

**Athletes and tuition**  
In the final segment of our series on TCU finances, the athletic budget is studied. See Page 5.

**Thank goodness**  
The diet-conscious can safely splurge at "Thank Goodness It's Yogurt," a low calorie frozen-stuff store. See Page 4.

## TCU to offer \$5 million in aid next year

By Mari Rapela  
Staff writer of the TCU Daily Skiff

Each year, the TCU Financial Aid Office allocates millions of dollars in financial aid to help students meet the rising costs of attending TCU.

The costs include tuition, room and board, fees, books, personal expenses and transportation, all of which cost more each year.

The Financial Aid Office takes all of these things into consideration when computing financial aid for a student.

The bill for an average student at TCU for 1983-84 will look something like this:

■ Tuition will be about \$4,200 per year for a student taking 15 hours per semester at \$140 per semester-hour.

■ Fees will be \$430-\$200 per semester for the general university fee and a \$15 per semester fee for the House of Student Representatives.

■ Books will cost an average of \$150 per semester, or \$300 per year.



■ The maximum rate for room and board for a student living in a university residence hall and eating in the cafeteria will be \$1,940.

■ A varying amount is also added to the student's budget for transportation, depending upon what area of the country the student is from. A student from the Northeast may be allowed \$1,000 or more for transportation, while a student from Arkansas or Oklahoma will be allowed considerably less.

Transportation is computed for Texas students by the mile distance of their home cities from TCU.

Students in the Fort Worth area have transportation computed by ZIP code. No transportation is allowed for Fort Worth students living in the dorms.

■ An amount is also included in the needs analysis for personal expenses.

This list of costs is drawn up in conjunction with other schools in the area, Virginia Marx, acting director

of Financial Aid said, to make sure that everyone in Dallas/Fort Worth is computing student needs in the same way and no one school is being excessive in computing needs. These lists are reviewed and revised each year.

Schools participating in this compilation of costs include the University of Texas at Arlington, North Texas State University, SMU, Tarrant County Junior College, Dallas Community College, Rice, Navasota and others.

The average student who applies for financial aid has a demonstrated need somewhere between \$5,000 and \$6,000, Marx said.

Demonstrated financial need is the basis for aid that is awarded to students. This need is computed through a complex process involving student and parent contributions and ability to pay tuition bills.

The process begins with the College Scholarship Service. Any student who applies for financial aid

must file a Financial Aid Form with the College Scholarship Service of the College Board. The form asks for figures on the income of the student and the student's parents, property, investments, savings and other income. It also includes listings of expenditures and debts for both student and parents.

From the information given on the form, the CSS computes how much money the student and parents can be expected to afford to contribute toward the student's education.

The amount the student and the parents are able to pay, according to the CSS, is then subtracted from the total cost. The amount that is left after that is the student's demonstrated financial need. This is the amount that the office works to find for the student.

Financial aid comes in many forms. A package of aid is made up for each student, based both on need and on academic merit. Depending on the student's need, state of

residence and academic achievement, these packages consist of aid from state and federal programs and from TCU.

The grant money from these programs is essentially gift money that doesn't have to be paid back. The loans are low-interest loans that can be paid back a small portion at a time for several years after graduation.

Federal aid can come in the form of grants or loans. Federal grants include the Pell Grant and the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant. The federal government also operates the College Work/Study Program and the Guaranteed Student Loan program, as well as a low-interest loan for parents of college students, called PLUS. The National Direct Student Loan program works in cooperation with TCU.

Aid from the state of Texas consists

Please see AID, page 5



**BOMB SCARE:** Explosives expert Wayne Rutledge, center, assists in the search for a bomb at Denny Mattoon's Exxon station, 2858 W. Berry, on Wednesday. No bomb was found in the search, spurred by an explosion at the

Exxon station at Berry and Hemphill. Rutledge was monitoring the inside of the gas tank through a video camera operated by officers of the Department of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, at left. PHILIP MOSIER/TCU Daily Skiff

## Bomb explodes at a Fort Worth Exxon station

By the Associated Press

A bomb that exploded in a gasoline storage tank at Hemphill and Berry streets in Fort Worth was probably planted by the same "dangerous" man responsible for bombs at Exxon U.S.A. service stations in Dallas and Grand Prairie, authorities said.

"We're dealing with a dangerous man here. The same man is obviously responsible for all of these bombs," Jimmy Wooten, director of the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms in Fort Worth, said Wednesday.

The Fort Worth Exxon station where the detonated bomb was found Wednesday was one of three subjected to thorough searches after they were mentioned in an extortion note that demanded 250 Kruggerands—gold coins worth a total of \$114,000.

Federal officials used a special camera and lowered it into an underground storage tank at the three stations, but found nothing at two of them.

In the third station, debris showed up on the film, and authorities used magnets and fish hooks Wednesday to extricate fragments that later were

described as part of a bomb that had exploded.

"We don't know when the blast occurred. Nobody heard it, and the tank withstood it," Wooten said. "Fortunately, fumes within the tank weren't ignited. If they had exploded, we could have had a real disaster."

"We are convinced the bomb was placed inside the tank as part of the extortion plot involving Exxon."

A pipe bomb exploded Friday at an Exxon station in Grand Prairie, a Dallas suburb, while police waited in a telephone booth at the station for further instructions from a caller who demanded the gold coin payoff.

A second pipe bomb discovered in an underground tank at a Dallas station Monday was disarmed by police.

Police found the extortion letter in a telephone booth at the Grand Prairie station and were awaiting instructions from the extortionist when a pipe bomb exploded in a trash can.

The fragments found Wednesday in Fort Worth were "similar to what the device was made out of in Grand Prairie," district fire chief Jim Noah said.

## Solomon Act poses problems for financial aid

By Holly Marshall  
Staff writer of the TCU Daily Skiff

The Financial Aid Office is still waiting for the final word from the Department of Education about revisions of the Solomon Act.

The Solomon Act is a much-disputed law that says male students cannot qualify for federal financial aid unless they registered for the draft.

The Department of Education had said that it would require students to submit proof of draft registration to get financial aid. The department has proposed a change in the regulations to require that students sign a form saying they have registered instead of securing a letter from the Selective Service.

"Right now we're on hold," said Virginia Marx, acting director of Financial Aid.

Until the proposed change

"We're not going to let a law that may be unconstitutional in the first place damage one of our student's opportunities"

— VIRGINIA MARX, acting director of Financial Aid

becomes final, the Financial Aid Office must require students to submit their registration acknowledgment letters. The final policy to be adopted by the Department of Education will be announced in early May, Marx said.

"I was very worried about having to withhold payment from hundreds and hundreds of students because they couldn't get the letter from the Selective Service," Marx said. "I don't anticipate any problems now."

"Our students are very cooperative and most have registered. I know they had strong feelings; it was certainly a highly

discussed issue. But people are used to regulations where federal support is due. It's not unusual for students to have to sign something stating that the money is being used in the way it was intended to be used."

Marx said she feels sure that by next fall all male students will have registered for the draft and filed the financial aid forms required by the Solomon Act. Financial Aid has also considered the possibility of a summer student not having registered by the July 1 deadline, and it has considered the steps it would have to take to help that student.

"If we had a student who was

going to graduate in August, whose financial aid was jeopardized by this regulation, we would arrange with the Business Office to allow that student's account not to interfere with graduation," Marx said.

"We're not going to let a law that may be unconstitutional in the first place damage one of our student's opportunities."

In March, U.S. District Judge Donald Alsup issued an injunction against the original proposals of the Solomon Act, calling it unconstitutional. He said that it was self-incriminating for students who haven't registered for the draft.

That ruling, however, is binding only in Minnesota. It will take a Supreme Court ruling to decide for the rest of the nation.

## Serious crime up in Texas

HOUSTON (AP)—Dallas, Houston and San Antonio bucked a nationwide trend last year as their reported serious crime continued to increase, FBI statistics said.

Houston led the worsening situation with an 18.7 percent growth, the city's largest increase in seven years. The FBI figures, released Tuesday, showed the U.S. rate fell 4 percent.

The figures tabulate homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft and auto theft serious crimes.

The nationwide decline was the first since 1977, FBI officials said. It follows record high figures in 1980 and 1981.

Reported serious crimes in 1982 increased 7 percent in San Antonio, 3.8 percent in Dallas, 3.1 percent in Austin, and 0.5 percent in El Paso. Reported serious crime fell .05 percent in Fort Worth and 5.8 percent in Beaumont.

Houston's 18.7 percent increase occurred even though reported homicides and rapes declined in 1982.

Houston Police Chief Lee P. Brown disputed the 18.7 percent figure when it was released by the Texas Department of Public Safety last February. He has said he believes the real increase in serious crimes in Houston was closer to 10 percent.

## At home and around the World

### International

#### Vietnamese patrols invade Chinese province

PEKING (AP)—Two Vietnamese patrols invaded China's Yunnan province, and Chinese frontier guards drove them back and killed 16 Vietnamese soldiers, the official Xinhua news agency reported Thursday.

They were the biggest border clashes reported since China began shelling Vietnamese positions last Saturday in response to what it called "intolerable" Vietnamese armed provocations.

Xinhua said six Vietnamese soldiers crossed a river into Chinese territory Wednesday night, and Chinese frontier guards killed five of them in a clash outside a village in Jinping county. It said the sixth Vietnamese was wounded.

Two hours later, it said a number of Vietnamese soldiers tried to raid a post of the same frontier guard

### National

#### Reagan to make rare address to Congress

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Reagan, trying to rescue a package of military aid for El Salvador, will make a rare address to Congress next week to warn of the threat of leftist revolution spreading throughout Central America.

Reagan will speak before a joint session of Congress at 7 p.m. Wednesday after returning from New York, where he is to address the American Newspaper Publishers Association earlier in the day.

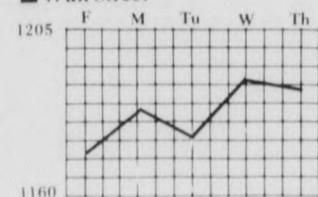
Traditionally, presidents go before Congress once a year, to deliver their annual State of the Union message. The administration hopes Reagan's speech Wednesday will persuade Americans to pressure Congress to approve increased aid for El Salvador and other nations in Central America.

### Weather

The weather for today is expected to be mostly cloudy and warm, with a high in the upper 70s.



### Wall Street



Dow Jones closed at 1188.27 off 3.19

# Opinion

Friday, April 22, 1983

Volume 81, Number 102

## TCU's budget:

### The numbers speak clearly

Today's *Skiff* holds the last of 11 stories about various aspects of TCU's financial structure.

Through these articles, we have attempted to answer some of the many questions that come to mind when students are faced with yet another tuition increase.

Our findings, as we waded through the marshes of numbers and percentages, and more numbers and more percentages, weren't earth-shaking, but said some things clearly.

TCU tuition, when compared to similar universities in the state, is about average—we could be paying much more, such as at SMU, or we could be paying less, as at Baylor.

But tuition isn't the only cost going up. Students will be paying more to live and eat on campus. In comparison to other schools, though, the room and board costs are, we think, reasonable.

Endowment, we found, plays a key role in how high tuition rates climb. Chancellor Bill Tucker has worked hard at raising endowments and is seeing that they steadily climb.

Tucker's administration, along with the board of trustees, has also looked realistically at TCU endowments—and is reinvesting revenue from shrinking oil and gas holdings, rather than spending it, in the long run providing more funds.

But before TCU's tuition reaches a level above which "average" students have a reasonable chance of paying, more work needs to be done in building endowments.

We also found that in the last few years, a less-than-ideal endowment and comparably low tuition have translated to low faculty salaries.

And while those salaries are climbing, we are not convinced they will climb high enough. A goal of the 40th percentile is hard to stomach.

After all, quality teaching and learning are what all this is about. And increased salaries means increased quality.

TCU's recruiting efforts have been refined through the years, yet Admissions personnel seem to recognize TCU's most endearing quality—the personal touch.

We applaud their efforts at reducing recruiting costs, as well as their efforts to attract academically gifted students.

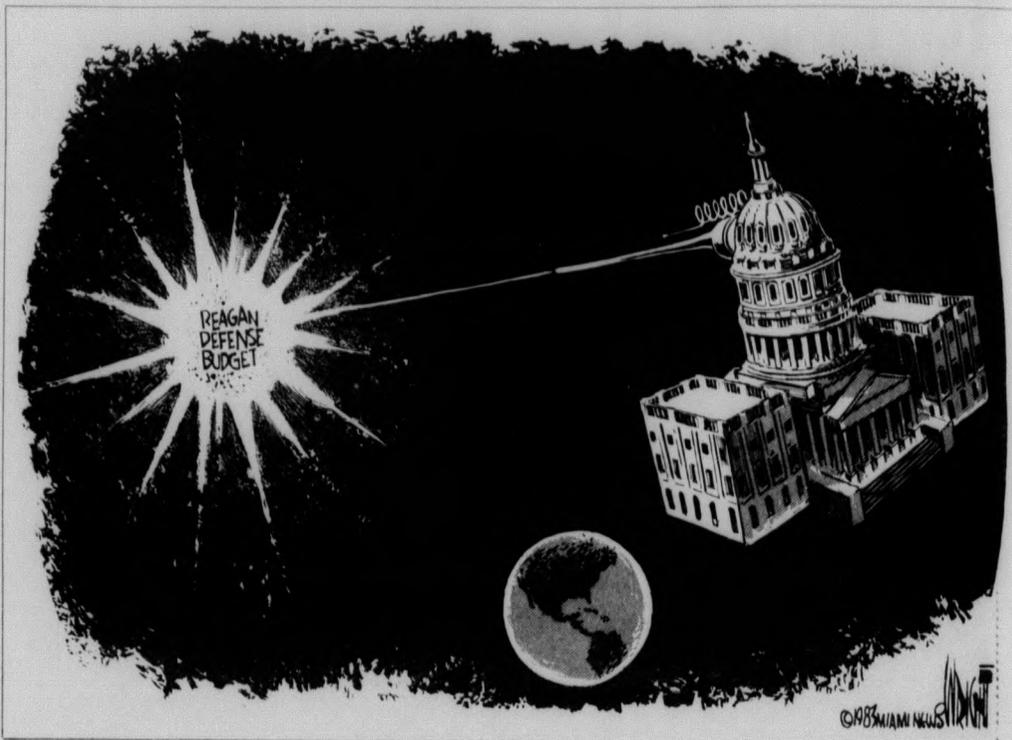
But as college costs climb, we hope the university makes accelerated efforts to attract the type of student who can't afford TCU, because these students make a priceless contribution to student interaction.

Hand-in-hand with attracting those students comes financial aid to make it possible for them to attend TCU. Financial Aid does a good job, but their task is getting more difficult as costs climb and government dollars dwindle.

The fact 62 percent of this year's entering class had family incomes of \$40,000 or more is alarming, especially since nearly 22 percent have incomes of \$100,000 or more.

It is vital that TCU bring in the less affluent in order to alleviate an elitist atmosphere that might develop.

We understand it is a difficult task dealing with the finances of TCU. And we think the job done so far has been good. But we urge the administration not to juggle with the goals and purposes of TCU while trying to juggle its finances.



## Burglars don't make the grade

By Bill Hardey

I got a phone call at 6:40 a.m. Monday. It was my brother, Wayne, in Dallas. Our house was broken into, and we had been robbed.

The list of things stolen is quite substantial. Besides the dining room table and a pair of lamps, those items missing really weren't things we used much.

They took my typewriter, for example. I got it for Christmas when I was 9 years old. I don't think I've used it in six years.

The "I" key doesn't hit the paper very hard, the "D" sticks, and the ribbon needs replacing. I'm glad it was stolen. Now I don't have to worry about what to do with it.

They also took the box to my toaster oven. The box was in my room; the toaster oven is still in the kitchen. This really puzzles me.

The contents of the box (a broiler pan and two pieces of Styrofoam) were emptied onto my bed, so the burglars knew it was empty when they took it. I wonder why they didn't look for the oven. Nice brains.

My video game console was taken. The adapter that hooks up to the television, as

well as the game cartridges, were not. If the toaster oven box weren't enough, this really has me going.

The console, all by itself, is useless. I think of it in the same way as I think about the typewriter: big, fat, hairy deal. But I could have sold the video game.

My brother's computer outfit was stolen. They took the computer (but not the manual); the disk drives (but not the disks); the printer (but not the paper), and the screen. Wayne and I got a good laugh out of that.

I suppose it takes a warped mind to laugh at being burglarized, but Wayne and I are warped. Otherwise, we'd be running around yelling, "We got robbed! We got robbed! Have mercy on our souls!"

But how can we not laugh at these guys? For one thing, while they were taking the organ, they unplugged the clock that was sitting right next to it, froze it in time at three minutes before 8. Gee, I wonder what time they could have dropped by.

They also left a Coke bottle, and a flashlight. The flashlight I can understand to

a point. Sure, it was dark outside, but the wall switch to one of the stolen lamps was left on.

As for the Coke bottle, I don't know why they brought it with them in the first place. Granted, some of the things they took were heavy, but give me a break. "Boy, am I thirsty! Sure glad I brought this Coke along." I wouldn't put it past them.

Despite the carefree exterior I am projecting, I'm so ticked off, I've got to write it down: I'm ticked off. These people came in to our house uninvited, browsed around, and left with what they wanted. I wasn't aware we were living in a department store.

I feel I must give grades to their performance, being in the academic realm as I am. For choice of residence from which to steal, I give them an A, all modesty aside. For sheer lack of thievery skills, based on the Coke bottle and other things, I have no choice but to give them an F.

An A and an F average out to a C, more or less. C as in caught.

As in I hope it happens real soon. Hardey is a freshman radio/TV/film major.



## When daddy doesn't bring bacon home

By Michelle Daniel

Don't get me wrong. I like men. In fact, some of my best friends are men. What I mean to say is that women can no longer count on men for permanent financial support. (Fathers are excluded in this discussion.)

Seriously, though, statistics indicate that 85 percent of all women will have to support themselves—if not their children as well—at some point in their lives. Obviously, the days when marrying a "good provider" solved all a woman's financial needs are over.

And that's probably a good thing. But in the meanwhile, a lot of women who were brought up to believe in the idea of the "good provider" are suffering.

The high divorce rate, combined with desertion and the simple fact women tend to outlive men, has left many women on their own—and completely unprepared for it.

All the women who gave up their careers, or never pursued one, in order to make a home for their families are left pretty helpless when widowed or divorced. This helplessness is reflected in a growing social phenomenon often called "the feminization of poverty."

In other words, more and more women are getting poorer every day. Two out of three adult poor are women. And since the 1960s, the number of poor women heading households has grown at a rate of 100,000 per year, while the number of poor adult males has declined.

There are other reasons why women who are alone tend to become poor. A major one involves the "extreme occupational segregation of women." Women who are supporting themselves have to work, as a rule. But the chances of working and supporting themselves well are pretty slim, considering the jobs available to them.

All the women who gave up their careers... are left pretty helpless when widowed or divorced. This helplessness is reflected in a growing social phenomenon often called "the feminization of poverty."

Of employed women, 80 percent work in jobs as waitresses, secretaries, sales clerks, nurse's aides, elementary school teachers and the like. These jobs just happen to be traditionally low-pay and low-prestige positions.

To put it plainly, any woman trying to support herself—let alone someone else—on a waitress' salary is probably going to be poor.

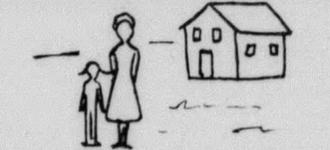
Another major cause of poverty among women is the failure of so many divorced fathers to support their children. In a divorce, the mother all too often gets custody of the children—and therefore is most immediately responsible for their welfare.

When fathers fail to provide their child support, the burden of feeding the children falls solely on the mother. Often, this burden is simply too great.

The facts are that 85 percent of children on welfare are there because their fathers won't—more often than can't—support them.

Of all single, divorced or separated mothers, 40 percent never receive any support from the fathers of their children. Of mothers with court orders for child support, 80 percent have not received as much money as they were supposed to.

Altogether, men not living with their children contribute an average of only 2 to 5



percent of their income to child support. That's pretty bad—it's not too hard to see why so many women become poor trying to survive as single parents.

"OK, it's bad," you might say, "but what's the point?" I have two points. The first is, it is time society stopped making the mother solely responsible for supporting her children, while letting the father desert them with little guilt and even fewer consequences.

Fortunately, Congress is currently considering legislation that would allow for stricter enforcement of court-ordered child support, including withholding of wages and income-tax refunds of delinquent fathers. Maybe that will help alleviate some of the poverty among women, not to mention children.

My second point, referring back to the first of the article, is that women today are simply going to have to be financially self-reliant. Frankly, I think it only makes sense.

OK, so you marry handsome Prince Charming who has a master's of business administration. If you're lucky enough not to get divorced or deserted, he could still be run over by a truck.

In any case, you'd better plan on paying the bills.

Michelle Daniel is a senior political science/English major.

## From the Readers

### Stop and think

I normally don't do this kind of thing—write the *Skiff*. I mean—but I just feel that what happened to me last Tuesday is worth a few lines.

Somehow, due to my own generous supply of masochism and absurdity, I had volunteered to show two movies at once in the Student Center—"Fame" for the Forums Committee, of which I am not a member, and "Lovins on the Soft Path" for the Environmental Conservation Organization, of which I am a member.

We all know what "Fame" is about so I won't describe it. "Lovins on the Soft Path" is a film about a couple, the Lovins, who have devoted their time to making people aware of how much energy can be saved simply by redesigning their homes, appliances and thinking about energy.

Clearly in a competition for the attention of your average passer-by, "Lovins" is going to lose to "Fame" everytime. No one wants to watch a physicist-cum-activist and his hippyish lawyer wife talk about spaghetti charts when they could be watching Leroy strut his stuff just around the corner.

Anyway, I learned much from showing the films. One, if you want to see some blunter-than-blank expressions on people's faces, show a film on energy conservation at noon. One young man took one look at the sign saying "Energy Week Film" and promptly made a face. Also, two brilliant, not to mention suave, young students, made gestures on the screen that I will not describe.

The second thing I learned is that a film like "Lovins" probably needs to be shown in an enclosed room with an audience bribed there by promises of unlimited beer and pretzels afterwards.

## TCU Daily Skiff

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Faculty Advisor: Tom Slaughter  
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All this aside, I found myself feeling very guilty. There I was showing "Fame" up against the "Lovins"—me, a member of ECO. I should have been tap dancing down the hall singing, "All Hail Insulation!" or something.

But I can't blame people for preferring "Fame." If I'd been in the same position, that is, walking jauntily along with a few minutes to spare, I might pass the "Lovins" right by. And one could make all sorts of noises about ECO showing a film, such as using energy that could be saved, during energy week—but let's not.

What I hope is that people on campus recognize that ECO hopes to make them aware that conserving energy is still a very real need and that seeking alternative energy sources is still vital, oil glut notwithstanding.

I hope they recognize that a group of people went to a lot of work to make them stop and think for just a moment that there are energy issues to be addressed and small ways in which they can help conserve energy and in many cases, save themselves everyone's favorite—monetary resources.

Furthering awareness of energy issues is, of course, what ECO and energy week are all about.

—CHRISTA HULSE  
Junior, international affairs

### Letters policy

Letters to the editor should not exceed 300 words, should be typewritten, and must include the writer's signature, classification, major and telephone number. Some letters may be edited for length, style, accuracy or taste requirements. Any letters submitted are property of the *Skiff* and will not be returned. Contributions may be mailed or brought by Room 2918, Moody Building.

Columns and guest editorials are also welcome. Address all inquiries to the editor.

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# New store offers ice cream lovers low-cal substitute

By Ann O'Reilly  
Staff writer of the TCU Daily Skiff

Diet and health considerations play a major role in today's lifestyle, said Hugh Jessiman, an owner of the store Thank Goodness It's Yogurt.

To appeal to that health consciousness, Jessiman and three other owners decided to open a store specializing in frozen yogurt, which has about 35 percent fewer calories than ice cream.

Thank Goodness It's Yogurt opened a month ago at 3437 W.

Seventh, in the same plaza as Dos Gringos Mexican food restaurant and Monticello market.

The healthful sides of the yogurt treat are brought to customers' attention on the back of the menu.

In a "healthful facts" section, the shop brags about Good 'n' Smoothie's (the yogurt it serves) natural ingredients, nutritiousness and low calories - only 40 per ounce. It also points out that yogurt cultures are believed to aid digestion.

Although there are fewer calories in frozen yogurt, which is a positive point for people dieting, Jessiman said frozen yogurt is slow to catch on.

"The hardest part about selling frozen yogurt is getting people to taste it. They are so used to the taste of pure yogurt."

But, he said, Good 'n' Smoothie frozen yogurt is different because it tastes more like ice cream. It looks like soft ice cream and is served out of the same type of machines. Also,

some of the flavors it comes in - peanut butter, dutch chocolate, chocolate mint, cherry cheesecake and pecan praline - don't sound like yogurt flavors.

"If you're a person that likes ice cream, this is a great substitute," Jessiman said.

The shop's name agrees with this view, he said. "It tastes like ice cream, but thank goodness it's yogurt because there are less calories, and it's better for you."

Although it has similarities to ice

cream, yogurt is more flexible, he said. Ice cream is usually a dessert, but Thank Goodness It's Yogurt makes it possible to eat frozen yogurt as a meal or a dessert by offering different toppings.

The toppings range from fresh fruit to Oreos cookies to granola to nuts.

The yogurt flavors vary weekly, he said. The shop tries to offer five different flavors plus two twists - two flavors twisted together in the machine.

Jessiman said he decided to open a frozen yogurt shop in Fort Worth after noticing shops in other cities.

"When I was out in Midland, I saw that there was a yogurt shop. It was the only one there and was packed all day. I came back and saw there wasn't one in Fort Worth and thought there should be," he said.

"I had never had frozen yogurt until I went to Midland. I tried it and liked it. I saw the potential the owner had with it - small store, low rent, low overhead and high cash flow."

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### SWAP!

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### TO SANDY

From Gary from Confettis Sorry I left before you returned. But what about lunch? I hope to see you again. Gary, 214-995-4191, 214-987-1580.

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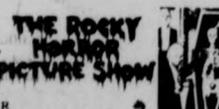
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# Athletics just short of self-supporting goal

By T.J. Diamond  
Staff writer of the TCU Daily Skiff

When students first hear of a tuition increase, they tend to want the university to cut back in some areas instead of raising tuition.

One direction they look when seeking such cuts is athletics.

The athletic department—except for \$930,000 for athletic scholarships—earns enough to pay for most of its expenses, said E. Leigh Secrest, vice chancellor for finance and planning, and Frank Windegger, athletic director.

Athletic scholarships (for tuition) are paid from Financial Aid's budget, \$4 million of which comes from TCU. In 1983-84 \$930,000 will be divided among about 225 student-athletes, plus student-trainers, graduate assistants and other students working for the athletic department.

Most of the \$3.53 million budgeted for athletics next year will come from income from football and basketball games, the Southwest Conference, gifts and a portion of the student university fee.

Secrest said the university expects to receive \$1.5 million next year from the "revenue" sports, football and basketball. Windegger said this comes mainly from ticket and concession sales.

TCU also expects about \$800,000 from the Southwest Conference next year. Windegger said the conference takes in income from television appearances and radio coverage, the Cotton Bowl, the SWC basketball tournament and, this past year, from the NCAA Final Four tournament. After paying administrative costs of the SWC office in Dallas, the money is divided up and distributed among the nine conference schools.



Another \$600,000 is obtained from gifts, Secrest said. These gifts come through Paul Hartman, vice chancellor for university relations and development.

"We have to have gift support in order to provide the (athletic) budget we have," Hartman said.

"I think our alumni and friends understand fairly clearly that a good sports program, if it's going to go well, is going to have to be properly funded, and we can only properly fund it if we can anticipate that people are going to support us."

"It really has worked out pretty well that way."

About 85 percent of the \$3.53 million budget will come from the revenue sports, SWC distribution and gifts. The athletic department will receive about \$330,000 from the general student fees. The remainder, about \$270,000, will come from the general university budget.

Windegger gave rough percentages of the athletic department's expenditures.

He said that 25 to 30 percent of the \$3.53 million will be used for the salaries of coaches, secretaries and other department personnel.

Travel and lodging expenses consume about 15 percent of the

budget, while equipment costs account for 5 to 10 percent. Windegger said it is hard to predict equipment costs because they vary from year to year. He said that one year, for example, standards of football helmets were revised and new helmets needed to be purchased.

The department also pays for the housing, food, student fees and book costs of scholarship athletes. This consumes about 15 to 20 percent of the budget, he said.

The remaining 30 percent, Windegger estimated, is dispersed among medical, insurance, recruiting and office supply costs.

The \$3.53 million athletic budget is 7 percent larger than this year's \$3.29 million budget. It is the smallest percentage increase since at least 1979. The budget was increased by 11 percent in 1980-81, 16 percent in 1981-82 and 12 percent in 1982-83.

Athletic scholarships may be given to athletes in full or partial form. The philosophy behind giving partial scholarships, Windegger said, is to spread the funds.

The football team, which is allowed 95 scholarships, cannot give partial scholarships because of an NCAA rule, but other sports such as track and swimming do.

The NCAA regulates how many scholarships a school can give in a sport. TCU gives the full amount in football, men's basketball (15), baseball (13), men's golf (5), men's tennis (5), women's golf (5) and women's tennis (5). In other sports, Windegger said, TCU is "growing as we can."

He said the department's main concern has been developing the women's basketball program. Next year, the team will be allotted 10 scholarships, two more than this year, and will have a full-time coach, instead of only a part-time coach.

Windegger said he hopes the department's revenues will continue increasing so that some day the department will be self-supporting and have additional funds to give to the general university budget.

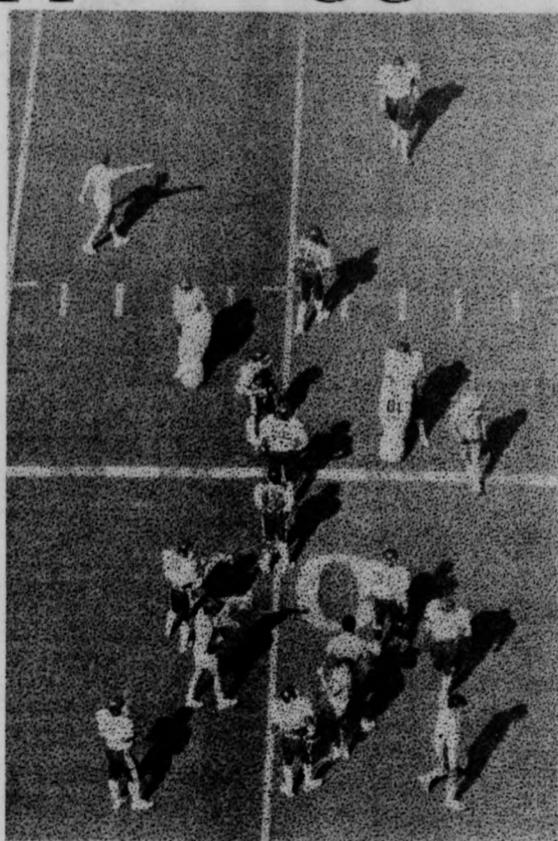
One of the goals set forth in a budgeting guideline prepared for 1983-84 is to operate athletics on a "break-even" basis.

"If we could fill up that football stadium on Saturdays in the fall, and fill up the basketball coliseum each time we play, we'd be well on our way," he said. "Of course it takes a winner to do that."

He also said that the rise of cable television in sports coverage should bring in much more income to the department through contracts.

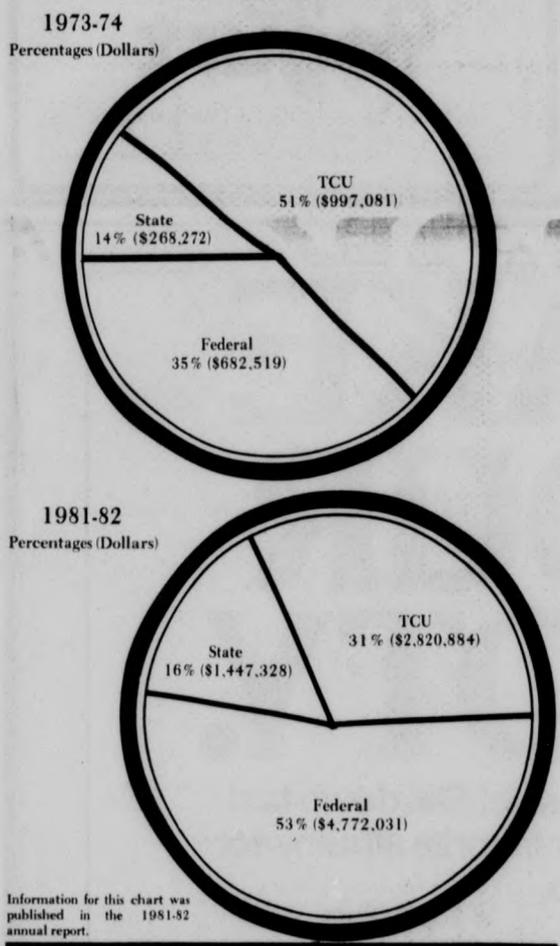
"Cable could be the answer to all our budget needs," he said.

He said the conference is now negotiating network contracts for next year's conference basketball season. This summer, he said, the conference should begin cable negotiations.



ATHLETICS: Football is one of TCU's few money-making sports. Football and other sports bring in \$1.5 million from ticket and concession sales; another \$800,000 comes from the Southwest Conference. DAN TRIBBLE/TCU Daily Skiff

## Student Financial Aid Sources



Information for this chart was published in the 1981-82 annual report.

## AID: TCU budgets \$5 million for next year

Continued from page 1

primarily of Tuition Equalization Grants for Texas students who attend private schools and for non-residents who are on competitive scholarships. Texas also finances the State Student Incentive Grant program.

TCU aid comes primarily in the form of scholarships. Chancellor's and Dean's scholarships are reserved for students entering TCU with scores above 1300 on the SAT or 32 on the ACT and a high school class standing in the top 10 percent.

Beasley scholarships are reserved for students who are members of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ).

Private donors, usually alumni or people closely affiliated with TCU, have donated a sizable amount of money to be used for scholarships. These are called endowed scholarships and are a part of the university's donor-designated endowment. This means that the money given for these is invested and the income from those investments is used to award scholarships in that donor's name.

Private scholarship donors almost always put restrictions on what type of student is to be given the money from their donations, Marx said. They may attach restrictions referring to the student's background, career goals, GPA or anything else. The Financial Aid Office then has the job of matching up scholarship donors with students who meet their specifications.

Athletic scholarships, though they are handled through the athletic department and not through Financial Aid, are a part of the financial aid budget. The amount



budgeted for athletic scholarships for 1983-84 is \$930,000.

Students who are dependents or spouses of TCU faculty or staff are given financial aid in the form of free tuition, although they must pay for books and fees. This is a fringe benefit of employment at TCU and is computed as part of the fiscal affairs budget.

As of Feb. 17, about 350 people were taking advantage of this benefit, about 110 of whom were employee dependents. In 1981, 145 dependents, 70 spouses and 131 employees took classes at TCU under this program.

Dependents took about \$412,500 worth of classes this year, based on 110 students taking 30 hours per year at \$125 per semester-hour. In 1981, it amounted to \$478,500, based on 145 dependents taking 30 hours per year at \$110 per semester-hour.

Scholarships are also available for Army and Air Force cadets who are planning a commission in the armed services. These scholarships are paid by the federal government. However, tuition credits for freshman and sophomore level courses are paid by TCU.

There is a new limit on this

program, Marx said. She said she could not say what that limit was.

The program involving tuition credits for military science courses is not the only program with a new cap on it, she said. One of these is the half-tuition program for alumni and people over 60, which are a part of the continuing education budget. Another is the half-tuition church vocation grants given to religion majors who expect to enter into a full-time church vocation.

These programs, Marx said, were not cut back, but were not allowed to grow with the new budget. The budgets for these programs remained at the same level.

With all of the money available for financial aid, it is the job of the Financial Aid Office to match students to the programs.

Of the \$9 million that will be awarded by Financial Aid during 1983-84, about \$5 million will come directly from TCU. This is more money than TCU has ever spent on financial aid.

Money given by state and federal governments has declined steadily in recent years, and at the same time, TCU tuition has risen.

TCU's effort to help students meet the high cost of a TCU education has risen in proportion to tuition and other increases.

When the Financial Aid Office was established in 1960-61, it had a budget of about \$363,000, about one-third of which came from TCU. For 1983-84, TCU has budgeted \$4.9 million to use for student financial aid, compared to a \$4.3 million budget in 1982-83.

Once a student's financial need has been demonstrated, financial aid goes to work on compiling the aid package, matching qualified students with scholarship donors, grant money and loans.

Several different student budgets exist for the computation of aid.

Unmarried students who live in the dorms have budgets that are different from those used for computing the aid of married students and students with children. Special circumstances are also taken into account, Marx said.

There is definitely a human element involved, she said. "You couldn't just put all of these things into a computer."

Marx said that aid officers try to aim for a student budget that is average, "neither a champagne budget nor a beer budget." She said

that they try to maintain a good perspective on student life and meet the needs of the average student.

Loans are becoming more and more common, Marx said. Costs have gone up, but actual gift money has not. And students are being expected to work more and to borrow more in order to pay for their educations.

In any given year, all the money that Financial Aid has available is spent, with more aid often needed, Marx said. For example, she said, TCU's allotment for the TEA ran out in July for 1982-83. TCU has also supplemented Pell Grant money that ran out before the qualified applicants did.

"The financial aid budget is related to how much money TCU has," Marx said. If costs go up, TCU is going to try to match those increases with increases in the financial aid budget.

A student's financial need then rises in direct relation to tuition. If a student's financial situation remains the same, but the costs of attending TCU rise, that student's demonstrated financial need rises.

Marx said the Financial Aid Office tries to match that new need. It is becoming more difficult, however, because there is less money available, especially gift money, she said.

This does not mean that each student automatically gets more money when costs go up, Marx said. If a financial situation changes for the better, the student may end up with less aid, even though costs are higher.

Also, a student whose financial situation remains the same may end up with less aid because of changing regulations attached to that aid.

Marx said that the office tries to treat students with the same financial need and circumstances in the same way.

Figures for the past five fiscal years show TCU is putting more money than ever into student financial aid. The financial aid budget for 1983-84 includes an increase of \$560,000, which equals almost 21 percent of the estimated total money that will be brought in by the tuition increase.

Whenever a tuition increase is announced, university administrators counter with an announcement that the financial aid budget will increase proportionately.

That \$560,000 represents a 12.7 percent increase in the financial aid budget, compared to a tuition increase of 12 percent.

### Correction

In a chart in Thursday's Skiff, the student-faculty ratio for the School of Business was incorrectly stated. The ratio in that school is 27.8-to-1. The Skiff regrets the error.

## Parents make more money than TCU profs

Most of the students who come to TCU find that their professors earn far less money than their parents.

A survey of students entering TCU for the first time in 1982 showed that 62.1 percent of those students came from homes where the incomes were \$40,000 or more. The average faculty salary at TCU for 1982-83 is \$27,031.

The survey was conducted jointly by the American Council on Education and the University of California at Los Angeles. TCU has been participating in this survey for 16 years, said Dean of Students Libby Proffer.

The results of the survey are based on reported, not actual, income, and apply only to the students who answered the survey.

The 1982 survey also showed that only 3.8 percent of the students came from homes where the incomes were \$10,000 or less, of them, 1.5 percent came from homes where the income is \$4,000 or less.

Of those responding to the survey, 25.8 percent said that their families' annual incomes were between \$50,000 and \$99,999. Another 21.8 percent said that their families' incomes were more than \$100,000.

In 1981, 51.4 percent of the students answering said that the incomes in their homes were more than \$40,000 per year. Of that 51.4 percent, 24.7 percent listed their families' incomes between \$50,000 and \$99,999, with 13.3 percent listing it at more than \$100,000.

Only 3.1 percent of the students who answered in 1981 came from homes with incomes of less than \$10,000. Of those, 1.1 percent listed their families' incomes at less than \$4,000 per year.

In the 1982 survey, 92.5 percent of the respondents said they lived with their parents for more than five weeks and were listed as dependents on their parents' income tax forms. More than half, 56.2 percent, said that they were the only students in their families in college that year.

Family incomes for TCU students were generally higher than for other private universities participating in the survey.

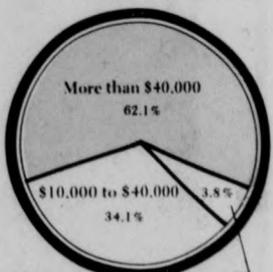
In other private universities surveyed in 1982, 41.8 percent of the students reported their families' incomes at more than \$40,000. Of those, only 8.9 percent reported incomes of more than \$100,000 per year.

Also at other private universities, 6.8 percent of the students said that their families' incomes were less than \$10,000 annually, with 1.8 percent reporting less than \$4,000 per year.

In 1981, 32.9 percent of students at other private universities said they came from homes where the income was more than \$40,000 per year, and 7.1 percent reported it at more than \$100,000 per year.

Also that year, 8.5 percent of students at other private universities reported incomes of less than \$10,000 annually, with 2.2 percent reporting incomes of \$4,000 or less.

### Estimated Annual Parental Income Of Entering Students 1982-83



Information for this chart is from results of a survey of entering students to TCU in fall 1982. TCU participates in the survey, conducted jointly by the American Council on Education and the University of California at Los Angeles.

# Sports

6 / TCU Daily Skiff, Friday, April 22, 1983



**PRACTICE PUTT:** Sophomore Jenny Lidback practices a putt at Colonial Country Club Wednesday. TCU was practicing for the Southwest Conference championships at Fort Worth's Ridgela Country Club, which begin Monday. PHILIP MOSIER / TCU Daily Skiff

## Frogs snap losing streak

Freshman Brent Barker helped the baseball team break out of an 11-game losing streak, rapping two doubles and a single in the Frogs' 14-7 win over UT-Arlington Wednesday. Junior pitcher Mickey Kazmierki was aided by a fifth-inning six-run TCU rally. He is now 3-0. The Frogs, 23-21, belted 17 hits in the game that left the Mavericks with a 22-16 record. TCU had not won since the Frogs upset Texas April 2.

## Olajuwon thinking seriously about going pro

HOUSTON (AP)—Akeem Olajuwon, the University of Houston's 7-foot center, met several times last week with the lawyer who negotiated Moses Malone's \$13.2 million NBA contract, the Houston Chronicle reports. The Chronicle's copyright story, printed in Wednesday's editions, quoted sources as saying the 20-year-old Nigerian, voted the Most Valuable Player of the NCAA tournament, has met with Washington attorney Lee Fontress. Professional scouts say Olajuwon would be one of the three players picked first in the draft June 28. He must renounce his amateur status by May 14 to be eligible. Olajuwon told the Chronicle he would definitely declare himself eligible for the NBA draft if he could be sure of staying in Houston. "If I was eventually drafted by a team in another city, I would have to go there and see how I liked it," he said. "I have not seen anywhere else. Maybe I would like it, maybe I would not. But I do know Houston and I love Houston. I would like to stay here." He also said his plans will be in-

fluenced by junior forward Clyde Drexler's decision on whether to stay with the Cougars another year. "I love to play basketball with Clyde Drexler," he said. "And if Clyde Drexler decided to turn professional, then I definitely would not have as much fun next year in college." Drexler has remained non-committal about his plans. The Rockets will have two of the first three picks in this year's draft. They have set their sights on Ralph Sampson, the University of Virginia's 7-foot-4 center. Olajuwon said he would have a hard time explaining his decision to turn pro back home. "My parents do not understand," he said. "I have sent them some more clippings from the tournament, but they do not know what I am talking about." "They own a cement company and they expect me to come back home after I finish school and work there. They do not realize that I can make a great deal of money here playing basketball. If I told my father how much money I could be paid playing basketball, he would not believe me."

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