

Oregon Daily EMERALD

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Homecoming: 1953

So the 1953 Homecoming is here. So what? So plenty. Homecoming may not be all things to all people, but it means a lot of things to a lot of people.

It means the biggest campus event of fall term, and the last big event before those last few weeks of the term preceding final exams. It means this to the students in general.

Homecoming means the culmination of a whirlwind of work and confusion for a couple of hundred busy students working on 40 zillion committees to get the weekend's activities in shape.

To the returning alumni, it means a chance to meet old grad friends, undergrad friends, faculty friends, and to re-visit the University, learning of what has gone on during recent years. It means, too, and especially, a chance to see the Ducks administer a lacing to the hated foe: the Beavers.

To most of us, it means a welcome diversion from that all-important study program, when the latent feeling about the school subtly emerges in a strong interest in the big activities of the weekend.

Homecoming, to the administration, always means worry and sometimes means a real headache.

The possibility that the more exuberant students of the 40-mile apart schools might carry their enthusiasm to certain property-injuring acts at the domain of the other institutions has been a frequent reality.

Even to the faculty, Homecoming doesn't necessarily mean the same thing. To some, of course, it means something of what it means to most of the students, especially to those who are Oregon graduates themselves. To others it may mean a routine blip on the University scene, or nothing at all.

Homecoming, of course, has its routineness, simply because it comes every year. Oregon students fail to climb flagpoles, jump off bridges, or flood their newspapers and radio stations with telephone calls at this time of year, although a lot of them don't fail to get caught up in a dizzy three-week dash to the Weekend.

So Homecoming is an annual affair, and we don't treat it as the eighth wonder. But it is an important part of the college year for its ability to evoke one's "spirit," to use the term in its broad sense—feeling about the University.

To the Oregon football team this year, it means an opportunity to cap off the season with a win against OSC's Beavers, which would make any season a success, but would end this one with a 5-4-1 Oregon record, for the best year since the 1948 Cotton Bowl season. (The best record since 1948 is already cinched, even with a loss Saturday—an unmentionable subject).

Since the Homecoming game is the original reason for Homecoming, though not the only big event, as it has evolved, the big battle means a lot to the myriad Oregon supporters. Every other year it means something special, those odd-numbered years when we play OSC at Hayward field.

The Homecoming game is an occasion any year, but there is something unique about playing the Corvallis squad, something which makes it a special afternoon. This year is one of those, and we haven't beaten OSC in a Homecoming game since 1947, when we broke a dry spell in victories over the Beavers.

There was one person who especially had a desire to see Oregon beat Oregon State—in any sport. That was Bill Hayward, to whom this year's Homecoming is dedicated, this year of "Alums and We—'76 to '53."

Hayward, nationally-famous Oregon track coach and team trainer, had another Homecoming dedicated to him—that was in 1947, when he was still living, but very ill. "Win for Bill," it was, and we did. The legend of Bill Hayward, a beloved sports figure at Oregon, is dimming, but it hasn't faded out, as it probably never will.

So Homecoming this year has added meaning. This, then, is Homecoming—1953.

TWO IRANIANS, THREE FILIPINOS

Mossadegh Trial, Magsaysay Vote Analyzed by UO Foreign Students

(Ed. note: Two events of current interest in international affairs are the treason trial of Mohammed Mossadegh, premier of Iran, and the recent election of Ramon Magsaysay as president of the Philippines. We asked two Iranian students and three students from the Philippines, all foreign students at Oregon this year, to write an analysis of these two events.

Mossadegh was jailed last August, being overthrown as premier just two days after bloody rioting had caused the Shah of Iran to flee the country. The Shah's messenger had been sent to deliver a royal decree firing Mossadegh, and the riot broke out. When the retaliatory demonstration overthrew Mossadegh, the Shah returned in triumph.

Mossadegh is now charged with plotting against the Shah and illegally dissolving the lower house of parliament. The 73-year-old ex-premier's charge that the military tribunal trying him is incompetent to do so has been denied by the tribunal in a ruling this week.

Magsaysay's victory over the incumbent, Elpidio Quirino, was a smashing defeat of his old boss, for Magsaysay was formerly defense minister for Quirino. His campaign was based on a reform platform, charging inefficiency and corruption in the present administration.

The five students whose comments are here printed are Elias Lavi, senior in chemistry and Reza Rezaei, graduate student in political science, both from Iran; Julieta M. Bocala, graduate in education, Mrs. Natividad I. Malolos, graduate in social psychology and Demetria Punjante, graduate in education, all from the Philippines.)

Iranian Students Upset About News

By ELIAS LAVI

This summer from Sept. 1-4 I attended the Iranian student convention in Denver, Colo., where 120 out of 1100 Iranian students in America convened to discuss our problems. It happened that several days before the convention the government of Dr. Mossadegh was overthrown by the present government.

Most of these students were furious and upset about the news. They had a very favorable feeling toward Dr. Mossadegh. They thought very highly about him and expressed their feelings by telling that Mossadegh is the most honest, sincere and the Iranian national leader, who didn't fear losing his life in serving his country.

They thought that Dr. Mossadegh was not responsible for our economic difficulties, but our economic problems were due to an unfavorable attitude and embargo of the Western nations.

Civil Trail Needed For Mossadegh

By REZA REZAI

Personally, I believe that most of the Iranian people in the past were in favor of Dr. Mossadegh's government, but when he was ordered by the king to dismiss the office and he refused to do so, some of the Iranian people changed their opinion of him. This is because according to our constitution the king has the right to appoint or dismiss the premier.

Regarding his trial, Dr. Mossadegh should not be tried by court-martial, but he should be tried by the civil court. Dr. Mossadegh should be given the right to choose his own attorney in

order to be able to defend himself.

Dr. Mossadegh's good services and his honesty and sincerity of action and good intentions for the improvement of the country and overthrowing of the foreign British influences should also be considered, so as to eliminate the severity of the court's trial and to judge him justly.

Philippine Vote Was No Surprise

By JULIETA M. BOCALA

The overwhelming victory of Magsaysay over the incumbent president Elpidio Quirino in the Nov. 10 national elections was no surprise to me. I expected the result would be just so if the election would be clean.

● First, because the people are dissatisfied with the present corrupt administration. The Buenavista-Tambobong estate scandal, the war damage surplus commission scandal, the surplus beer scandal, the air force fund slashing to inflate the president's discretionary fund, and the reckless spending of national money for unnecessary official trips are but a few of the many abuses committed by the present administration.

● Second, because in Magsaysay the people found the characteristics of a leader—honesty, integrity, resourcefulness, understanding of the masses, and bravery beyond the call of duty.

● Third, because with Magsaysay's action, not empty words. His fight against the Communist-led Huks proved successful because he had the guts to personally supervise the campaign and to solve pressing problems on the spot. His policy of attraction, helping surrendered Huks to start life anew through a government agency, the EDCOR, won for him the respect and admiration of both enemies and friends.

Magsaysay's victory, I venture to say, is a belated reward awarded him by a grateful people. He was instrumental in restoring peace and order in areas harassed by Huk raids.

Fear was expressed in more conservative circles that Magsaysay might become the puppet of the Nationalists moguls and that his newly-acquired power might get into his head. However, with his spotless public record behind him and the sterner stuff he is made of, I doubt

if he would spoil through his own volition a bright future before him.

Let us now turn our attention to some unusual highlights of the Philippine political campaigns which might be of interest to potential presidents on the campus. Phonograph records were put to good use by both parties. The Magsaysay Mambo, the Magsaysay March, and the Quirino March were broadcast, played on sound systems during campaign tours, and even played during intermissions in dance halls.

The records became so popular that it was a common thing to hear adults and children sing the song or whistle the tunes on streets, in classrooms and in the fields. Trips to the barrios, meeting and shaking hands with the people in all walks of life, giving them the chance to size him up proved to be mutually beneficial to both Magsaysay and the Filipinos.

Change Sounded By Voice of People

By NATIVIDAD I. MALOLOS

Where the elections are "free and clean," as have been claimed about the last Philippine elections, the results can be definitely the true expression of the people's will. The Filipino voting population went to the polls on Nov. 10 and, according to reports, gave Magsaysay and the whole Nacionalista ticket an overwhelming vote of confidence.

That is the voice of the Filipino people, which even in the 1951 elections made itself heard for a change in administration.

Personally, I am very happy. Were I in the Philippines, that would have meant one more vote toward a change in administration. I am optimistic, along with the great majority of the people, about very necessary reforms that cannot be possible except with a change in administration.

I hope that the new administration will always have the welfare of the people at heart, over and above personal and party interests. It will be very easy for a party in power to become corrupt if it will allow itself to be ruled by selfish interests and motives.

This is a very great challenge to the new administration. The people will wait and judge.

(Please turn to page three)

The Plot



"Mrs. Erb, remind me to prepare a test for Monday morning covering all the work we've done this term."