Reagan Denies Reported Request For ‘Punishment’ of Columnist

By United Press International
WASHINGTON - Nancy Reagan was "available" to talk to you and have you open to the conversation, a White House spokesman said yesterday, amid mixed reviews of the upcoming Pardon and Budget Advisory Committee's report on budget cuts. (Continued on page 11)

UA Urges Delay In Revision Of Code

By ROBERT WOJTOWICZ
The Undergraduate Assembly has asked students to delay any further revisions to the Student Code until the next semester.

The letter also said the committee members, who were preparing for final examinations and commencement ceremonies, would not consider any further changes to the code at this time. The letter was drafted by the committee and signed by the Student Assembly Parliamentarians.

The Undergraduate Assembly has requested that the Student Code be delayed until the fall semester, according to the letter. The letter states that the Student Assembly will not consider any changes to the Student Code until the fall semester.

The letter also said the committee members were prepared to discuss any further changes to the code at the fall meeting, but the Student Assembly Parliamentarians stated that they would not consider any changes to the Student Code until the fall semester.
Student Ratio on Budget Panel—

"The new document only states what was already in the budget the administrators were working with," said Susan Miller, the public relations director at the Student Budget Committee. "We are trying to show the budget that was approved by the board of trustees last year and the current fiscal year's budget, which includes the 10 percent increase in student fees."

Miller said the panel is trying to educate the public on the current state of the budget and the changes that have been made since the last fiscal year. "We want to make sure that the community is aware of the changes that have been made and the steps that have been taken to improve the budget," she said.

Miller added that the panel is working with administrators to ensure that the budget is balanced and that the university is operating within its means.

"We want to make sure that the university is operating within its means and not overspending," she said. "We want to make sure that the university is running efficiently and that the students are getting the best education possible."
Sutton Discovers Career Options

Three armed robberies and a series of burglaries occurred this weekend at University-owned residences, according to University Detective Barbara Cassel.

Students Robbed Over Weekend

A student was approached by a male who asked him for the time. Cassel explained, "I was counting from 10 to 50 but it was not clear what he meant."

The student gave the male his wallet and a gun. Cassel said the two males allegedly asked the student for his money, and he gave it to them.

Hickory Gymnasium was broken into this weekend, and the vending machines in the basement were broken into. "I don't know how much money was taken. The police believe entrance was gained through a side window panel over the front door, which was found forced open," Cassel said.

Three rooms in King's Court were burglarized over the weekend. Various amounts of cash were stolen from students.

Cassel said all the cases are under investigation by University detectives.

Life at Law School

As a sophomore at the University, Sutton decided to work with a television production. I went with her to the University Detective Barbara Cassel explained, "and a few minutes later, the same man approached him and Delancey streets on Saturday, when a student was approached by two males, and drawn an object that he could not identify as either a knife or a gun."

The second robbery occurred Saturday night. When a student was approached by two males, and drawn an object that he could not identify as either a knife or a gun."

Sutton, a black woman, has found that law school has not always had a positive impact on minorities. "As I go up the educational ladder, I find it disappointing that the number of minorities gets smaller," she said. "I hope the situation will improve."

The former Onyx and Sphinx Society member said she followed. "I find the study of law is not necessarily related to the realities of life," she said, adding, "Law does not always have a positive impact on minorities."

Sutton said it is surprising to study laws which are not followed. "I find the study of law is not necessarily related to the realities of life," she said, adding, "Law does not always have a positive impact on minorities."

"I still go to school, take exams and study," she said. "I was not in the hands of the producers, I decided to learn something. I don't know anything more about you, You have a I'll.I) in your head, or follow that guru, Maybe it can I read this book, or follow"

The continuing saga of The Unforgettable "Bulls"

The Unforgettable "Bulls"

Hanni-Bull

Hanni-Bull took the Bull by the horns and set on an army of elephants across the Alps. But once he got there, he ran by the bull by the leg. Because anyone who ever tried to lead an army of elephants anywhere in Europe has Hanni-Bull worked up a treated treat. The wind took a bunch of Bull to conquer.

The Last Issue of The Daily Pennsylvania will be published Friday, April 24

Advertising Deadline: 3:00 P.M., TOMORROW, April 22

Graduation Issue May 15
Summer Issue July 1
Ad deadline for both issues is May 8, 5:00 p.m.
The Parole Evidence Rule states that prior to the lease's signing, any agreements, oral or written, that are dependent upon fulfillment of the lease are considered the final agreement reached. The tenant can sue for double damages. If the landlord does not repair the damage, the tenant can sue for the money paid to the landlord.
The quickest way to get emergency money.

An emergency stop for repairs can wipe out even the best-behaved traveler.

1. Call home. Report the situation, and tell the folks they can get emergency money.

2. Ask them to call Western Union's Visa Card Money Order. They can make a payment for you at any bank.

3. Pick up your money—usually within two hours—at the local Western Union office, or your agent nearest you.

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?

An Expandable Idea?
Lindback Award Winners Named

In DOUGLAS FREEMAN

The Lindback Awards for Distinguished Contributions presented to eight faculty members recognize their lifetime contributions to teaching, research, and service.

"These people are the best we have to offer," said Freeman, and before announcing the awards in Van Pelt Library's Rack Room, "That's the first really great piece of advice I'm giving them."

"People people don't tend to care, and they don't have the right to care with a great person," added Freeman.

This year's winners include: Sociology Associate Professor Shuster, Religious Studies Professor Adler, Biology Professor Schonberg, History Professor Haines, Physiology Professor Pfefferkorn, Biochemistry Professor Pfefferkorn, Pediatrics Professor Vange, and Pediatrics Professor Yavitz.

It's nice to know that there are some students and some colleagues who think of us in this way," said Adler. "It's a wonderful way to celebrate the year that we've been here at UPenn, and that we can try to influence every student who comes through the earth." He added, "It's in keeping, that in teaching, she has been such a great role model to the rest of us."

The awards committee, made up of faculty members from eight academic departments, began the nominations process for the eight faculty members, eight faculty members, eight faculty members, eight faculty members, eight faculty members, eight faculty members, eight faculty members, eight faculty members. "It was a wonderful idea, and I'm very happy to see it come true," said Freeman.

"It's a wonderful idea," added Freeman. "It's a wonderful idea, and I'm very happy to see it come true."
New Jersey

(Continued from page 5)

The team of Brian Estes, Steve Stover, Bill Ball, Wally Kirkland, and Jim Hagan were the ranking1 runners. Waddington is the first to finish the last nine miles. From that point, Blair said they were "looking for a good 10-mile race." Those

TRENCHER, who won the javelin and missed the 1,500-meter relay by a head for second place, was second in the mile. "I'm glad I didn't have to run in the worst conditions," Blair said. "It was just a tough day for runners today."

The season begins for the Quakers today at Princeton in the Ivy League Championship. Blair is sure the team will do their best. "I think we have a good chance for second place."

In the first Harvard game, the Quakers were up 4-3 going into the ninth inning before losing to the Crimson. In the second game, they lost 3-0. "I think we have a good chance for second place this year," Blair said. "We have a good team and we're ready to go."
**New Jersey Connection**

**Again Comes To Relays**

By TONEY DRESDEN

Unless you've been keeping yourself in the corner of the Van Pelt Library for the last three weeks, you've missed the 87th annual Penn Relays get up full swing. Three weeks ago, F&MA's most successful outdoor track team took a full day to begin the season.

They'll come on from over New York, South East, and West. They'll come from your urban centers and from small home towns. They'll come from many places, but there's one thing they all have in common: They're trying to come up empty when tournament bids have been awarded. The Quakers realize that they may play in the three man's hand, and while he may play the three man's hand, and while he may pull away the big winner, they competed in the Rutgers Relay the last week. So far, things have been going well. Almost every athlete has been a scorer and offensive leader, knows the importance of the game, and has performed with great passion.

In conditions that head coach Fred Meyerhoff decided would be the best for the Relays, the Quaker varsity eight was in the lead. The Hoyas placed second in the 1500-relay, and the sprint and field events, won by the Hoyas, were featured races to a determined Yale crew. The losses have been just about as difficult. Leonard called "horrendous" the varsity's performance in the mile, the result was that for an eighth of a mile, the Quaker varsity eight was 20th. At this point, neither the bow man nor the stroke man know how to row very competitively.

The Hoyas must battle the Hoyas, who have won the last two national championships. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively. They'll come on from the top track schools in America. They've proven that they can row very competitively.
The Refugees:

A worsening situation has residents angry and embittered

By Donald Watnick

In Walnut Hill, a few blocks off-campus, people are angry. Similar sentiments are prevalent in nearby Spruce Hill. The problem stems from the "new kids on the block" - Southeast Asian refugees who started flooding the area three years ago following the collapse of the Cambodian and Vietnamese governments.

Community groups say they find the current situation surrounding the three-year assimilation of the refugees so unacceptable that they will take some form of "direct action" if the problems are not resolved in the near future. They point to trash in the streets, skyrocketing rents, cultural differences, and the displacement of long-time residents. They believe the situation is out of control and fear potential violence this summer.

The problems are myriad. Some neighborhood people are upset because they feel their community has been unfairly singled out as an area to locate refugees. (Approximately two-thirds of the 6000 refugees settled in Philadelphia were placed in the immediate area.) Walnut Hill and Spruce Hill residents are distressed because the social service agencies have not bothered to take the interests of the permanent community members into consideration. Many people hold the agencies directly responsible for the inability of the refugees to conform to the customs and the norms of the city.

Local residents also say that the influx of refugees has forced long-time residents to abandon their homes. They say landlords have exploited the newcomers, often at the expense of members of the community.

The results have been increased racial tension and a potentially explosive atmosphere. At the center of the anger, ironically enough, are the refugees: non-English speaking, unemployed, and most of all, confused.

The residents of Sansom Street's 4400 block are accustomed to the unpredictable eccentricities of life in West Philadelphia. Over the years they have learned to cope with students, youth gangs, crime, unsafe streets, and corrupt landlords. For some of the younger people, looking for an inexpensive, spacious home, Sansom Street was nevertheless an ideal place to settle.

With this in mind, Sally Persing purchased a house on the 4400 block of Sansom Street almost five years ago. In subsequent years, she and her husband, and his brother and his wife with whom they share the house, learned to live with many of the nuances of West Philly life. But today they are facing a problem they do not want to accept as another inconvenience: their street is continually littered with garbage.

By 1976, most students had moved off the Persing's block after experiencing a taste of the landlord's notoriously poor service. Thereafter, a number of the houses were left vacant until the government began to admit large numbers of Asian refugees into the country beginning in 1978.

"One morning the street was empty, and the next day it was full," Sally Persing says. "We woke up one morning and there were 400 more people on the block," adds her sister-in-law Nora.

Currently, the Persings say their block is one of the most densely populated of Southeast Asian refugees in the area. Of the 46 row houses on the block, 20 are occupied by as many as three large families each. Garbage has become a fixture on this block, according to the Persings and other neighbors, because the refugees throw their trash out the window. Moreover, since the refugees speak little English, it has been almost impossible to explain the rules of trash disposal to them. The Persings blame the social service agencies for these conditions. "We are saying that the agencies have certain responsibilities that they are not living up to," Sally Persing says, adding that "we don't see any evidence they are trying."

The agencies involved in locating refugees in Philadelphia are the Nationalities Service Center, the Catholic Social Services, the World Church Association, and the Lutheran Church. Of these, NSC is the largest and has become the target of most criticism.

Despite the agencies' efforts, garbage remains sprawled over the streets and sidewalks. Residents say they face a second hot and sticky summer that will be aggravated by all the dirt. Talking has failed to accomplish anything, they claim, charging the agencies, particularly the NSC, with refusing to make changes.

The Persings fear that if the agencies fail to act soon, the community will panic. "We want to know we are not going to have to have rat control and wear gas masks this summer," says Nora Persing.

NSC Director Michael Blum, who is in charge of the largest of the volunteer organizations which relocate refugees, claims that the agencies have made a concerted effort to remedy the problems on Sansom Street. He says the agencies and the refugees recently participated in a campaign to clean up the block. The problem, according to the NSC, is exaggerated.

"I don't think the refugees are the only people dumping garbage in the streets," Blum says, maintaining that the people who complain do not necessarily speak for everyone in the neighborhood.

Walnut Hill is a predominantly black community nestled between Market Street and Pine Street, which stretches from 46th Street to 52nd Street. To the people who live in this neighborhood, control over...
what goes on in their surroundings is crucial. And many of these residents feel they’ve lost it. Neighborhood groups claim that the refugees were placed in their communities without prior consultation. New and old residents, who saw buying apartments in the University City area as a personal as well as monetary investment, believe they are entitled to be involved in decisions made in their community. As they see it, they are not.

Gladys Williams, who is active in the Walnut Hill Association, says, ‘‘We think it’s not that hard to do anything to other people coming into the neighborhood — that there are already enough here.’’

Association President Dan Lyons now talks about “taking direct action’’ to demonstrate the community’s displeasure with the present situation. He is angry because he feels the agencies are placing more people in the neighborhood than it is capable of sustaining. By his informal estimate, 200 community families have been displaced.

The landlords, according to Lyons, are pricing older residents out of the market and are refusing to renew their leases because the refugees are ideal tenants who always pay their rent (with guaranteed government stipends) and rarely complain about service.

“The social services are guaranteeing the landlords a high income,’’ explains Peter Dodson, a University professor and West Philadelphia resident.

When the wave of Southeast Asian refugees entered the United States, the social agencies located a large number of those headed for West Philadelphia in the Walnut Hill section. At the time, a number of condemned apartments were vacant, and the settlement agencies located people in them.

Community members argue that the refugees were placed in condemned buildings. Blum asserts that the NSC was unaware that the buildings had been declared unfit for habitation.

“There was a breakdown in communications between the city and the organizations,’’ he says. However, Ruth Biddison of the West Philadelphia Corporation says it was unlikely that the agencies could not have known the status of the buildings.

Louerk, a 57-year-old Cambodian refugee, lives in one such deteriorating building. If Louerk spoke English, he would tell you why he moved into the apartment on Sansom Street. The furnishings are very bare. In the living room there are a few chairs, a bureau with a small television on it. The apartment — stacked against the walls of the hallway — are mattresses. Ten others live and sleep in the four-room apartment.

Since the first influx, Stoneleigh Apartments, at 45th and Walnut Streets, has developed into a haven for refugees and a center of exploitation for their landlords. After three years, the building is still unheated and without hot water, but the landlord charges full rent to the refugees. Blum has since worked to take most of the people affiliated with the NSC out of the building. But others are not so fortunate. Some of the refugees are afraid to move, and others don’t realize that they can. Thus they continue to live in the complex which has come to represent the worst in refugee housing in the city. Most people familiar with the plight of the 6000 Laotians, Cambodians, and Vietnamese in Philadelphia have at least one “horror story’’ to tell about the old and decrepit edifice.

Prior to the settlement of the refugees, the neighborhood was beginning to force the landlords to improve the living conditions in their apartments. As Ruth Biddison says, “The community organizations had succeeded in combating the slumlords.’’ Once the Asians entered Philadelphia, however, the landlords saw an opportunity to gain an edge. According to Lyons, certain apartment owners in the area contacted the agencies and offered to take in refugees. This allowed the landlords to increase their rents. The result, says Gladys Williams, is that “they’re putting more Asian people into the neighborhood because they think there is room. But there is not and they were pushing our people out.’’

The unquestioned winners in this game were a coterie of landlords who owned large chunks of pro-
Ray Kabakjian, a University City newcomer, renovates his home (left) while another man...
A changing neighborhood gears up for the 80s

frequently, you see enormous piles of trash outside student houses.

Though real estate prices nationwide have increased dramatically over the last 10 years, University City, spurred by the return of middle class professionals like Starr, has increased especially quickly. With row houses that sold for about $20,000 in 1970 now commanding up to and over $100,000, it is no surprise that only 12 percent of the residents of Spruce Hill can afford to own their homes. Many are simply priced out.

The Persings are like many families in University City who chose to buy houses at bargain prices and renovate. (The University City Arts League, in fact, offers instruction in renovation techniques.) Having taken out several loans to pay for the repair of their house, they are staggered by the extraordinary cost of maintaining their property. Nonetheless, they like the neighborhood, and plan to stay.

Unless prices come down, University City may be in danger of losing families like the Persings. According to West Philadelphia Corporation Director George Brown, skyrocketing real estate prices are "one of University City's biggest problems of the 80s." Sharply Brown's numbing concern, many community leaders fear that real estate prices will in the near future force low- and moderate-income residents to move elsewhere. The community will then be completely affluent.

"As houses are restored, they grow in value and people naturally get priced out," Brown says. "We do, however, have an obligation to protect those groups at risk. Individual groups and legislators have been looking into this problem and no one has yet come up with the answer on how to avoid any displacement." Brown has lived in the Philadelphia area for over 20 years, during which time he has served as community and political leader. In a deep, guttural voice, Brown expresses concern over the state of the University community, yet offers unrestrained optimism for the future. As he talks, he stares out the picture window in his third floor office, gazing down at the Chestnut Street pedestrians.

"It used to be that when a family became affluent, they'd move to the suburbs and the low- and moderate-income people would move to the city and take their place," he says. "But now that we're coming back to the city, there is no place for the low and moderates to go."

"Our trick is to find a way to maintain our diversity without hurting anyone," he says. "It seems to me that with all the genius that is here it would be wrong to give up and say that, under normal economic conditions, in 20 years there would be only affluent people here."

"We're going to have to fight to keep this community diversified and rich," he adds. "If this community were to become all affluent, we're going to lose the very living laboratory that a university needs to give an honest education. The world simply is not all affluent. I think anytime you become all-anything you are something less than what the world is."

University City has been one of Philadelphia's most offbeat sections from the beginning. Over 300 years ago, William Warner, the only Puritan in a town filled with Quakers, traded several worthless trinkets to the Indians in exchange for 1500 acres of land across the Schuylkill River, including what is now University City.

Warner gave his holdings the name of Blockley, after his native parish in Britain. When he died, however, his heirs had little use for Blockley, and they sold the land, parcel by parcel, to local farmers. By the American Revolution, the fledgling township numbered over 700 persons.

By far the wealthiest of Blockley's residents during the Revolutionary period was one William Hamilton, who, in 1788, constructed the Woodlands, the most splendid estate in the Philadelphia area. Motivated by pride for his estate, Hamilton sought to provide himself with neighbors, and set plans for Hamilton Village, a community of wealthy Philadelphia-area gentlemen, laid out on land owned by Hamilton.

Hamilton Village was constructed on the area which is now the University campus. The village was dominated by the stately Woodlands, a monstrous mansion which still stands, though in wretched disrepair, at the center of what is now Woodlands Cemetery, at the foot of 40th Street.

Through the mid-1800s, Hamilton Village was the most fashionable country village in Pennsylvania, as Philadelphia businessmen competed to build the most lavish summer home or country residence in the village. Hamilton Village, however, extended only to what is now 34th Street. The land beyond that point dropped steeply to the Schuylkill River. In 1872 the University of Pennsylvania decided in 1832 to purchase 182 acres from the Hamilton heirs to relocate the local almshouse, a catch-all facility for the poor, the terminally ill, and the insane.

"Within these gray walls we find all sorts of mental and physical diseases," Chalmers DaCosta, the almsman physician-in-chief, wrote in the mid-1800s, "and also a multitude of those social maladies that degrade mankind, undermine national strength and threaten civilization itself. Here is drunkenness; here is paupersism; here is illegitimacy; here is madness; here are the eternal priestesses of prostitution who sacrifice for the sins of man; here is crime in all its procreative aspects, and here is vice in all its monstrous forms."

Almost immediately, the name Blockley became synonymous with misery, sordidness and death. The almshouse compound included much of what is now 33rd Street, and where Franklin Field now stands was the infamous Pete's Field, a parcel of land where the bodies of many of the almshouse's victims were dumped.

Ironically, University City would, close to 100 years later, become known for having some of the finest hospitals in the world; for years, though, superstitious patients still liked to avoid the community because of the almshouse, and openly refused to be treated in West Philadelphia.

The University moved to Blockley from Center City in 1872. The Blockley location was chosen because it

(Continued on page 6)
University City

(Continued from page 5)
gave the growing university room for its necessary expansion, and the prudent trustees realized that any land neighboring the almshouse was bound to be inexpensive.

During the early years of the university's life in University City, the villages of Hamilton and the neighboring Mantua and Powelton evolved from summer communities for the privileged into business-oriented urban townships on the lucrative Penn Central railroad lines.

Though much of the area beyond 42nd Street remained farmland into the 20th century, most of the Spruce Hill homes were built during the post-Civil War period, and growth was furthered by the international attention focused on University City as the railroad depot for the Centennial Exhibition held at nearby Fairmount Park.

Also Philadelphia was the first large city north of the Mason-Dixon line, University City became a destination for former slaves travelling north after the Civil War. The attractiveness of University City as an early black community was enhanced by the many charity-minded churches in the area.

By the turn of the century, University City was falling out rapidly. By the 1940s, almost all the acreage was built up. While most of the more successful businesses moved to Center City, University City, particularly the Market Street area, became renowned for having the city's finest horse-care facilities. Most of the former estates and businesses, including several nationally known theaters and the famous William Penn Hotel, were turned into stables and feed warehouses.

Gradually, however, the community fell into economic depression as the automobile replaced the horse as a means of transportation, and wealthy merchants ceased to view University City as a viable market for their goods.

This decline continued through the middle years of the 20th century, as city police protection became inadequate, and depressed conditions gave way to standard urban problems of crime and juvenile delinquency.

A walk through University City today shows evidence of all the city's phases, from the years of luxury homes and wealth during the 1800s through the gray depression of the mid-1900s.

From the University campus, through handsome Spruce Hill to the air-condoned homes of Walnut Hill and parts of Cedar Park, the buildings of University City reflect the economic diversity of the community — varying intermittently from splendor to squalor.

Spruce Hill is the wealthiest neighborhood, while neighboring Cedar Park, like Kensington beside it, is classified as a "magnified income area," a diverse community of both wealthy and poor.

The stately homes of Spruce Street have undergone significant changes since they were first built during the post-Civil War building boom. Many are now subdivided into apartments, their barred windows a solemn testament to the ever-present crime problem.

On seemingly every block there is an aging commercial building, most now occupied by family-owned fast food restaurants, their fading signs becoming customers in 1950s-style script.

All along Spruce Street, well-dressed residents and students walk briskly by. This area, which census figures show to be 80 percent white, is the home of many professionals associated with the university, attracted to Spruce Street by the close proximity of their workplace and homes made affordable by guaranteed mortgages provided by the University.

Just beyond 40th Street is Garden Court, an extended block of Victorian row houses, each differing slightly from the one beside it, proudly displaying the finest in Victorian-style decorative detail.

After Garden Court, however, the Spruce Street residential community ends. There is a fortress-style public school, a weather-beaten gas station, and several colossal, graffiti-covered billboards advertising outdated products.

Stately Spruce Street has suddenly become a highway, and amid the honking of cars, children playing in the school's broken-glass-covered playground can be heard. A ragged hobo tester down the block, almost falling in the driveway of the gas station. A group of five children ride bicycles down the street and circle in an abandoned parking lot. A boy in a faded baseball cap detaches himself from the group and urinates blissfully in a side lot, hurrying back to catch up with the others.

Turning down 49th Street, the neighborhood becomes residential again, as compact single homes replace the older row houses. The neighborhood is predominantly black, slightly integrated with white and Southeast Asian families.

Located on the fringes of the Cedar Park section of University City, this area is cleaner and more affluent than some of Cedar Park's older neighborhoods.

The center of Cedar Park is a collection of stores on the 4900 block of Baltimore Avenue. Over the past 10 years, however, four supermarkets and five banks have cleared out of the economically depressed area. Taking their places are four stores owned by Korean immigrants. The influx of Koreans has angered some Cedar Park residents, who regularly complain that the government is setting the Koreans up in business while ignoring the black community.

At the corner of the 5000 block of Baltimore is the Cedar Park Credit Union, a savings and lending institution established last year by residents on the site of the former Crusader Savings and Loan Association. The first community-supported credit union in the country, it has so far amassed over $1 million in assets.

Beth Showell, president of Cedar Park Neighbors, a neighborhood group spearheading a number of human services projects, says the establishment of the credit union has led to a new spirit of cooperation in the Cedar Park neighborhood.

Showell's determination to improve her neighborhood is hidden behind a deceptive, somewhat matronly appearance; her large brown eyes, though, clearly reflect her concern for the well-being of her less-educated, less-skilled neighbors.

As president of the neighborhood community organization, Showell must represent the needs of the entire Cedar Park population which, she emphasizes, includes both well-to-do and poor people of all races, a number of Southeast Asian refugees, and a large gay community.

Though the racial climate in her community is good, there are dark clouds on the horizon. Showell admits that there has been some racial tension, mainly between lower-income black residents and both the well-off Korean businessmen and Southeast Asian refugees in the area.

"There are some people in this community who mean and groan about everything," Showell says. "They wonder how the Koreans got the money to open their stores and assume the government must be helping them. That isn't necessarily true, though some of the Koreans have used their business know-how to secure urban shopkeeping loans. The complainers never show up when we try to offer community instruction in business skills. They just sit and complain."-

One Korean businessman in Cedar Park is Won Goo Bok, who bought and set up his grocery store using money brought from Korea. Middle-aged and a bit dour, Won says he came to America "because of the better opportunities here."

Won decided on Cedar Park for the site of his store because, he explained, "in white neighborhoods, people shop in supermarkets. Only here do they still go to the corner store."

Won said he thought about living in Cedar Park but rejected the idea quickly, and has since bought a house in Upper Darby. "This is a bad area to live," he says. "The people are not nice."

Neighborhood feelings of animosity towards Won are undoubtedly exacerbated by almost haughty manner with which he deals with his predominantly black customers. To make matters worse, Won's prices are set a level well above those in a larger discount supermarket.

Showell sees the situation in Cedar Park as typical, but expresses pride in how the community banded together to quiet racial tensions. "I guess it's the story of America," she laments. "As a new group comes in, they're on the bottom rung of the ladder, and are subject to harassment from the people who were previously on the bottom rung."

The problem was greatest when black and white children were tormenting Southeast Asian children. That has since been corrected.

"What the Cedar Park neighbors did was put together a program where the black and white (Continued on next page)
There is no place for a single person like myself to go. Martha's worn and wary face is a mixture of fear and anger. "I firmly believe it is not only important to learn read and write, but to learn to live with people," she adds, "and where West Philly High is not integrated, it doesn't serve that function."

In addition she maintains that the schools do not provide community children the skills they need to know. "The State of Pennsylvania mandates that any student who scores below the 32nd percentile in reading or math must be given special enrichment courses in those subjects," she says. "What happens in our school district gives them reading and math in place of other courses that are of value to them. For example, the first to be cut are the shop courses where most of the community children can earn a skill that would help get them a job after graduation."

Through Showell asserts that a recent jobs program has cut down on the number of small burglaries and purse-snatchings in Cedar Park, as potentially delinquent youths are kept off the street, police figures for University City as a whole show crime on an upswing. While stricter police enforcement during the term of Mayor Frank Rizzo and the continued efficiency of the University Police force have caused the University City crime rate to fall by 22 percent since 1970, the number of crimes reported has increased by 12 percent over the past year.

Martha is an elderly white woman who has lived her entire life near the 4900 block of Osage Street. Every day, armed with a white container full of mace, she walks her German Shepherd around the block. Martha's worn and wary face is a mixture of fear and anger, her set expression matching that of her hungry dog. "This used to be a very nice neighborhood," she says angrily. "I can remember when all of this was farmland. I grew up here, but now this is a terrible schooling situation as well. She criticizes the fact that the community's tensions to the Southeast Asians enrolled. All the rest of the students are black. "The strange part about it is that the Lea School, which is right across the street, is perfectly integrated," she says. "Most of the young professionals who are moving in send their children to Lea, which is the best school for it, the University Graduate School of Education. The problem is, Lea only goes through eighth grade, which means it is a feeder school for University City High School, which is integrated, even though West Philly High is so near-by."

"I'd love to get out of here," she says bitterly, "but I can't tell you how many times I've come to people's houses at night to deliver information and the doors aren't even locked," Goldman says. "Many kids are out of school working or hanging out. This used to be a very nice neighborhood." She says. "I firmly believe it is not only important to learn read and write, but to learn to live with people," she adds, "and where West Philly High is not integrated, it doesn't serve that function."

In addition she maintains that the schools do not provide community children the skills they need to know. "The State of Pennsylvania mandates that any student who scores below the 32nd percentile in reading or math must be given special enrichment courses in those subjects," she says. "What happens in our school district gives them reading and math in place of other courses that are of value to them. For example, the first to be cut are the shop courses where most of the community children can earn a skill that would help get them a job after graduation."
sion has centered around an alternative plan submitted by the University to locate the 180 units of housing at several sites around University City. Goldman and other community leaders believe that University administrators have alienated the community from the decision-making process. "Take proposals without consulting the community is foolish," she says. "They seem to have no concern for the needs of the neighborhood."

"You wonder where their heads are," Goldman adds. "Very few of Penn's administrators live in this community, or have ever lived in this community. To them, this neighborhood does not exist except on a piece of paper."

George Brown, who was not with the West Philadelphia Corporation during the 60s, disagrees with people who say the University is not concerned with community affairs. He contends that while there was a lack of consultation during that era, both the University and the corporation are now actively encouraging the input of community leaders in discussing issues of local concern.

"We want to be honest partners with the community," Brown insists. "We are not interested in bricks and mortar. We are interested in people. If the community is not strong, then the University will not be strong either."

"The problems in the 1960s in many ways reflected the tenor of the times," he adds. "People felt strongly at that time that the big and powerful should be viewed with suspicion. Expansion was seen as an undemocratic way of dealing with people. All in all, I think the animosity towards the University was partly real, partly perceived."

At the end of the 1960s, Harnwell retired, and the University presidency was turned over to Martin Meyerson, an international expert in city planning. Meyerson was highly familiar with the University City neighborhood, having lived during the 1950s on the 400 block of Locust Street. He had also served as the first Executive Director of the American Committee to Improve Our Neighborhoods (ACTION).

Today, a cheerful and rejuvenated Meyerson sits in an office on the second floor of Van Pelt Library as president-emeritus. Although community protests against the University died down during Meyerson's term in office, relations with community leaders improved only slightly and little of the community's suspicion of the University was erased.

"There was really no way that the institutions could avoid expansion in the 1960s," Meyerson says. "The problem was that the city should have cooperated with the University and the neighborhoods so that the net effect would not have been less housing. There could easily have been rehabilitation programs so that no housing was lost."

Meyerson says that during the past ten years, the University has made numerous efforts to improve communication with the community. "At one point, we set up something called the Community Board of Advisers to help improve interaction between the University and the community," Meyerson says. "Unfortunately, too many organizations felt they had been battered by the University at a previous time to want to participate."

As a former resident, Meyerson believes that University City has the potential to become a model urban community. "When I lived here, I found the most fascinating thing to be during that period to be the racial pattern which was almost like a checkerboard, with white blocks and black blocks juxtaposed with a certain amount of interchange."

"At the time, there were also more University faculty members living in the community," he adds. "In time, however, I think many more University people will be living in the area."

The efforts have not been for naught. Last year, several Cedar Park businessmen got together to lobby for redevelopment funds from the Philadelphia Development Association and were rewarded with a $30,000 grant, which will be used to improve the 4900 block of Baltimore Avenue. Later this year, the block will be rechristened the "Baltimore Avenue Mall," a pilot for further redevelopment projects in the neighborhood.

Such concerted community efforts bode well for the future, as residents have realized that budget cuts will mean the government can no longer be counted on for any large projects, and growth, if it is to continue, must center around a unified community.

The revitalization of University City is still a long way from completion. Economic signs point to bad times ahead, and community leaders are only beginning to get a handle on problems such as crime and pollution. Racial tensions are a definite force as well. Conquering such obstacles to a fully thriving University City will require a concerted community effort, spearheaded by the neighborhood groups working closely with the institutions interested in the area — including the University. The next five years are crucial. If these groups can work together, University City will once again be a showcase among Philadelphia communities.

To The Readers

The stately white house, its long pillars supporting an intricately designed roof, stands almost hidden in the fog of trees and bush. The wooden doors, tall and heavy, rest at the end of a winding path. In the rear, a bright green tennis court screams out for players.

This suburban palace lies not in quiet Morton nor scenic Bryn Mawr. It cannot be found in Chestnut Hill near city mayors past and present, nor along the prestigious Main Line. The house is at 46th and Pine streets, a few blocks off campus.

The house is not alone. Behind it, on 46th and Osage, or on 45th and Osage, or along Pine Street from 39th to 47th, the hundred year old Victorian homes poke their heads proudly into the sky. They carry with them a rich tradition of — of old Philadelphians, of University City. In their time, they have housed prominent doctors and lawyers, civic leaders and cigar manufacturers.

These West Philadelphia homes, both the strong and beautiful, the poor and the decent, serve as a fitting contrast of the paradox called University City.

University City, which runs a few blocks north of Market Street past Drexel University, east to the Schuylkill River, west to 32nd Street and south to the Fairmount Avenue, is a conglomeration of mixture, black, white, and IndoAmerican. Of rich, poor, educated, and illiterate. Of universities and science centers, and of war-time public school buildings, playgrounds.

Named for the universities and colleges in its borders, among them the University, Drexel, and the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. University City has grown into a neighborhood much greater than the sum of its sections.

Yet to many, the area is a mystery — a place one doesn’t venture to from campus. Residents, however, seem to realize the gem they have within their midst.

University City (Continued from page 7)

in University City and do whatever they can for it. They are the ones who think University City is Viableville South, Maye Morrison, Patrick Starr, Joe O'Malley, and Mary Goldman, as examples, who all live in and love the area. Who have joined neighborhood organizations such as Spruce Hill, Walnut Hill, and Cedar Park to improve the area. To clean up the streets.

To organize block patrols against a rising crime problem. To protest against University expansion and preserve the flavor of the neighborhood.

They have known the secret of University City, a secret many residents hope doesn’t get out to the rest of the world. I hope this special supplement has brought the community to you — to show you what’s going on and what you may be missing. Now see it for yourself.

West Philadelphia: Which Way Now?

Produced By: Rob Weber, City Editor
Scott Heller, Managing Editor

Cover Photo and Graphics: David Gladstone, 34th Street Photo Editor

Special thanks to Rande Anmuth, David Belsky, Dan Breen, Gwendolyn Freyd, the West Philadelphia Corporation, and, of course, Rich Rabinoff, bus mgr.