

The Ruptured Duck

Campus Chapter American Veterans Committee

VOL. 1, No. 10

TO ACHIEVE A MORE DEMOCRATIC AND PROSPEROUS AMERICA

OCTOBER 25, 1947

AVC Challenges Report of Star

Housing Construction Inadequate

What is the housing situation in Tucson? Is present construction adequate? Has private enterprise done a satisfactory job?

A glowing editorial of the Daily Star two weeks ago, based on a Chamber of Commerce handout, answered all of these questions with a strong affirmative. The editorial gave private enterprise a thumping whack on the back for a "stupendous job," and sounded a general call to rejoicing. Special mention was also given to those "sturdy individuals" who have built their own homes (often in sheer desperation, the Star failed to add.)

On the invitation of the Star, a DUCK reporter took a "little tour" around Tucson to have his arguments for government housing exploded. He returned with these facts and conclusions:

1) a drive out Speedway, Broadway, and on Highway 89 convinced the reporter that the large contractors, Mr. Sundt and his tribe, are still putting their major effort into "big money" commercial construction: business buildings, motor courts, and apartment dwellings are the main projects in the city.

2) home building by private contractors is booming—in the \$12,000 and up fields. There have been no large-scale low cost veterans housing projects attempted, with the exception of the Tucson Heights effort, which was constructed while building controls were still on by public-minded citizens. The small private contractors are most active in the restricted, new subdivisions. A builders' profit on a \$12,000 home is greater than the profit on a \$6,000 one!

3) most of the homes being thrown-up for veterans and low-income people are jerry-built by the people themselves, and their friends. These people, whose incomes are less than \$3,000, cannot get loans sufficiently large to lure the licensed contractors. Their structures are semi-temporary in many instances, unsatisfactory in most.

4) The best housing project in the city—"best" in the sense that

A NOTE TO OUR READERS

The Ruptured Duck is faced with a minor crisis. We have been publishing under a small deficit, and the executive committee of the chapter has advised us that the chapter can no longer assume this deficit.

The life of the DUCK rests in the hands of its friends. A few small contributions will achieve the necessary transfusion.

See any member of AVC, or mail contributions to Box 4658, Univ. Station.

the benefit to veterans has been greatest—is the Polo Village venture. Rentals: \$24 per month. This project is government housing pure and simple.

The conclusions of the DUCK are that private enterprise has done nothing to relieve the housing shortage where veterans and low-income persons are concerned. These people are still gripped tightly in a vise between exorbitant rentals and building costs that are out of reach. It is interesting to note that none other than Senator Taft has arrived at the same conclusion after surveying the national picture!

The measure of our progress in providing housing is not the number of building permits issued, the yardstick of the Star. Stores, auto courts and swank apartment houses somehow do not lengthen the list of Tucson homeowners. The trailer camps and the mad scramble of renters give the lie to the Star. A community in a democracy is healthy when most of its homes are owned by their occupants. Homes for these little families will not be erected until the government intervenes on their behalf.

If the editors of the Star are convinced that housing is adequate for Tucson's marginal families, that conviction has not come from any actual survey of the building industry. The Tucson slums, as sordid as any in the nation, are less than five blocks from the Star's editorial rooms. Until decent living quarters are provided for all there is little cause for back-slapping. Pride in the performance of builders up till now is a product of sheer blindness—or a callous piece of hypocrisy.

Since the shooting war ended it has been the view of the AVC that unless the government entered the housing field, and controlled building materials, the

STUDENTS AND PARENTS TAXED BY UNIVERSITY

Excessive charges has made U of A "Country Club School"

Duck Would Draft Anna Roosevelt

A good dozen announced and unannounced would-be successors of Sidney P. Osborn as Arizona's governor are already jockeying for position in next year's campaign. For the past seven years Arizona has had a governor who, to quote John Gunther in his recent book *Inside America*, is "one of the best governors in the whole country".

Since the death of Senator H. H. d'Autremont, no man of Osborn's stature or sympathies has been mentioned as a possible candidate. Some aspirants fail to qualify as leaders: some are demagogues; some lack the high integrity the office demands; others are no more than disguised Republicans who hope to remake the Democratic party in their own likeness.

As yet no potential candidate has been mentioned who might command the support of the Osborn Democrats. There are indications that the progressive Democrats of the state will seek to draft some person capable of keeping the Osborn banners flying. The Ruptured Duck advises the "drafters" to weigh carefully the qualifications of a woman—Anna Roosevelt Boettiger.

Readers of the ARIZONA TIMES know that the Boettigers are already well acquainted with Arizona problems and politics. The TIMES is the only daily in the state which stands foursquare behind the Democratic party. Nor is Mrs. Boettiger an inexperienced politician. She worked for many years at the side of her father.

A woman governor? A Roosevelt in the Statehouse? . . . Why not?

veteran would be left out. (If the Star wants to label government housing "a socialistic scheme", it can argue with Senator Taft, one of the sponsors of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill.) The top priority on the AVC's pro-

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There are many types of taxes. Strictly speaking, an individual pays a "tax" any time he is asked (or forced) to contribute money to any public purpose. The University's 1400 dormitory men and women, and their older brothers and sisters, have been substantial Arizona taxpayers for years.

It is no secret to those familiar with Arizona's educational picture that in normal times a few of the state's families in the lower income brackets can afford schooling at the state university. Parents outside the Tucson area who want a college education for their children are forced to send them to the state colleges at Tempe and Flagstaff, where students' living costs have been at a consistent and commendable minimum.

Graduates and students of AU have often wondered just why it is that the cost of campus living should, in both normal and inflationary periods, be nearly twice as high in Tucson as in Tempe and Flagstaff—particularly when all three institutions have been dependent on the same legislature (and more recently the same board of regents.)

Unfortunately neither an answer, nor a solution, is easy to find, for the causes and cures lie deep in the currents of state politics and educational policy. While the responsibility for correction is clear, it would be unfair and completely inaccurate to lay all the blame at the door of the present administration, regents, or legislature. And there is nothing constructive in looking backward for possible scapegoats, unless it is, as in this case, essential to an understanding of present day conditions.

Arizona has had gifted and public-spirited legislators; but unfortunately, the balance of power in the biennial conventions at the statehouse has been usually vested in the politically-potent cattle-business block. (One wiseacre of Arizona politics has jocularly proposed a constitutional amendment requiring owner-

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The RUPTURED DUCK

Published twice each month by the American Veterans Committee, 125 West Congress, 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 Problem of Survival

It took that penetrating modern mind, Bertrand Russell, to remind the United Nations Organization and the people of the world the folly of preoccupying itself with Palestine, Greece and the Balkans when the control of atomic energy is still unplanned and unagreed on. Russell called that preoccupation "an exquisite absurdity." Assuredly, the problem of Palestine, for example, is not to be belittled: no human strife and suffering is. But it is infinitesimal in its potential for trouble when compared with the freely-predicted atomic war.

Probably those Americans and Russians who look upon another war as certain—and more, welcome—think of that conflict in terms of brilliant land-air campaigns led by super-efficient Pattons and Zhukovs. Hiroshima and Nagasaki hold no lesson for them. They remind us that gunpowder was once considered terrible beyond contemplation, and assure their fellows, like Dickens' Mr. Micawber, that "something is bound to turn up" which will save civilization, as it has always been saved.

These latter-day ostriches forget that the effect of gunpowder and those of radioactive waves on living things are vastly different. They ignore the lesson of history that exits from human impasses are found by searching, not by chance. They ignore the revolution of scientific thought brought about by atomic fission, and they have made no attempt to understand the revolution of political thinking which alone can prevent the thousand Hiroshimas which await birth.

The frightened men of America today are not the politicians, the Generals, or the glib commentators. The fearful men are the scientists who split the atom. Only the men of science, it seems, dare tell the people of the lurking terror behind the veil of war. They alone, at present, seem to have the imagination required to leap the chasm between the world of yesterday and the overwhelming physical realities discovered during the last five years. (It is but one indication of the blindness of the times when an observer as experienced as Mr. Mathews returns from Europe to talk incredibly of the strategic importance of Africa) To the layman, the foot soldier is still supreme, and war is still as glorious as it is terrible. Helpless before this human unwillingness-to-believe, the scientist laughs the hollow, insane laughter of a prophet who knows the day for destruction has been set but can get no hearers.

The issue today is not, "Who will win the next war?" The issue is, "Will enough people survive another war to make civilization as we know it possible?"

All the little nations and little people of the world—who, everyone agrees, do not want war—should insist that international control of the atom be accomplished NOW. If the US and the USSR cannot decide on the immediate terms of control, let the small nations decide the terms, and let them

DUCK SOUP

DUCK readers who recall last Spring's piece on the place of the negro athlete in Arizona sports, may be interested in a recent student body decision at San Diego State College, long a successful pioneer in race relations on the playing field.

The Student Senate at San Diego has directed the graduate manager to insert in all contracts for intercollegiate games the following provision: "In the event that the teams of the respective colleges are not accepted as a unit in all respects, regardless of race, creed, or color, either college may void this contract."

Seems Mike Casteel has finally "discovered" our boy Freddie Enke. Casteel's two jinxes last year (we got the information from a Towncat friend!) were injuries and inexperience. We could never quite connect Enke up with either. True, Pollard was hurt, but Mike seemed so preoccupied lamenting his loss he apparently didn't notice he had Enke on his roster until the team was two touchdowns behind. Enke, everyone was told, was an inexperienced "freshman". He played out a service-season with the undefeated Norman Navy Zoomers—an outfit composed mostly of professional gridlers—but then, he was "inexperienced" in college play after all!

If the Wildcat will allow an old critic, the Ruptured Duck has a word of praise for the campus weekly. The 'Cat has improved journalistically in the past year under the guidance of Professor Martin and Editor Gibbs. This fall as well, the student organ has shown an unexpected maturity, and, yes, a little courage too! The leading articles of Geist have been excellent reporting of issues that could easily have been side-stepped. With a little more effort by the Wildcat, the Duck will be out of a job. Keep pitchin', kids!

The dearth of good movies has made Tucson a sort of cultural dust bowl. Those who find the repetitions of "Bing and Barry together again" stale, who have reached the saturation point where R. Hayworth and B. Grable are concerned, or who have supped full of the "tough guyism" of Bogart and Powell, are desperately thirsty. We've long wondered at the lack of Tucson showings of the first-rate British output: We've seen "Odd Man Out" and "Henry V" elsewhere, and each has more compelling reality and movie making excellence than MGM musters during a dozen of its "great" films. "Brief Encounter" and "This Happy Breed" are two other British offerings that would provide relief from the formula pieces of the West Coast industry. It was typical of Tucson's exhibitions that "Open City," an Italian movie of unmatched grip and poignance, played for three days at a second-run theatre, and was publicized as a sex show. The wages of commercialism. . . .

We followed the Bob Taft's bullpen warmup in the West with fascination. The good senator absolved himself of all blame for the removal of price controls, denied he had anything to do with the death of the Wyatt housing program, and generally disclaimed responsibility for any of the ills (or bills) under which the country is functioning. We were sitting on the edge of our seats waiting for him to insist he had nothing to do with Taft-Hartley Bill when, alas, his tour ended.

All this Co-op talk raises the question: Why doesn't the faculty get a salary raise via the cooperative idea? The answer: too much opposition by school officials and regents, too little pressure from too few profs. If the U. of A. faculty wasn't loaded down with kow-towers something would have been done in this direction long ago.

apply all the moral pressure needed to get an acceptance. This one step might be the beacon light that would lead the way out of the present disintegrating chaos of international relations.

The alternative is doom. Ask the scientist.

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Housing

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gram of action for the past two years has been the W-E-T Bill. At each session of Congress it has unsuccessfully urged its passage.

Two weeks ago the VFW announced a belated all-out campaign for W-E-T. The Legion and the VFW might have turned the tide in favor of the Bill 18 months ago. Maybe it is too late now? At any rate, the AVC is pleased to work in the same ranks with the VFW.

At the Legion convention a year ago the delegates voted for the W-E-T Bill. The pro-big-business kingmakers of the Legion, who opposed the bill, announced after the convention that W-E-T had not been endorsed after all. Democratically, they explained to the rank and file that if all the delegates had been on the floor when the vote was taken the result would have been different. Who knows, perhaps next year the "enlisted men" of the Legion will assert their will, and all the veterans organizations can work together for low-cost housing.

In the meantime the AVC and the VFW will continue the fight.

Taxes

(Continued from page 1)

ship of at least 100 livestock as a prerequisite for a senate seat).

UA's Board of Regents likewise have had men of vision, but again, too often the same business-cattle interests have predominated. The combined result has often been that the University has been operated like a big business (or a big ranch). The only dissenters to these policies have been the sincere educators who have wished to place education first and business second. Appropriations for the state's biggest school have always been passed in a spirit of "business-minded economy," and school executives have often been chosen more for their abilities as businessmen than as educators.

The building program of the last two decades is the best illustration of the tax-the-students fiscal policies of the legislature and regents. Most students would be surprised, and out-of-state legislators shocked, to know that a fast-growing state university did not get a single penny for new construction during the period 1928-1946. True, buildings were erected: two new men's and three new women's dorms, a chemistry-physics building, the Humanities structure, an infirmary, a women's building, and a college of mines laboratory were constructed.

Yet with the exception of the Mines building (given the school by its most ardent supporter and undergraduate whipping boy, Phelps Dodge Co.) each of these new structures was built either (1) by the New Deal's WPA-PWA, or (2) by issuance of self-

liquidating bonds. These bonds are still being paid off, and will be for decades to come, though it's not quite as bad as one staff member's: "There's a mortgage on everything but the flagpole."

Much of the physical plant of the University has not been provided by the state. The students and their parents have in substantial degree built it themselves by a grandiose easy-payment plan. Oddly enough, neither Flagstaff nor Tempe Colleges have constructed through the bond-issuance plan. The legislature has usually made outright cash grants for building purposes—the practice in most forward looking states. Thus these schools have been able to establish dorm rentals to cover only routine upkeep, with a handsome surplus available to subsidize the college dining hall. This combination has made board-room at \$42.50 per month an attraction that most of Arizona's students from low-income families have had to accept.

Such has not been the case at Tucson. UA rentals are based on meeting the retirement payments on bonds not only for dorms, but for general campus buildings as well. Old students at UA were not surprised when the last legislature voted, in its usual generous fashion, to authorize the issuance of another \$1,000,000 of bonds to build two new women's dormitories. Apparently advocates of the let - the - students pay - for-it plan are still in the saddle! (The bond-issuance device has been used so often by the legislature that when a bond bill for financing the proposed student union building came onto the floor of the House last March, Rep. Forbes of Pima County arose to protest that the impositions on the faculty and students at the University had become "intolerably disgraceful".)

All this may well explain why UA dorm rentals have slowly climbed through the years, and why there has been no surplus at all to devote to dining hall or other worthwhile student purposes.

Normally UA has always welcomed and sought the enrollment of out-of-state students whose \$150 tuition per semester helps to cram the hungry maw of bond-retirement. The new U president, J. Byron McCormick, explained publicly last summer that it cost only \$90 per semester for the education of these students, making a clear profit of \$60 for the school—a justifiable levy on students whose parents do not share the general Arizona tax burden.

A state university should be a place where any young man of ambition and intelligence can get a first-rate education at a moderate cost. The entire population has an important stake in maintaining a common source of growth and leadership in the arts, sciences and professions. Our system of higher education is not "free" when parents whose

yearly incomes are less than \$3,000 cannot afford to enlist their children at its institutions.

Unless the present trend is reversed, UA will become a "country-club school" for the children of upper-income groups. But such a reversal will require a realization by present-day legislators and regents that a democratic University is not only a business, but a workshop of scientific progress and intellectual growth for the entire state as well.

A new attitude would lead to constructive action in the form of a sizeable cash appropriation now which would take the load off the backs of the students. The University should be placed in a status relative to that of its sister institutions in Arizona and elsewhere.

And finally, until the University Dining Hall can be organized to feed students at somewhere near the reasonable costs of other southwest schools, the state should be willing and eager to subsidize it, as part of the burden of Arizona's stake in free education.

AVC Organizes Campus Chapter

At its October 14 meeting, the Tucson chapter of the AVC voted unanimously to constitute two chapters in Tucson, a town chapter and a university chapter. Previously college students and permanent Tucson residents worked through a single chapter which met downtown at the YMCA. The purpose of the expansion was to allow the two groups to concentrate more attention on a limited number of objectives. The new university chapter, which will not seek official standing on the campus at present, has elected officers and intends to participate actively in campus-veteran affairs. The town group will be spearheaded by an informal organizing committee headed by Irving Rubinstein and Ted Berlin.

Elected chairman of the new chapter was Richard (Dick) Greer attended the 2nd annual AVC convention at Milwaukee last June as the elected delegate of his chapter. He is a first year law student at the U of A.

Vice-chairman of the campus group is Alex Rocas, a journalism student whose short stories have appeared in the Arizona Quarterly and elsewhere. Rocas' home is in Manila, where his family publishes several newspapers. He will return to the Philippines after graduation.

Chosen as secretary was Lawrence Davis of Tucson. Presently enrolled in the law school, Davis is a graduate of Harvard where he majored in English.

Treasurer of the organization is Stewart Udall, one of the charter members of AVC in Tucson. Udall is a law student also.

Students Vs. Administration

Recent events have by necessity removed the heavy hand of the school administration, long the directing force in student affairs, closer to the administrative vest. Traditionally, the board controlling student business has been composed of teen-age students and adult faculty members. Quite understandably, the voices of the experienced faculty people have carried the most weight, and have customarily prevailed.

Recently, the students on the board have themselves represented an adult viewpoint—a viewpoint sympathetic to the veterans and their problems, concerned with placing student desires first. Hence the open clash of opinion on the co-op loan proposal. The Faculty officers (McKale and Tribolet) opposed the loan for its unwisdom as a business proposition. (It was an interesting sidelight that the alumni member, Mr. Stofft, a veteran who is a prominent downtown businessman, voted with the student bloc.) The students disagreed, and the issue was joined. When the officials were outvoted, they refused to accept the vote and retreated to their next line of defense—the loan itself was illegal.

The latter contention involved an amazing inconsistency. Comptroller Anderson and Pres. Atkinson asked and received loans totaling \$16,000 from the students for "wise purposes" last school year. Months later Anderson and Pres. McCormick, shielded the ambiguous advisory opinion of the Attorney General, were in the position of saying "Yes" and "No" at the same time: if the administration wished a loan from the student body the student constitution was silent on the subject of the power to loan monies; but contrariwise, if the students desired to make a loan to a worthy student project, the Constitution suddenly forbade such action.

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Misuse of Funds By U of A Charged

No student at the University of Arizona found it necessary to read of the record enrollment this year. The long lines at registration, the number of pupils per professor ratio in classes, and the bulging classrooms told him the story long before the registrar added his official numbers. The newspapers said that the new record was 5,132, about double the 1944 figure, and far above anything that was planned for the present facilities. Some said it was wonderful that so many wanted a college education, others that they were glad to see the university growing. But along with this paralleled growth came many problems which the university and the state must face squarely.

No one on campus asked whether the caliber of instruction was better; no one asked whether there was more or less intellectual fermentation in the larger classes, or whether classroom student participation and student-teacher relationships were improved. Everyone took it for granted that a BIGGER school was of course a BETTER one.

The university is a state institution and is provided primarily for the use of residents of the state. There is little doubt that the people of the state want to see the university grow into one of the finest institutions of its kind in the west. Thus we have the situation: a state university growing to a size undreamed of ten years ago, and a people 100 percent behind such a growth, and yet a state legislature unwilling to provide the needed facilities and instruction for the swelled enrollment.

Theoretically, at least, a board of regents is a group of public-spirited citizens whose main concern is to inform the legislature and the people of the problems and needs of the universities and colleges of the state. As such, it would seem that the board's primary interest would be to fight the university's battle in the legislature. But such is not the case in Arizona. The regents apparently take the attitude that they should first keep expenses to a minimum, regardless of the consequences to the university and its standing among the universities of the nation, and most of all, its benefit to the students.

Each year the school receives over \$900,000 in tuition payments from the 3,000 plus G.I.'s and out-of-state students. Another source of income, dorm rentals, nets the university well over \$100,000. These two sums almost match the legislative appropriation for the same school year—\$1,250,000. Too, it should be noted that the 1947-48 appropriation (for 5,132

students) was approximately the same as the 1944-45 appropriation (for a student body of 2,500).

In fairness it should be explained that the \$150 per semester for G.I.'s is not a local innovation, but a nation-wide policy of the Veterans' Administration designed to give government assistance to the schools in their vet-crammed period. Apparently the regents and school officials feel this generous grant should be used to pay the ordinary running expenses of the school, and to relieve the Arizona taxpayer. There is no evidence to show the veterans that the school is taking advantage of this legacy by providing them with increased facilities and better instruction. The federal government intended that the GI Bill be used to give these men and women the best education that could be provided. The Arizona reply is: we'll keep expenses down, and give them the bare essentials.

What, then, is the answer to these problems? An ever larger enrollment? Hardly. If the students and faculty really are interested in improving the university, they will press for an appropriation consistent with the size of the school. They will demand that the Board of Regents go all out to see that the quality of the university is commensurate with its enrollment and its potentialities.

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AVC Price Action

AVC chapters are making another great fight for realistic action in the price crisis. The stakes in the price fight are so high that public opinion in the nation is swinging in favor of an all-out effort to end the price anarchy which threatens not only the continued prosperity of the United States but the basic welfare of the entire world.

AVC has pledged full cooperation in the drive to conserve food. Chapters have been urged to inaugurate community campaigns to cut consumption of such luxury items as liquor and pastry and thus to conserve scarce grain supplies. But although such voluntary conservation action may help it does not promise any stable solution to overall price problem. AVC believes that as a basic step the Second War Powers Act should be reinstated. This act would give the President power to allocate scarce materials in such a way as to ease inflationary pressures and return to rationing, where necessary.

The issue is, of course, of concern to every citizen. But it is additionally important to veterans who are being particularly hard-hit by the high cost of living because of generally low incomes. Veterans who are trying to exist on college campuses on subsistence allowances and veterans whose income is limited to disability pensions are being acutely squeezed. Further, if the boom bust cycle develops into a recession veterans, who have less seniority generally, will be among the first to be laid off.

Ripley's Corner

AP Dispatch, Washington, D. C., October 12: The National Association of Real Estate Boards (who castrated rent control last June) announced that "a total wiping out of rent controls next Spring is the next imperative step to lick completely the housing shortage?"

What Price Food?

The New York Times reports that "food prices have been running away from government statisticians. By the time their charts and indices appear they are already far out of date."

But housewives last week had only to look at their shopping lists. The following table shows the spectacular rise in New York City retail food prices in the past year:

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