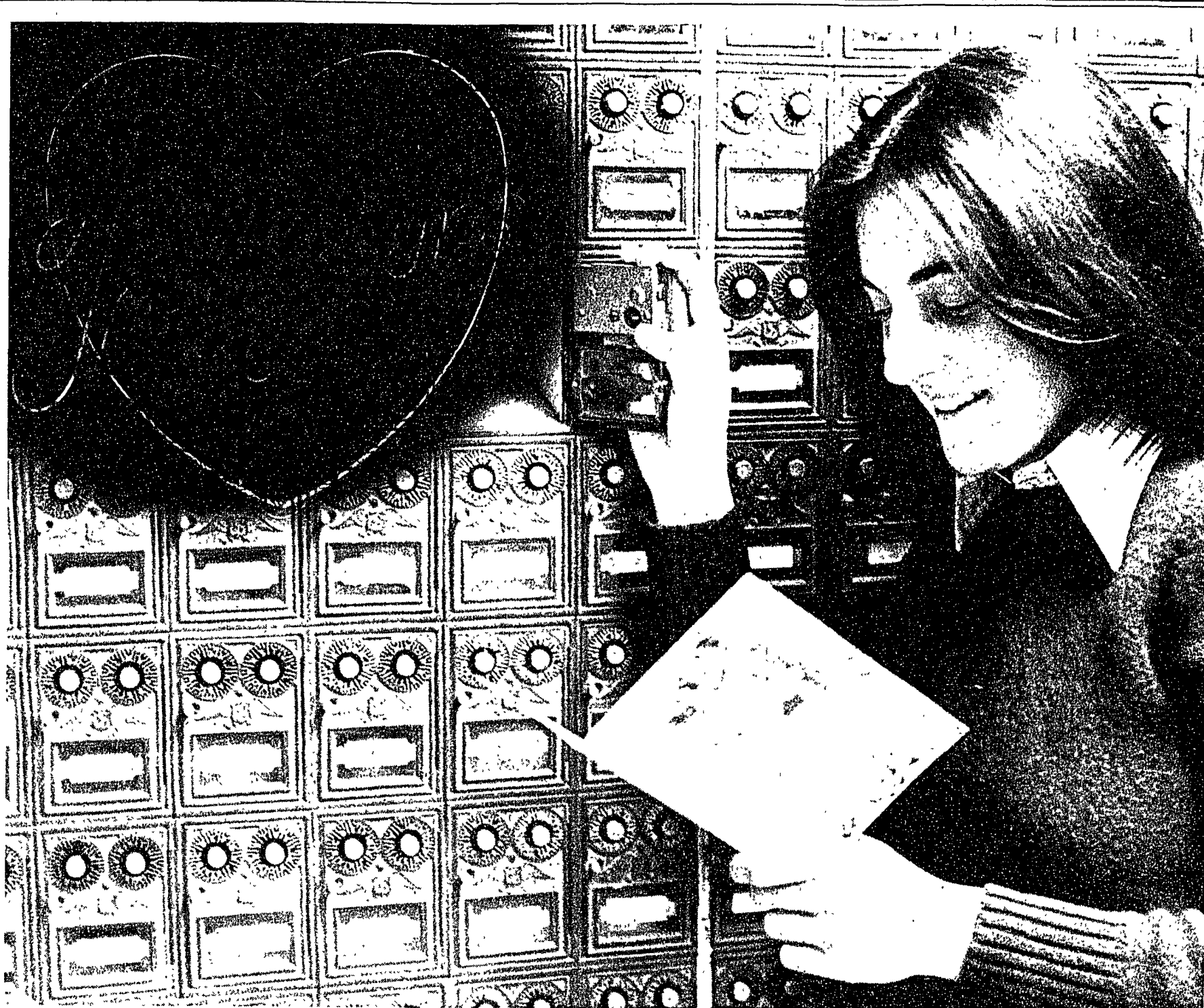


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Marian Cartwright (8th-marketing) got a Valentine from her special someone today.

Valentine's day steeped in ancient traditions

By CHRISTY PATCHIN
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

Valentine's Day — a holiday so strongly connected with romance and sentiment, it's hard to imagine the tradition beginning with an execution.

According to a medieval legend, the observance of a "day for lovers" began when a Roman Christian named Valentine was beaten and beheaded for aiding persecuted Christians under the rule of Claudius. The legend says that while awaiting execution, Valentine befriended the daughter of Asterius, his jailor. On the eve of his death he sent her a farewell note signed "From Your Valentine."

To emulate the goodness of the saint, people began sending notes of affection to loved ones around mid-February — the time of Valentine's death.

The majority of explanations of the origin of Valentine's Day do not stem from an execution, but from wolves. Early Romans, who lived in constant fear of wolves which roamed the countryside, worshipped the god-protector Lupercus the Wolf Killer. Once each year, on Feb. 14, Romans celebrated the feast of Lupercalia in her honor.

On that day, young people chose partners for the day by drawing names from a box. The couples then exchanged gifts and other tokens of affection. Some men would pin the names of their partners on their sleeves. It is said this is where the expression "he wears his heart on his sleeve" originated. Many couples remained "valentines" for life, for strong superstition was connected with this selection by lot.

When Rome became a Christian country, early church fathers retained the holidays most favored by the people. To give Christian meaning to Lupercalia, Pope Gelasius changed the holiday name in 496 to "St. Valentine's Day," in honor of the martyr. The name was changed, but the customs of love and purification associated with the 14th remained the same.

Valentine's Day is more than 17 centuries old. Letters written by an English woman to her fiancé

John Paston illustrate that the custom of sending valentines was alive in English country houses in the 15th century. One of these, written in 1477 is addressed: "Unto my ryght welebelovyd Voluntyn, John Paston Squyer."

Numerous references confirm that in those days it was also customary to give and receive gifts as valentines. An English man named Roger Pepys wrote in his diary for February 1661, of his wife receiving six pairs of gloves, silk stockings and garters from an English nobleman on Valentine's Day. Pepys also wrote of an aristocratic friend receiving jewels on Feb. 14 from the Duke of York and Lord Mandeville during the years when she was their valentine.

English valentines of this era were soon copied by lovers in America. The cards contained messages and mottoes, but of a very serious nature. One received by an English woman begins: "Dearest Fascinating Being, A willing captive I've been to your matchless charms and graces."

Fifteenth-century valentines were exclusively homemade. They were hand printed or engraved with ornamental lettering, and were splashed with gold, blue, silver and gold, instead of the reds, pinks and white seen on cards of today. Later on, valentines consisted of a picture and verses hidden among snippets of paper and lace.

For those who experienced difficulty expressing their sentiments, valentine guide books such as "The Young Man's Valentine Writer," or "The Quiver of Love" were published in Britain and in America.

Printers did not leave the composition of valentines to the public for long. Soon the care, skill and artistry of valentine givers were replaced by the precision of machines. Ready-made valentines were available on the market, complete with scraps of flowers, embossed hearts and true love knots, professionally cut and mounted or printed on frilled-edge sheets. The personal touch was reduced to the selection of the "right" card.

A favorite type of these cards was the "cobweb," a paper flower stuck on a sheet by its outside edges.

In the center of the flower was a tassel or silk ribbon, which, when pulled, revealed the flower was cut into a spiral or cobweb. When fully expanded, a hidden motto, picture or cupids could be seen beneath it.

Machine-made valentines were offered in increasing numbers, and more and more people expressed affection in this form. In those early days, valentine giving was often the only means of affectionate communication between mutual admirers.

Valentine manufacturers were pleased with the advent of the comic valentine in the early 18th century. The new cards were less amorous, but had a much wider appeal of friendship and impersonality. Formerly, the "true," expensive and elaborate valentine was sent only to the real queen or king of the sender's heart. This confined sales not only to shoppers within an age group, but to those who happened to be in love in a particular year.

But a punning joke, a trick valentine or a comic design would be suitable to send to friends, relatives and even to those one wished to make fun of. In the early 1850s, a variety of comic valentines with moving eyes and mouths found great success in Britain and in America.

Valentines were considered witty if they resembled the sole of a boot and were captioned: "You are a good old soul as ever trod." Another popular comic was a cut-out watering can with water splashing out of it. The motto reads: "My tears will ever flow like this, unless you stop them with a kiss!"

Reproductions of underwear played a prominent part on some of these valentines. On one, the cut-out, lace image of women's panties bears the motto: "My heart pants for thee." Another one pictures a pair of miniature braces with a capital "M" superimposed. The slogan reads: "I am ever ready for your em-braces."

Practical joke valentines, according to the writings of many early popular culture analysts, signified the end of the sentiments from which the custom sprang.

Violence erupts in Islamic Iran

TEHRAN, Iran (AP) — Iran's revolutionary leaders turned to liberal, Western-oriented politicians yesterday to bring order to their country and pave the way for Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Islamic republic. But lynchings were reported in the provinces and mysterious gunmen fired on the Tehran offices of the new prime minister.

The newspaper Ettelaat reported six people had been hanged in the northwest city of Tabriz on the orders of religious leaders. The newspaper also said insurgents ripped the emblem off the U.S. Consulate in Tabriz.

The reports could not be confirmed here but, if true, may signal that the new government still lacks total control. It has repeatedly called on jubilant Iranians not to resort to "cruelty" in the wake of victory.

There were no new reports of violence or arrests involving Americans in Iran. A contingent of 69 U.S. Marines was reported standing by in the Azore Islands in the Atlantic in case Marines guarding the U.S. Embassy needed reinforcement. Six helicopters that could be used to evacuate threatened Americans were standing by in Italy.

Khomeini made his first nationwide television address yesterday evening and repeated appeals for the return of weapons stolen from military bases during the weekend street violence that marked the collapse of the shah-appointed government of Shapur Bakhtiar on Sunday.

Bakhtiar was arrested yesterday by armed guerrillas. He was taken blindfolded to Khomeini's headquarters and was reported to have been under protection of Khomeini's prime minister, Mehdi Bazargan, after raiders ransacked his home on the outskirts of Tehran.

Khomeini aides said they did not know what charges Bakhtiar would face. "He is a prisoner of the government," one said. "I assume he will be tried to find out whether or not he is guilty."

In his nationwide address yesterday, Khomeini said: "I congratulate the

nation on the success of the revolution. We will all have to work together under the banner of Islam to build the country."

He forbade attacks on military or police installations and promised that all religious minorities will be able to "live in peace and prosperity in the new era in Iran."

Reliable sources reported that unknown assailants opened fire on Bazargan's offices early yesterday.

At the time Bazargan was meeting in the offices with Karim Sanjaby, his newly appointed foreign minister. The sources said no one was injured and the two men were rushed back to Khomeini headquarters.

Sanjaby, 74, served as the leader of the National Front, a coalition of several liberal parties that opposed the rule of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and supported the man who ousted the shah for a time in the early 1950s, Mohammed Mossadegh.

The National Front's official spokesman, Dariush Forouhar, was selected as labor minister.

Western diplomats said the selection of leading National Front figures indicated that Bazargan, a human rights activist and former Front member, was seeking to broaden support beyond the religious community that had been at the forefront of the anti-shah struggle.

Front leaders have generally espoused what could be considered moderately leftist views, but the new government is certain to avoid military ties with either major world power.

Sanjaby, who holds a doctorate in law from the University of Paris, was snubbed by Khomeini two weeks ago when the Moslem religious leader returned from 14 years in exile. The fact that Sanjaby was selected for the provisional government probably was a result of Bazargan's influence.

American diplomats reportedly have met privately in recent days with Sanjaby and were pleased with the appointment.

State Senate rejects legislative pay hike

HARRISBURG (AP) — The Senate yesterday rejected pay hikes for legislators, judges and cabinet members, apparently because they would come at a time when the state budget already has a multi-million dollar deficit.

By a 34-15 vote, the Senate rejected the Commonwealth Compensation Commission report, which called for an immediate 8 percent hike for legislators and 7 percent in 1981.

Sen. J. Doyle Corman, D-34th, voted against the pay raise.

Earlier, the Senate had voted down the House's proposal to postpone the pay hikes until the next legislative session in 1981.

"I think it would be a bad thing to vote ourselves a pay increase," said Minority Leader Henry Hager, noting the prospect of a budget deficit that Gov. Thornburgh says could range from \$40 million to \$100 million.

The House last week had bypassed the compensation commission report, and voted to delay salary increases because the Pennsylvania Constitution prohibits legislators from increasing their salaries while in office.

Now the House must vote to reject the commission's pay report, unless it wants the pay raises to take effect automatically on March 1.

"To use the language of the street, it would put the nut right on the House," Majority Leader Edward Zemprelli, a Penn State trustee, said after the Senate vote.

The compensation commission had recommended that the \$18,720 legislative salary be raised by almost \$1,498 immediately and by \$1,415 in 1981, for a total of \$21,633 a year.

Judges would have gotten an immediate 15 percent increase under the commission's report. Cabinet members

were in line for an immediate 12.5 percent raise.

The legislators last received a pay raise in 1976, when the commission awarded them a \$3,120 hike.

Virtually all of the debate was by senators who felt that the compensation commission report should have been adopted.

"It's not a pay grab as I've seen in the media," said Sen. Vincent Fumo, D-Phila. "I resent that characterization."

"You can't have able, competent people in government and then not pay them. You can't have it both ways," Fumo said.

Sen. Clarence Bell, R-Delaware, said that the Legislature was entitled to the cost-of-living increases since members' salaries have not kept pace with inflation.

Since 1972, inflation has increased overall prices by 55 percent, by lawmakers' salary have gone up only 20 percent in the same time, Bell said.

No warmth in sight

We'll have increasing and thickening cloudiness today with some occasional light snow or flurries developing later today and continuing through tomorrow. The high will be 15 today and 20 tomorrow with a low of 12 tonight. Snow accumulations will be less than 2 inches total through tomorrow.

Correction

It was incorrectly reported in yesterday's Collegian that students submitting dorm contracts in March would have until June 30 to cancel their contracts with no penalty. Students will only have until March 23 to cancel with no penalty.

In the midst of local plenty, some still go hungry

Editor's note: This is the first in a series. By PAUL MOSS

Daily Collegian Staff Writer

There are people who are hungry in State College.

They may be poor, or transient, or just lonely. They are probably invisible to most University students and State College residents.

The primary, but not the only reason people do not eat well is that they do not have enough money.

Catherine McBride, a paralegal and administrative assistant at Keystone Legal Services in State College, gave an example of how a person on a low budget might have trouble making ends meet. A woman with three dependents and no income would receive \$360 a month from welfare, and depending on her shelter costs would receive \$127 per month in food stamps.

Even if this woman is able to plan her meals well, she would probably find it difficult to feed her family on the food

stamp allotment alone (which if calculated allows 36 cents per person per meal). This woman might have to buy additional food out of her welfare allotment which already does not leave much room for extras.

If this woman has a child with a special nutritional requirement (such as could be caused by illness), the woman might be unable to make do on her income, McBride said.

"Food programs meet a great deal of the need a great deal of the time," she said. Unfortunately, all of the programs have gaps, she said.

People with emergency needs such as those caused by illness, accident or sudden unemployment may turn to a number of groups in the State College area for immediate food assistance. One of these groups is the Christian Mission, supported by an ecumenical group of protestant churches in State College.

Marianne Schrader, deaconess of the Christian Mission, discussed the various

groups of people that may come to her for emergency food aid. These include the transient population of non-college age people that drifts through State College at a fairly high rate. They may be given one free meal from the emergency fund after their story is investigated. Schrader also mentioned helping victims of fires, snowstorms, travellers from Interstate 80 and people with psychological problems.

Drifters may also stop in or call the OASIS help center. Janice Wilson (5th-individual and family studies), a counselor at the OASIS center, said that about twice a month people will contact the center with a request for food. These food requests may be handled subsequently by the Christian Mission.

Some people may be too poor to pay their bills and to buy enough food as well.

"Some of my clients are not too smart about what they pay first," Schrader



said. "The immediate needs become primary." McBride of Keystone Legal Services

agreed. She said "food is always the first thing to be cut" in the budget because it's flexible.

Illustration by Frank Baseman

Continued on page 16.