

Clearing, colder

It will be clear and windy today with the high in the mid-40s and the overnight low near 20. Wednesday will be partly cloudy with the high near 40.

# The Daily Tar Heel

Serving the students and the University community since 1893

Tuesday, February 14, 1978, Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Busy reading day

Valentine's classifieds are on pages 2 and 9. Election platforms, reviews and comparisons are on pages 5, 6 and 7. DTH endorsements are on page 10.

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## Valentine's Day may not be rosy for sweethearts

### State rose shortage affects florist shops

By BETSY FLAGLER  
Staff Writer

Valentine's Day may not be so rosy for those who waited until Monday to place orders to "say it with flowers."

The harsh winter has caused a shortage of roses for florists in Chapel Hill and across the country. "No roses!!!!" reads a sign in red ink at Flowers by Hackney on West Franklin Street.

"No roses."

"No roses?" The message rumbled down the long lines at two Chapel Hill florists. Some disgruntled romanticists turned away. Others settled for carnations and spring flower arrangements.

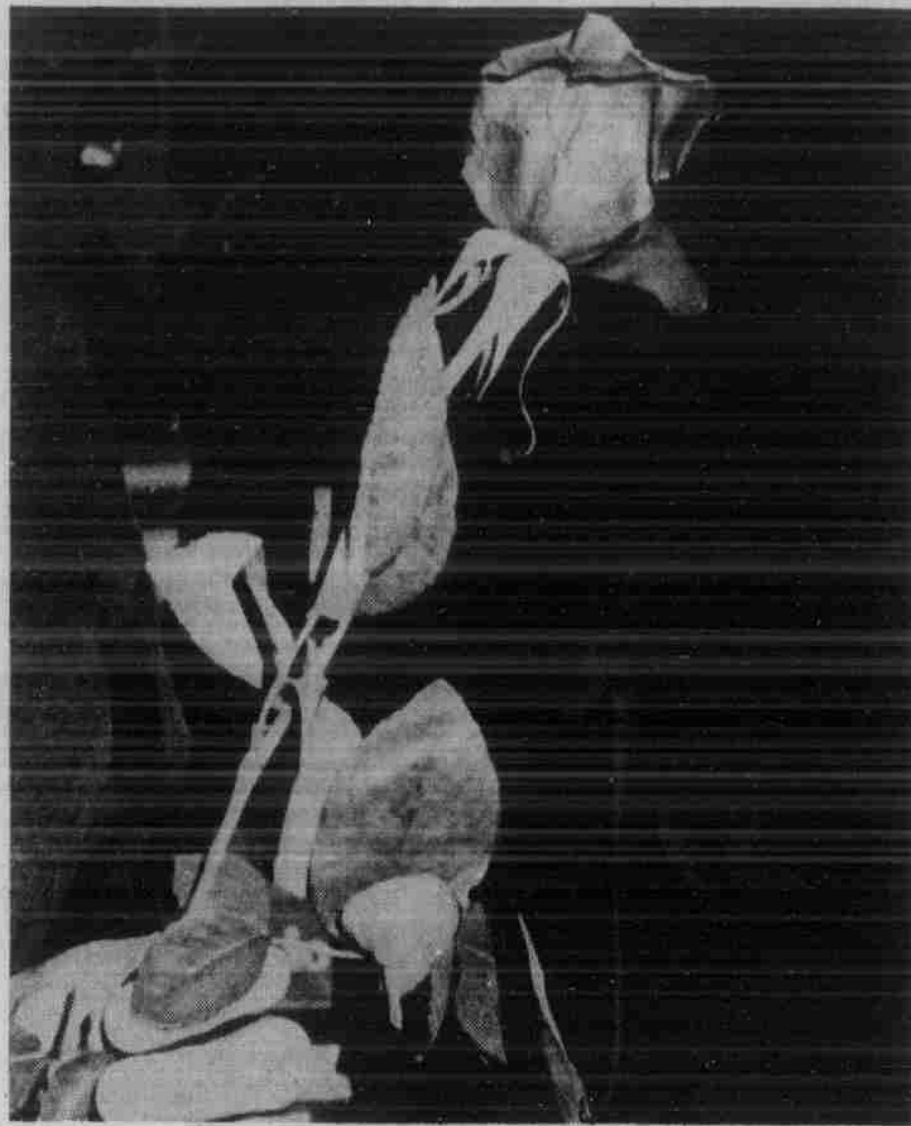
James Davis of University Florist said Monday he had no more roses and encouraged customers to buy other flowers for Valentine's Day. Cloudy, cold weather in North Carolina, where Davis gets his roses, damaged the rose crop.

For several years roses have been scarce at Valentine's Day, Davis said.

Valentine's Day is the florist's busiest day, said Polly Flynn of Flynn's Florist. She said she took no orders that she knew she could not fill.

A shipment of 400 roses had come to Flynn's Monday morning. The supply was down to three roses by 3 p.m. Monday and was going fast.

Is there a rose shortage? "Are you kidding?" Flynn said. "There's a shortage across the country," she said as she wrapped



Roses, "forget-me-not"

Roses are red, violets are blue, a shortage of roses means no roses for you. Fewer sweethearts will receive roses for Valentine's Day this year due to a statewide rose shortage. Area florists say spring bouquets and carnations are substituting for roses. Staff photo by Mike Sneed.

green tissue paper around six longstemmed red roses.

Flynn said she was taking orders for six or less roses on Monday. The shipment of roses expected for today may or may not come in, Flynn said.

Any advice for Valentine's Day next year? Place your order at least one week in advance, Chapel Hill florists said.

## Friday last day to declare major; most sophomores still must decide

Although things have run smoothly for sophomores who have made their way to South Building to declare majors, more than half of them still have not declared, according to Donald Jicha, associate dean of the General College.

Deadline for declaring a major is Friday, Jicha said. He said many sophomores probably have not declared a major yet because they spent last week talking about programs with departments and considering the possibilities.

"Everything has been going quite well — better than I expected," Jicha said. "I guess close to 1,000 students have completed the forms, and there are around 2,300 students maximum."

The major-declaration program began Jan. 31 with the Major Possibilities Mart,

and individual departments have held meetings since then to acquaint the students with their programs.

Jicha said the various departments have been responsive and cooperative concerning the process of transferring students' records and assigning students advisers within the departments. He added that many departments have been writing letters to their respective students, and that starting Friday students will be assigned their particular advisers.

"We used to go through the mails and have the student confirm whether the major declared in the third semester was indeed accurate," Jicha said. "This is the first time that the student has worked through his adviser to declare a major."

— MELINDA STOVALL

## NCCU voices opposition to possible HEW suit

By AMY McRARY  
Staff Writer

North Carolina Central University officials have issued a statement opposing a court battle between the University of North Carolina system and the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

NCCU is one of the five traditionally black institutions in the University's 16-campus system.

The statement, written to Gov. Jim Hunt's office, also expresses concern with possible elimination of programs that are duplicated on traditionally white and black schools.

The elimination of duplicating programs is a criteria set by the HEW. According to the requirement, UNC must move programs from white to black schools to "further eliminate racial duality."

NCCU officials said in the statement, "The worst thing that could happen is for the University of North Carolina to permit the case (with HEW) to be decided by the Federal courts."

The UNC Board of Governors Friday passed a motion for the board's chairperson to appoint a committee with the authority to hire lawyers for the University system, should HEW begin legal proceedings to cut off federal funds to the University. Lawyers also would be necessary, the board said,

should the motion by the Legal Defense and Education Fund of the NAACP to cut federal aid to the University be approved by the courts.

The administrators "support the philosophy behind the HEW criteria," one NCCU administrator, who did not wish to be identified, said Monday. "There is not any argument anywhere, we feel, with the principle that the University system should be desegregated."

But, he said, "the next stage — how the desegregation is done — that's the quarrel."

Although the opinion was written after a meeting of NCCU's vice chancellors and deans, it is, the statement said, not the opinion of any one administrator.

Chancellor Albert N. Whiting issued his own separate opinion concerning the recent happenings between UNC and HEW. In his statement, Whiting said any court action between UNC and the federal government would only hurt the University system. Whiting could not be reached for comment Monday.

The statement by the other NCCU officials said a court battle with the federal government is not wise because it would:

- Place the University system in "a position of opposition to equality of opportunity, to desegregation and to

heads. One snorted and giggled. But the others just smiles and remained mute.

Further down the hall, the candidate is greeted all but enthusiastically. "Can't talk now. Too absorbed in a letter," comes the curt reply. And Fleetwood Mac cranks out "You Can Go Your Own Way" at 75 decibels.

A bearded psychology major stops the candidate in the hall, questioning him for a full 20 minutes. "Tell me exactly why you're running and don't gimme any of that politico bullshit."

In another room, half a dozen complacent coeds primped their hair and exchanged furtive glances as the candidate discussed the issues. One girl smiled, nodded and continued filing her fingernails, oblivious to all.

"Are there any questions about any of my ideas or my platform?"

"I like your hair."

"I pictured you as much taller. You look taller on your posters."

"You know, I really don't mind this," the candidate said later. "I enjoy meeting with people and getting their ideas."

Marshall Yoder had a suggestion for candidates: "Actually, I wish they'd do their campaigning by telephone."

But other students are impressed that candidates visit their rooms and talk to them in person. These students think it may be indicative of the candidate's interest in student input.

"I'm pleasantly surprised that they would take the time to come by," sophomore Bruce Lynch of South Granville said. "I'd rather

see the person. When they actually come, I feel like they care."

Junior Bonnie Galloway likes door-to-door visits from candidates because it provides additional information about the candidates.

"Before, all I have is the *Daily Tar Heel*," Galloway said. "I don't know enough to ask them questions, so I just listen. If they come by personally, maybe they're more enthusiastic about the position."

Some students say a personal visit has no effect on what they do when they arrive at the polls. Others disagree. "They can have a great ad on the pamphlet but make a bad impression in person," said Lewis resident Charlie Brown, who hasn't talked to a candidate yet.

The campaign is as rough on the candidates as on the students who must contend with late-night visits and piles of papers stuffed under their doors. Constituents at least go to class.

"I've been to two classes this week," one candidate lamented after eight hours of campaigning in dorms and at candidate forums. "When this long process is over, and of course I hope it turns out favorably for me, what I really want is some sleep."

"I've been getting about six hours of sleep a night, and it's going down."

Sometimes, attending forums seems pointless to the candidates. At least once, candidates have outnumbered students at these forums.

"The campaign has been very low key this year," one candidate said.

enhancement of black institutions."

- Waste taxpayers' money that could otherwise improve facilities and develop new programs.
- Result in the possible loss of federal aid to UNC.

The Durham school's officials also said

See NCCU on page 3.

## O'Koren suffers severe sprain; Yonakor's knee surgery today

Mike O'Koren's chances of playing in Carolina's game against N.C. State next week are excellent, says a team doctor, but Rich Yonakor has been admitted to the Student Health Service for an examination of his knee injury.

O'Koren injured his left ankle against Providence, and Yonakor hurt his left knee in practice Friday.

Team physician Dr. Joseph DeWalt said Monday O'Koren has a "moderately severe sprain" in his ankle.

"There is no fracture," DeWalt said.

DeWalt said O'Koren is a questionable player for Carolina's game with Virginia Saturday and definitely is out for the Kent

State game Wednesday.

Yonakor will undergo a minor surgical procedure today to determine the extent of his injury. DeWalt said Yonakor will be examined with an arthroscope, which involves operating on the knee and inserting a small instrument to examine the damage. "He's had problems with the knee before," DeWalt said. "The injury now is distinctly different from any other time."

Yonakor suffered a strained knee earlier in the season. DeWalt would not speculate on the injury Monday but said the extent of the injury would be known sometime today.

See O'KOREN on page 3.

## Superman remains faster, more powerful, able to leap tall buildings

By FRANK MOORE  
Asst. Managing Editor

Forty years ago he couldn't even fly. But his invulnerability, superstrength and superspeed offered a release for thousands of Depression-era children.

Of his major contemporaries and competitors — Tarzan, the Phantom, Buck Rogers and Flash Gordon — only Tarzan and the Phantom remain. Science-fiction figures Flash and Buck bit the star dust, serving not only as collector's items.

Superman beat all comers. Later this year he'll be portrayed in a \$33-million movie. Marlon Brando will play his Kryptonian father, Jor-el. Gene Hackman will be his archenemy, Luthor (an adaptation of the comic book character, Lex Luthor). Each commanded \$2.25-million — Brando for 12 days' work; Hackman for three months.

Superman leads a 60-million comic-book deluge from National Periodical Publications. Based in New York City, DC Comics (a subsidiary of National), publishes about 40 different comic books. Superman is DC's best-seller. DC also publishes Batman and Wonder Woman.

Does the movie script follow the original story line? E. Nelson Bridwell, associate editor of D.C. Comics, won't comment. Contacted last week, he declined to say whether he had seen the film or approved the script. "We're waiting till the movie comes out," he said.

The story of Superman begins in 1933. Two obscure 17-year-old cartoonists, Joe Shuster and Jerry Siegel, laboring for Detective Comics, submit an idea rejected by every major newspaper syndicate in the country. Tagged as too fantastic and not commercial, Siegel's idea of a visitor from another planet as a superhero being with a dual identity appears too radical in the mid-30s. Harry Donnenfeld, publisher of DC Comics, picks up the idea from Shuster and Siegel in 1938 for \$130. He repays the strip into a 13-page comic book. Superman first appears in the June 1938 original issue of Action Comics.

By 1941, DC proclaimed Superman "The World's Greatest Adventure Strip Character." Shuster and Siegel received few royalties from the idea.

Superman. His father was a prominent scientist on the planet Krypton. He predicted the planetwide quakes which would break Krypton apart. When the quakes came, Superman's parents rocketed him to Earth. Superman landed near Smallville, U.S.A. Found by gentle and kindly Jonathan and Martha Kent, little Kal-el (Superman's given name) grew up in Smallville after the Kents adopted him. The Kents named him Clark and soon discovered their new son had strange powers. Told he must use his powers for good, in an early issue, "Clark decided he must turn his titanic strength into channels that would benefit mankind. And so was created — Superman, champion of the oppressed, the physical marvel who had sworn to devote his existence to helping those in need."

Clark decided to become a reporter of a big-city (Metropolis) daily, the *Daily Planet*. The newspaper provided him with access to fast-breaking news stories (so he could help folks), a tall building to leap over and windows to jump out of. Contrary to popular myth, Superman rarely ducked into phone booths to change into his dynamic skin-tight blue costume with red trunks, boots and cape. The red "S" with a yellow background served as a symbol against evil and injustice. Superman preferred store rooms and dark alleys to change clothes. Where did his suit come from? Why, from the swaddling blankets sent from Krypton. And where did he put his clothes? In a pouch concealed in his cape.

Editor Perry White, and reporters Lois Lane and Jimmy Olsen completed the *Planet* news team along with Clark Kent, a mild-mannered sort.

Superman-Clark was torn by his relationship with Lois. As Superman, he felt criminals would attack his mortal family to get at him. As Clark, he couldn't compete with the mightiest man in the universe.

Noel Neil, one of two Lois Lanes in the Superman television series of the late 1950s, visited Chapel Hill in 1975. In a Memorial Hall speech, she said Superman (George Reeves) shot himself in 1959. Jimmy Olsen (Jack Larson) was writing fiction in California and Perry White was dead.

The TV series is the best known portrayal of Superman, but a 1940 radio series, starring Bud Collyer, and a 1942 novel by George Couther preceded the series. Also, Superman learned to fly in the early '40s when animated cartoonists couldn't show Superman leaping cross-country. These touches strengthened Superman's superstrong grip on the early '40s comic book market.

World War II offered a new role for Superman as defender of the American Way against the Axis powers. He sold war bonds, encouraging Americans to take part in the war effort. Superman comics traveled to the barracks and trenches — a link to home and a symbol of strength.

Only one comic book character was potentially stronger and more powerful — The Spectre, another DC creation. The Spectre was a spirit who walked the earth with practically unlimited powers. But Superman had to contend with kryptonite, too. Kryptonite, fragments of the planet Krypton introduced in the 1950s, passed through clouds of cosmic dust and was transformed into different colors with various properties. Green kryptonite, the most dangerous, could kill Superman if exposed for a long period of time. Red kryptonite affected Superman physically and mentally. Some effects were invisibility, mind-reading abilities, and transfer of powers to others.

Magic also plagued Superman. Characters with magic powers usually annoyed Superman. Mr. Myzptik, a sprite from another dimension, could enter earth's dimension every 90 days. Myzptik returned to his dimension automatically if Superman tricked him into saying his name backwards (Kltzpyzm).

Superman stagnated during the '60s, even taking a back seat to Batman during the Batmania of 1968. Marvel Comics, DC's biggest competitor, chopped into Superman's popularity with the introduction of the Fantastic Four and later, Spiderman. Stan Lee, editor of Marvel, pioneered the idea of the role of the superhero in contemporary society. Lee, while still using supercriminals and outrageous monsters, began

letting his characters question their morals as individuals and superheroes. Corny? Not at all. Kids loved reading about someone with similar problems set in a fantasy world.

Marvel forced DC to change.

Carmine Infantino, National's editorial director, said in an April 15, 1970 issue of the *Wall Street Journal*, "Superman was created in the Depression as an icon, a Nietzsche Superman. At that time, people needed a perfect being, but now they want someone they can relate to. Like kids today, the new Superman will suffer from an inability to belong."

So DC changed Superman. In 1971 Morgan Edge, president of Galaxy Broadcasting Corp. bought out the *Daily Planet* and hired Clark Kent to be the new anchorman on WMET. Since then Superman has faced drugs, the ghetto, women's lib and an identity crisis — a whole multitude of psychological problems. Great Caesar's Ghost! Superman has been humanized. Even Kryptonite now has been turned into harmless iron by a giant chemical explosion. But Superman was thrown into a sand bank and is threatened by a sand figure who can sap his strength and powers. Looks bad? Nah, don't worry about it. At 75 Rockefeller Plaza in New York City, editors Julius Schwartz, Joe Orlando and Bridwell race to match Stan Lee and his Marvel Machine. And all those social problems!

But it's still nice to switch on the tv and hear the voice saying:

Faster than a speeding bullet. More powerful than a locomotive. Able to leap tall buildings in a single bound...

"Look! Up in the sky! It's a bird."

"It's a plane."

"No — it's Superman!"

Yes, it's SUPERMAN! Strange being from a distant planet, with powers and abilities far beyond those of mortal men. SUPERMAN. Who can change the course of mighty rivers, bend steel in his bare hands, and who (voice drops) disguised as Clark Kent, mild-mannered reporter for a big Metropolitan newspaper, fights a never-ending battle (orchestra crescendo) for truth, justice and (with a 48-star red, white and blue flag waving in the background) the American Way.

