

The Ruptured Duck

Campus Chapter American Veterans Committee



Vol. 1, No. 12

TO ACHIEVE A MORE DEMOCRATIC AND PROSPEROUS AMERICA

JANUARY 9, 1948

The AAUP At Arizona

By Douglas D. Martin

The Chicago Tribune once called Henry Ford an "Ignorant mechanic," and was promptly sued for a million dollars.

When the case came to trial the newspaper managed to get Ford on the stand and set about it to prove the truth of its words.

It asked the automobile maker a great many questions one of which was, "Who was Benedict Arnold?"

"Benedict Arnold," came the astounding answer, "was a man who used to work for me."

The Court recessed. Everybody went to lunch and at the Ford table counsel asked his distinguished client, "Mr. Ford, how did you come to give such an answer? You know who Benedict Arnold was."

"Of course I do," said Ford. "Benedict Arnold used to write books and I got him mixed up with an old man who worked for me and who used to write letters to the papers."

A second attorney finally broke the silence at the table. "Perhaps he suggested, 'you thought they were talking about Arnold Bennett. He used to be a writer.'"

Ford agreed blandly that "it was somebody who used to write pieces."

Apparently on the basis that I used to write pieces for the papers the assignment of explaining the organization and purpose of the American Association of University Professors, has been handed to me.

What the AAUP is and what it does has been explained by its officials and I can do no better than to quote it as follows:

"The American Association of University Professors is the professional organization for college and university teachers and investigators. For the profession of college and university teaching and research its position and functions are analogous to those of the American Bar Association for the legal profession and the American Medical Association for the profession of medicine."

The association was organized in New York, Jan. 1, 1915 and its purposes were set forth in the following statement of objectives at the time:

"To bring about more effective co-operation among the members of the profession in the discharge of their responsibilities as custo-

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AVC Meeting

Tuesday, January 13, at 8 p.m.

Congregational House, 824 North Second Ave., Tucson, Arizona.

ALL VETERANS AND THEIR FRIENDS INVITED.

Yaqui Indians at Pascua Village

How are conditions in the Yaqui village? "The worst you can imagine!" So answered Father Louis Larrange visiting pastor of the village chapel. A trip to the home of one of the more prosperous Yaquis (his house was built of adobe instead of flattened oil tins) fully confirmed the report. In a building not much larger than the ordinary Anglo-American bathroom your DUCK correspondent found living two men, two women, three children, one baby, and three mongrel dogs. The women were sitting on boxes on the dirt floor around the little wood stove, from which the odor of frying lard ascended, preparatory to heating the evening frijoles. The dogs were licking some stale beans from the floor.

This represents the average progress of the Yaquis in the 20 years since their arrival at Pascua Village. A few still live in the original oil-tin sheds, some have sealed and painted houses many white veterans would envy; but the majority dwell in unplastered, unfloored adobe huts.

Over 500 people live in this state at the Yaqui Village, within shouting distance of the Tucson city limits. They work as cotton pickers and ditch menders. The land they live on is owned in part by Mrs. Louise Marshall, "angel" of the Community Center, and in part by the Indian themselves, who have acquired title by prescription.

Is this situation a disgrace to Tucson? Probably not. Although appalling at first glance to the well-washed middle-class visitor, inquiry shows there has been great recent progress. The replacement of the tin shacks by adobe is the most visible, but not

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Arizona's Indian Grandfather Clause

INDIAN VOTE AND POVERTY RELATED

COMP Formed In Tucson

Because the 20,000 or more, Spanish-speaking Americans in Tucson are faced with problems of social and economic discrimination, horrible conditions of health and housing, with segregation, unequal opportunities for education and recreation, with the negation of their culture, and all forms of violations of their civil rights; and because there is no organized voice at present to speak out against the injustices committed against them, a Tucson chapter of The Committee to Organize the Mexican People has been formed in Tucson.

The organizations will have the following aims:

1. (a) To work for full fair employment.
- (b) To work for health, housing, education and civil liberties for all minority groups.
2. To work against discrimination in jobs, housing, against wage differences, restrictive covenants and against unjust deportation.
2. To support passage of Fair Employment Practices Acts and civil rights law in Arizona.

In order to achieve these aims the organization plans to:

1. Maintain a legal staff for defense of the rights of the Mexican people when they are in jeopardy.
2. Conduct a campaign of education and self-education.
 - (a) to encourage citizenship.
 - (b) to make the Mexican people know their DUTIES and rights and how to exercise them.
 - (c) to encourage the learning of both Spanish and English.
 - (d) to support the publication of a bilingual organ by their national office in Denver.
 - (e) to participate with other Mexican - American organizations in Mexican cultural life.
3. Support candidates for public office who stand for the principles of non-discrimination and equality.

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The present concern for the Navajo is long overdue. But the emphasis on temporary, charitable, "stop-gap" aid ignores the need for a realistic, long-range program which can make Arizona's 100,000 oddreservation Indians self-sufficient and useful citizens. Put differently, the Navajos and their race need a local "Marshall Plan."

Southern Negroes have often been told by their white "superiors" that they can have economic and political equality as soon as they become sufficiently educated to deserve it. The joker is that obtaining equal educational facilities is impossible as long as the Negro has no means of bringing political pressure to bear through the ballot box. That is, the Negro can't vote because they aren't educated—and they aren't educated because they can't vote.

Arizonians who have smirked at such an attitude in the South would do well not to call the kettle black, for just such an outlook has kept the vote from our own minority, the Reservation Indian.

Those Indians who have left the reservations during and before the war have shown conclusively that, given equal opportunity, they can be useful, self-supporting members of any community. And, most students of the Indian "problem" agree that the ultimate solution for peoples such as the Navajos is to cease segregation of them; to treat them as adult, responsible members of the state community—and not as primitive, well-meaning, but incompetent "natives."

Congress, recognizing in 1924 the rights of all Americans gave all Indians unqualified U.S. citizenship; this means that they are also citizens of the state in which they reside. But the Federal Constitution reserves to the states the matter of determining voting qualifications. Thus the question of the Indian vote was bound to arise in states having Indian populations.

In this setting a landmark case arose to determine voting rights of all Indians in Arizona. In 1928 a mandamus suit was brought by two Gila Reservation Indians to require the Pinal County recorder to place their names on the great register for the elections of

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The RUPTURED DUCK

Published twice each month by the American Veterans Committee, 824 N. 2nd Ave., Tucson, Arizona. The organization is made up of men and women veterans of the Second World War, irrespective of race, color, or creed, who are pledged to work as citizens first and veterans second to help achieve a more democratic and prosperous American and a more stable world.

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"The Larger Fight"

The American Legion has efficiently organized a relief expedition for the Navajo Indians, once again demonstrating the fine job of community service it can do when aroused. By contrast, the AVC—the Legion's severest critic—has done nothing to help the Navajo. A "working organization" and a "talking organization," you say? Perhaps you're right! And perhaps each organization has something to learn from the other.

The Legion has always prided itself on its charitable projects. Needy veterans and underprivileged children have been helped on their way by Legionnaires. The first to help those who have been neglected by the imperfections of the "American way of life," the Legion has usually been the last to suggest that these imperfections be attacked frontally.

The Legion has typically been a boat whose oarsmen were rowing in opposite directions: it has given assistance to veterans whose families were homeless, but has opposed any government program to provide houses for such people; it has provided crutches for crippled children, but has thrown its weight against proposed programs ensuring adequate medical care for all, it has fought tooth and nail for generous veterans pensions and allowances, but failed to lift a hand to see that inflation did not cut the pensioners' dollar in half. The Legion deserves a report card showing an "A" for community service and an "E" for community planning and foresight.

The AVC might well emulate the active social work of the Legion. Its protestations of concern for the community welfare will have a hollow ring until the words end and work begins. But, unlike the Legion, the AVC should never become so engrossed with helping individuals that the problems of how to make a better society are lost sight of. Help the Navajo eat this winter, yes. But follow through, and if, for example, the solution of the long range problem of living space for the Indians seems to call for turning some of the cattle barons off National Forest lands and turning it over to the Navajo, carry this fight to Congress.

If the critics of the AVC, and particularly the Legionnaires, choose to label AVCsters "idealists" or "communists" this should be a cheap price to pay for the satisfaction of having participated in the larger fight for a broader democracy.

ARIZONA'S INDIAN

(Continued from page 1)

that year. The Recorder refused, and the issue found its way to the State Supreme Court.

Justice Alfred Lockwood, one of the ablest jurists of the state's history, wrote a brilliant opinion in which he was joined by Justice McAlister. Lockwood's amazing conclusion was that no Reservation Indian had the right to vote. Chief Justice Ross dissented. Arizona's Constitution grants

the right to vote to all citizens over 21 with a few specific exceptions: "No person under guardianship, non compos mentis, or insane shall be qualified to vote at any election." Most states have similar limitations, and the term "under guardianship" is usually held to include only those individuals such as the aged, or feeble-minded, who cannot manage their own business affairs.

Lockwood may have overestimated the number of Indians who could then meet the "read and

DUCK SOUP

This anecdote is circulating in Soviet-occupied Europe:

"How many atom bombs will it take to destroy England?" a European asked an American ambassador.

"That's hard to answer," the American replied, "England is a powerful nation."

"How about Spain?"

"I don't know. It is hard to figure those things out."

"How about Switzerland?"

"I can't say. It is very hard to calculate those things."

"Well, how about Russia?"

"Sixty-six," came the quick spontaneous reply.

* * *

Prof. Albert Einstein was asked, "What weapon do you think will be the most-used weapon in World War III? Atom bombs? Cosmic rays? Germ-transmitting weapons?"

"I don't know," replied Einstein. "But I know what weapons they will use in the war after that—bows and arrows."

The DUCK views with alarm recent experiments at Yale tending to prove apes can be taught to work for poker chips. Here is obviously the sinister hand of big business preparing to lower the American worker's standard of living by the competition of cheap ape labor. Congress must act at once. The DUCK offers a twofold program: (1) Amendment of the immigration laws to exclude all foreign-born ape-laborers. (2) Immediate extension of the minimum wage law to apes in Interstate commerce. Telegraph, don't write, your congressman!

* * *

A third war will not decide who is right. But it surely will decide who will be left.

* * *

A Southerner was introducing his five sons to the local politician. "All five in favor of white supremacy I presume," said the politico.

"All except little John," answered the man. "The young brat learned to read."

write" requirements for the ballot, but there is little doubt that he was strongly aware of the tremendous effect the enfranchisement of several thousand Indian voters might have on the political structure of the state. And, apparently influenced by this consideration, Lockwood went thru 30 pages of legalese to the startling conclusion that the term "under guardianship" included all of the thousands of Arizona Reservation Indians.

Previous decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court had frequently referred to the Indians' status as that of "wards of the U.S.," and the relationship as "resembling guardianship," but no one prior to this time had suggested that the framers of Arizona's Constitution had in mind, when they wrote the traditional phrase "persons under guardianship," a class comprising tens of thousands of hard-working, able-bodied, self-supporting families.

Getting from this holding to slightly sounder logical ground, Lockwood pointed out that by Congressional Act, Indians were required to use the tribal and U.S. District Courts; that when a crime was committed on a reservation, the perpetrator was not subject to Arizona's, but only to Federal Criminal statutes. "Those who do not have to obey the law of this state, should not participate in making it," he declared.

Concluding, Justice Lockwood neatly passed the buck back to Congress: "So long as the Federal government insists that notwithstanding their citizenship, their responsibilities under our law differs from that of ordinary citizens . . . and that they are regulated by that government, by virtue of its guardianship, in any manner different from that which

may be used in the regulation of white citizens, they are not entitled to vote."

As might have been expected, other states were having the same problem; it is interesting to note that the Supreme Court of North Dakota passing on an almost identical constitutional provision, had taken a precisely contrary view: "The provision in the N. Dak. constitution as to persons "under guardianship" has no application whatever to the federal status of Indians."

This was exactly the conclusion the distinguished Chief Justice Ross reached in dissenting from the Lockwood opinion. The Indians said Ross, have been made full-fledged citizens by Act of Congress; to deny them the highest obligation of citizenship is to negate that act.

Many of those who have studied Indian problems feel it unfortunate that Ross' view did not prevail; perhaps, had it done so there would be no Navajo starvation today. These students feel that perhaps it is not too late to convince the Arizona Supreme Court that Ross was right.

Two decades have gone by since **Porter v Hall**; public attitudes toward the Indian have changed with his participation in the wartime activities of the country; time has replaced all members of the state's highest court. With these facts and the Ross dissent in mind, it would be hasty to say that **Porter v Hall** might not be overthrown on a new hearing.

This is the first step toward Indian self-sufficiency.

"No person shall be denied the right to vote by reason of race, creed, or previous condition of servitude"—Constitution of the United States of America, Amendment XV.

AVC Seeks Repeal Of T-Hartley Act

Intensive AVC action seeking repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act was promised by the National Planning Committee at its Philadelphia meeting.

Calling upon all chapters to implement the AVC position in opposition to the Act by actively working for repeal, the NPC termed its defeat essential "because of its fundamentally anti-democratic purpose."

"The AVC, by unanimous action of the 1947 convention, opposed passage of the Taft-Hartley Bill when it was before Congress last June," the NPC resolution stated. "Just as we believe that we should be citizens first, veterans second, so we believe that laws should be for all the people first, and special interests second. The Taft-Hartley law is class legislation, intended to weaken organized labor for the advantage of organized management."

The NPC offered full AVC cooperation to all labor in working for repeal.

AVC's opposition to the Taft-Hartley law was made clear at the June convention when wires were sent to all members of the House asking them to uphold the President's veto. The convention action was taken without a dissenting vote.

SKI CLUB GETS FIRST EQUIPMENT

Wildcat snow bunnies are not letting any grass grow under their feet these winter days. With snow already on Mt. Lemmon and many Ski trips in the offing the ski club started their snowball enthusiasm rolling this week by purchasing a considerable number of complete ski outfits at Pratt Bros., Sporting Goods, a local sporting goods store located at Broadway and Campbell.

Pratt Bros. have in stock both ladies' and mens' ski boots priced at \$11.85. They have a full line of ski clothes, skis and accessories.

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Rent Control Plot

While the country's attention is focused on the Marshall Plan and the over-all problem of inflation, the real estate lobby—the lobby which President Truman has called subversive—is preparing behind the scenes, to kill rent controls after next February.

Be prepared to hear all the old phony arguments. The same arguments which were used to kill OPA, and the housing controls under the Wyatt program. Be prepared to hear the real estate lobby label everyone who supports rent controls as a Communist or fellow-traveler. And don't be optimistic about Congress turning a deaf ear to the lobby. You may know that prices of food and other necessities skyrocketed after OPA was removed. You may know that the cost of housing has almost doubled without controls. But does Congress know?

Rent controls expire next February. You have very little time to let your Congressman know that you expect him to protect the tenants and not the profiteers.

YAQUI VILLAGE

(Continued from page 1)
the most substantial. There are 140 children in the Village public school, which has lately been enlarged to six grades. All of the young people speak English. Manual and household training is given at the Baptists' Community Center. The White Sisters teach catechism twice weekly at the Catholic chapel. Tuberculosis and other diseases are still frequent, and facilities for home care nil; but the County Medical Department holds clinic once a month. Two private physicians, Dr. Allen and Dr. Gatti make house calls. Twice a week a school nurse looks after the children. All of the latter are vaccinated. Although toilets are still Chick Sale style, City water serves the area, and all but one of the old wells are dry and abandoned. Probably material progress in Pascua Village received its greatest acceleration from the wartime allotments of the 137 young Yaqui men who served in the armed forces. Besides the new houses there are some fairly late model cars, shiny bicycles, and well-pressed woolen suits.

A report that closing of the city garbage plant to Yaqui foraging was occasioning starvation in Pascua Village caused the DUCK's investigation. The report seems exaggerated. Your correspondent found no starvation, no crisis except in several families where the father is dead. Mrs. Dolores Wright, Baptist mission worker at the Yaqui Community Center, said she thought the closing of the dump a benefit in preventing disease among the Indians. The Yaquis trouble is simply chronic poverty.

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COMP

(Continued from page 1)

The organization will be patterned after the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and will admit any person as member regardless of race, color or creed.

The movement is being spearheaded by Fr. John Doran, Rev. Peter Samano, Dr. Alfredo Vallez, Peru, and five UA students—Arnulfo Trejo, Martin Mazer, Ted Bueno, Robert Lopez and Alejandro R. Rocas, Manila. Trejo is president and Rev. Samano is vice-president of the group. Trejo, Bueno and Rocas are members of the AVC.

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AAUP

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dians of the interests of higher education and research in America; to promote a more general and methodical discussion of problems relating to education in institutions of higher learning; to create means for the authoritative expression of the public opinion of the body of the college and university teachers; to make collective action possible, and in general to maintain and advance the ideals and standards of the profession."

Records last year showed that the AAUP had 18,000 members in 670 accredited colleges and universities and 332 organized chapters.

Little was heard of the local chapter, however, until the last regular session of the legislature. At that time the AAUP came to life here and spearheaded a determined effort to convince the people of the State that the salary schedule of the faculty must be adjusted.

The campaign was not looked on with great favor by the university administration but the opposition resulted only in raising the local membership from 35 to 190. AAUP leaders spoke over the radio, addressed civic bodies and campaigned at the state capital. That there was an adjustment of salaries must be credited, at least in part, to these forthright activities.

AAUP activities at UA also served to awaken association members at Tempe and Flagstaff with the result that an executive committee was formed to which the three institutions now send representatives. Such problems as academic freedom, tenure, minimum salaries, and retirement benefits in Arizona are discussed by this body.

Far from creating discord between the administration and faculty as was predicted in some quarters last year, a vigorous AAUP on campus seems to have resulted in better understanding and more cordial relationship.

The first meeting of the year between an AAUP committee and President J. Byron McCormick was marked by an attitude of calm consideration on both sides of the table.

Under the Presidency of Dr. Neil R. Houghton, the AAUP holds regular meetings at which faculty members are free to present and discuss problems. The executive committee of the Tucson chapter acts only when it receives instructions from the membership.

The AAUP stands for an organized faculty voice on all problems which affect the advancement of the university and the preservation of its standards.

Reaction Vs. Liberalism

An item that should interest world-minded people is the spirit in which the Senate passed the bill for emergency funds to support the Marshall Plan. Two proposed amendments to that bill clearly illustrate opposite attitudes toward world affairs. Let's examine them briefly to see how they differ.

Spokesman for the first attitude was Senator Fulbright of Arkansas, who proposed an amendment stating that the emergency funds be clearly labeled a gift of the American people to the people of France, Italy and Austria. Now let's compare this attitude, this way of thinking, with another which was expressed by Senator Glen Taylor of Idaho and Claude Pepper of Florida. They proposed an amendment that called for funds to be distributed by the United Nations rather than the United States. The Senators were criticized for suggesting such a thing. One commentator, Mutual Network's Fulton Lewis, Jr., went so far as to say that in the Senate that day Claude Pepper and Glen Taylor had worked for a Communist cause.

But those who know the record of those two Senators are convinced that they are not in sympathy with Communism now working for a Communist cause. Those of us who heard Glen Taylor speak in Tucson several weeks ago cannot doubt the sincerity of his desire to strengthen the United Nations. Senator Taylor is convinced that if nations are to enjoy peace, there must be a world government with strength greater than any nation's. His proposal to give the United Nations added prestige by allowing

Legion Americanism

We see in the press that the American Legion is conducting classes for its members on un-Americanism. We are glad to hear this because from recent reports there are a number of Legion posts which need a rather basic course on the subject.

We hope that the speakers at the Legion classes impress on

it to distribute the funds was a courageous and unselfish gesture. For that gesture he was criticized.

Senator Pepper of Florida has often been accused of leaning far to the "left." It has been suggested on occasions that his attitude is very nearly un-American! But like Glen Taylor, he knows the necessity for something in the world larger than nationalism. Already these men have sworn allegiance to the cause of super-nationalism. They are men of convictions, and with courage of their convictions. It is a mistake to denounce them.

It is also a mistake to denounce those whose views differ from our own. It is wrong to say, you are with us or against us—we are right, you must be wrong. That is a way of thinking that leads to fanaticism and hate. And with fanaticism comes intolerance and, finally, sanctioned violation of the individual's freedom of thought and expression.

A great many people of America take issue with Fulton Lewis, Jr.'s interpretation of the Senators' motives. A great many Americans are proud of these two men. They believe them to be men of vision—that perhaps is their heresy, and for that they are to be criticized.

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their pupils that seizing microphones at radio debates by storm-trooper methods is not precisely in the best American tradition. We hope that this is particularly emphasized to the District of Columbia Legionnaires who astonished an audience at a recent radio forum with just this action.

We also think that the Legion's Americanism tutors might point out that the action of a group of California Legionnaires in invading a meeting of a Democratic club and ordering it to disperse illustrates a rather perverse idea of American ideals.

Wire dispatches of the California incident are astounding. They quote officials of the La Crescenta-La Canada Democratic Club as saying that a band of 15 to 20 men "wearing Legion hats," marched into their meeting, seized the speaker's chair, and ordered the meeting to disperse in ten minutes.

When one of the members of the club protested "a short man grabbed him, pushed him against the wall and told him to shut up."

The speaker then introduced his fellow veterans of World War I and II, saying they were members of the Americanism Committee for Community Betterment.

The Army Times quoted a Washington spokesman for the national Legion as saying that while the Legion constitutionally and by tradition subscribes to law and order, the California incident was purely a local matter and not in the jurisdiction of the national office.

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