his approval before the final cutoff date, May 11.

The first provision allows the reallocation of surplus work-study funds among Ohio colleges and universities at the end of each fiscal year.

The second provision of the bill would appropriate an additional $119.8 million to the $298.6 million already allocated for the work-study program nationally. Ohio State would receive $518,000, the University's estimated share of the money.

House Speaker Carl Albert has said the President's veto will be overridden but Michael VanBuskirk, executive assistant to U.S. Rep. Chalmers P. Wylie, (R-Ohio), was not so optimistic.

"THE VOTE will be very close," VanBuskirk predicted.

The noncontroversial sections of the bill such as those concerning the work-study and summer youth jobs programs were "held hostage" by members of Congress, Wylie said.

These provisions were left in the bill by Democrats hoping the bill would receive more votes with emergency action for the work-study and summer youth jobs programs tackled on, he said.

"The Democratic leadership was behind the entire bill, holding the provisions Ohio State was interested in hostage to encourage votes in its favor," VanBuskirk said.

Wylie will vote to sustain the veto because the legislation is too late to aid Ohio State's work-study program, VanBuskirk indicated.

Wylie does plan to pull out the sections of the bill dealing with these issues if the veto is upheld and introduce them to the House Education and Labor Committee.

Wylie drafted a piece of legislation containing these two sections of the bill but was unable to convince Democratic leaders in Congress of the urgency needed in acting on the programs.

MOST CONGRESSMEN saw no immediate emergency in the bill because the $119.8 million appropriated to the work-study program was only a small fraction of the $5.3 billion bill, VanBuskirk said.

"The number of students affected by the bill was not significant enough to demand the immediate attention of a Congress concerned with energy, the gasoline tax and Vietnam," he added.

Congress put other things aside to act on appropriation bills for the Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees, VanBuskirk explained.

The primary purpose of the bill, VanBuskirk said, was to create jobs. However, Ford objected to the bills' deficit spending as well as a proposal to buy new cars for several federal agencies, he said.

Virtually new cars would have been replaced in an effort to stimulate the automobile industry through the purchasing of 21,000 new cars, he said.
Jobs bill veto stands, work-study fate grim

By Candae Hughes 5 June 1975

The U.S. House of Representatives failed to achieve a two-thirds vote to override President Gerald R. Ford’s veto of the Emergency Employment Act designed to help financially alluring work-study programs across the nation.

Wednesday’s vote, 277-145, was not enough to override the President’s veto of the act designed to create one million full- and part-time jobs and 840,000 summer youth jobs.

"THE MAIN reason that the tide turned against the bill was that a substantial number of economic indicators turned up last week promising an upswing in the economy," said Michael VanBuskirk, executive assistant to U.S. Rep. Chalmers P. Wylie, (R-Ohio).

The act would have allowed Ohio State’s financially troubled work-study program to borrow an estimated $518,000, its share of an emergency appropriation of $119.8 million called for in the bill.

The bill also included an provision which would have helped the University’s work-study program by allowing the reallocation of surplus work-study funds among Ohio colleges and universities.

Wylie voted to approve the veto, agreeing with the President that the bill would be inflationary instead of anti-recessionary.

Wylie plans to pull out the sections of the bill dealing with the program and reintroduce them in the House of Representatives.

OHIO STATE’S allocation for the 1975-76 year is $200,000 more than last year but the University can still use the extra money, said Rodney J. Harrison, director of student financial aid.

"Actual funding for next year will be $1,080,825," Harrison said.

However, the increase will be offset by the federal government’s plans to increase the minimum wage to $2.20 per hour.

The University requested an appropriation of $2,018,750 for 1975-76 from the regional board of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare but the board recommended only $1,902,191.

"Initially we did expect the emergency appropriation for the work-study program to go through without any trouble and be signed in time to do us some good.

“But when it got lumped in with the Emergency Employment Act, we weren’t so optimistic," Harrison said.

Work-study adds 1,100 employes

29 Sept ‘75

This year the University’s Work-Study Program will be able to employ about 1,100 more students than last year because of increased funds.

Rodney Harrison, director of Student Financial Aids, said this year’s funds totaled $2,258,800 enabling them to place 2,800 work-study students.

Nationally, the program is receiving $420 million, including $119 million from a supplemental appropriations bill passed by Congress in June.

NATIONAL appropriations for the 1974-75 fiscal year totaled $270 million, $150 million less than this year.

Last May 12, work-study’s 1,141 students were dropped from the program because the program ran out of money. Work-study students were out of work until July 1 when the new fiscal year started.

Charles McCombs, associate director of Student Financial Aids, said the program has tried to budget better this year by accounting for problems in advance.

For example, McCombs said the Student Financial Aids Office has included enough money in this year’s budget to cover a 10-cent per hour minimum wage increase beginning Jan. 1, and full-time work for students between quarters.

ANOTHER PROBLEM is that a work-study student works two weeks before he turns in his time sheet and another two weeks passes before he gets paid. Still another week passes before the financial aids office gets a record of what has been paid.

This means the office has no control over any problem in the budget until five weeks after it happens, he said.

An example of how this five-week lapse affects budgeting is seen in the maximum 20 hours a student is allowed to work each week. In figuring out the work-study budget, the financial aids office counts on most students working the maximum 20 hours, McCombs said. However, it is hard to predict how many students will actually do this.

IF THERE is money left at the end of the fiscal year, it must be returned to the federal government. When the government gets money back, McCombs said, it considers that as an indication the original allotment was too large and so decreases the next year’s allotment. That is why the program operates as close to a zero budget as possible.

Appropriations for the 1976-77 national work-study program will be less than this year’s because of the extra $119 million in supplemental appropriations, Harrison said. Congress allotted $390 million for the program by overriding President Gerald R. Ford’s veto of the $7.9 billion education appropriations bill.

Ohio State won’t know how much of the $390 million it will receive until April. Harrison said.
Ohio State to get $518,000

Work-study bill approved

26 June '75
By Jim Leeke

A bill appropriating $119 million for the College Work-Study Program has passed both houses of Congress and is awaiting President Gerald R. Ford's signature.

According to Michael VanBuskirk, executive assistant to Rep. Chalmers P. Wylie (R-Ohio), presidential aides indicated Ford will sign the bill.

The measure will provide Ohio State with $518,006, which, VanBuskirk said would be surplus revenue to funds already appropriated to the University for the oncoming fiscal year.

A KEY PROVISION of the bill would allow colleges and universities with surplus work-study funds at the end of a fiscal year to make loans to other state schools which run short of money.

According to VanBuskirk, the provision will help the University avoid repeating the situation which occurred Spring Quarter, when 1,141 work-study students were unemployed after May 11 because there was no money to pay them.

Efforts to obtain emergency funding in May failed when President Ford vetoed the Emergency Employment Act, which contained the appropriations measure. The House failed to override the veto.

VanBuskirk credited cooperation between Wylie and Senator Robert Taft (R-Ohio) with helping the work-study funding pass in Congress. The work-study amendment, added to the Continuing Appropriations Bill, passed June 20.

WYLIE SPOKE in favor of the work-study amendment on the floor of the House, and Taft pressed for passage in both the House and Senate. Taft also rallied support of other senators, VanBuskirk said.

"It is very sad that the funding could not have gone through sooner," VanBuskirk commented. "It got lost in the shuffle," during the veto, he said, "there never was any opposition to work-study."

TAFT WAS PLEASED by passage of the funding measure. "He was delighted the Senate saw the need for work-study. He thinks it is a very valuable program," Doris Huddleston, Taft's press secretary, said.

According to Huddleston, Taft had threatened to offer the work-study amendment as part of the Urgent Supplemental Appropriations for Summer Youth Programs.

"It was a ploy," Huddleston said, "it would have held up the bill for two weeks."

Taft withdrew his amendment when assured it would be added to the Continuing Appropriations Bill, which later passed the Senate on a 90-0 vote.
Work-study students to lose holiday dollars

By Kelly Hibbett
The Lantern
Dec. 1, 1980

Ohio State students who are employed in the work-study program will not have an opportunity this year to work over Christmas break, said Weldon Milbourne, director for work-study and student employment. Milbourne said the reason for the decision is a requirement by the Higher Education Act that is forcing work-study to institute the new minimum wage Jan. 1.

The new minimum wage will be $3.35, Milbourne said.

He said before the new requirement, the minimum wage was not implemented by work-study until July 1, when new funding was received.

Milbourne said planning this year was based on a stable pay rate between July 1 and June 30. He said because work-study must move to a new pay rate Jan. 1 the current expenditure level needed to be re-evaluated.

The re-evaluation showed the program would not have enough funding to pay students over break, Milbourne said. He added he did not know how many of the 1,880 students currently employed by work-study hoped to work during break.

Milbourne said no student is allowed to work for below minimum wage.

He said the program is initially to offset students' educational expenses and the only reason students were allowed to work during previous breaks was because of the availability of sufficient funds.

Milbourne said a memo announcing the decision was distributed to schools and services on campus which employ work-study students.

A spokeswoman for University Hospitals, which employs a large number of work-study students, said the hospital has not been notified, but anticipates there will not be any trouble. She said things slow down during break because patients postpone operations and several employees take vacations then.

Milbourne said because students will not be able to work over break his office has been involved in upgrading other student employment.
Airline firings upset local protest group

By Brian George
Lantern staff writer

Eleven members of a local civil rights group set up pickets at Port Columbus Friday, urging a boycott of PeopleExpress Airlines for what it called "racist union-busting" tactics.

Mary Jo Kilroy, treasurer for the Federation for Progress and the event's organizer, said the action was taken to give attention to the firing of nearly 800 of the airline's employees since January.

Figures provided by the PeopleExpress Employee Association claim 85 percent of those fired were black, Hispanic or women. The fired workers, who were mostly reservationists, are being replaced by predominantly white college students on work-study programs. Approximately 50 of the students are from OSU.

Kilroy said the employees had been labeled "temporaries" and their contracts were renewable every three months. She added most of the employees who were fired had been with the company since it began flying in April 1981.

Kilroy believes the employees were fired because they wanted to be unionized.

"The first wave of firings came on January 17, one day before they were to get union cards and before contracts were up for renewal," she said.

Similar protests organized by the coalition were also held in Boston, Baltimore, Syracuse and the airline's base in Newark.

Russell Marchetta, a spokesman for the airline, denied that the firings were in response to the unionizing attempt.

"They were simply temporary...the airline was going through a period of rapid growth and the airline just didn't have enough regular employees to keep up with the demand," he said. "Now that the airline has stabilized, management decided not to renew the contracts."

Rather than rehire its former employees, the airline hired college students because it thought they would be more practical for temporary jobs, Marchetta said. He added the students would be working in the summer when "our traffic is at a peak."

Kilroy said she received information that the students were getting contracts which included raises and unlimited travel on the airline, including its new London service. She said the fired employees worked at a flat rate of five dollars per hour, received no raises and were allowed only one free flight a month.

Marchetta denied the information and said the students would receive the same wages and benefits as the fired workers.