



Battalion photo by Anne Marsden

Out with the old. . . in with the new

Workers pulled up bike racks in front of Hughes Hall late last week as part of a land-clearing operation for the construction of a new women's dormitory.

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U.S. recession predicted

The United States is heading toward a recession which is long overdue, a European Communities economist believes.

Dr. Corrado Pirizio-Biroli, a special adviser for economic affairs at the Washington, D.C., office of European Communities, also called the Common market, made his observation in a speech Monday night at Texas A&M University.

"I do believe that there is a good chance there will be a recession in

the United States," Biroli said. "There will be a recession, or at the best, a very slow growth in America."

"I thought it would come to a head by May or June when I filed my report to the Market," he continued. "But, insofar as the recession reflects structural or long-term problems, it should not worry the United States."

"Recession though is a normal cycle," Biroli continues, "we've never been able to eliminate it."

The European economist placed part of the blame for America's recession on the shoulders of the late President Lyndon B. Johnson.

"Johnson tried to have it both ways, butter and guns," he said. "He wanted the Great Society and the Vietnam war at the same time."

"Johnson thought the United States would be strong enough to afford something no country had ever been able to afford in history," Biroli emphasized. "His actions meant an increasing inflation in this

country and increasing balance payments deficits."

The European Communities economist also said that productivity, or lack of it, was adding considerably to America's economic problems.

"Unless productivity picks up in this country, America will continue to have problems," he said. "The current economic trend reflects low productivity, which is running around 0.6 or 0.5 percent in the U.S. today."

Services This Sunday
November 26
at A&M Consolidated H.S. Cafeteria
Bible Study 9:30 a.m. Worship 10:45 a.m.
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Bodies of victims returned to U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO — An Air Force plane Tuesday carried home the body of Rep. Leo J. Ryan, D-Calif., and others slain in a Guyanese airport ambush by fanatical cult members.

The Air Force C141 jet landed early today at Robins Air Force Base in Georgia to deliver the body of NBC reporter Don Harris.

An Air Force spokesman said Harris' body was taken from the plane to an ambulance and driven to a funeral home in Vidalia, Ga., where the newsman's family lives.

The spokesman said the C141 then flew on to San Francisco.

Closed-casket services for Ryan, 53, who represented a congressional district on the San Francisco Peninsula, were scheduled for Wednesday (11 a.m. PST) at the All Souls Catholic Church in South San Francisco. He will be buried at Golden Gate National Cemetery.

The plane also was to deliver to Los Angeles the bodies of San Francisco Examiner photographer Greg Robinson and NBC cameraman Bob Brown, slain with Ryan in the Saturday attack by members of the People's Temple.

A large congressional delegation was expected to attend the memorial services for Ryan.

The congressman, who often personally investigated controversial issues, made his last trip to investigate reports of beatings and other mistreatment at a Guyanese religious settlement.

He survived a knife attack during a visit to the jungle settlement only to be gunned down by Temple members as he tried to leave a nearby airstrip with a group of defectors.

Jones and nearly 400 of his followers later committed mass murder-suicide at the settlement.

At the time of his death, Ryan was looking forward to an increasingly active role as a member of the House International Relations Committee and chairman of the Environment, Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

Endowment aids American folk art

WASHINGTON — In a culture which sometimes seems bent on making Americans moldcast, but-towndown look-alikes, Bess Lomax Hawes struggles to keep alive their differences.

Hawes does that by running the folk arts program of the National Endowment for the Arts, a federal agency created 10 years ago to support the arts in America.

A while ago, a delegation of Hungarian-Americans from Cleveland came to see her. They wanted help in putting on a fall festival. They said they wanted to hire some professional folksingers — that sort of thing.

"Wouldn't it be nice, she wondered aloud, if instead they revived the old-fashioned Hungarian grape festival that used to be held around Cleveland?"

The very mention of it brought memories to a priest, and tears to his eyes.

The endowment provided \$3,630 to rebuild and repaint the carts traditionally used in the parade that is part of every Hungarian grape festival.

The festival shook loose another memory. An old woodcarver said every Hungarian village had its own gate, so he set about making one for the Cleveland Hungarian community.

And that intrigued some local youngsters. They became his apprentices, so he is passing along his folk skill to a new generation.

That is what Hawes is up to — helping old traditions flourish.

All told, her office distributes \$1.9 million a year to foster the folk music, dance, poetry, tales, oratory, crafts and rituals of Iroquois, German-Americans, Louisiana Cajuns, Eskimos, Mennonites, Puerto Ricans and all other ethnic and native groups in this large land.

To anyone familiar with the field, Mrs. Hawes' maiden name Lomax — is introduction enough.

Her father, John A. Lomax, a pioneer in recognizing American folk tradition as worth paying attention to. He was the first curator of the Archive of American Folklore at the Library of Congress. His son, Alan, Hawes' brother, was the second.

In an interview, she talked about them than about herself, but a tale worth telling.

Her father was brought in a rickety wagon to a dirt farm in DeWitt County. As a boy in the early 1880s he listened at night to cowboys sing the Chisholm Trail singing songs.

He collected their songs, later, he tried to publish them in an indigenous art form, but the lack of scholarship scuffed. Working people couldn't write songs, and songs were no more than doggerel.

Not until Lomax went to Harvard did he get encouragement. It came from Professor George Lyman Stearns, world-famous Chaucer expert.

He encouraged Lomax to publish his work: the first cowboy songbook ever printed.

For the rest of his life, Lomax recorded and published the songs of working people. He saw past them.

In the 1930s, with his son, he visited the black prison farms of the Deep South, where prisoners were leased out by the state, and worked almost like slaves.

He thought their work songs, blues and "field hollers" were the last surviving remnants of slave culture.

Later, his daughter says she abandoned that hypothesis, concluding that the songs had been born out of the prisoners' own and their need "to rise above stinking conditions."

Hawes went to Bryn Mawr, in a group with Pete Seeger, and worked on overseas folk music broadcasts for the government in World War II, raised three children, taught guitar and folk to hundreds of students at a Santa Monica, Calif., and worked the Smithsonian before taking her present job.

Sometimes she thinks that the laudable American development of universal education and mass communications — are starting to out the differences in American culture.

Other times she is more optimistic, convinced strawberry social firemen's musters and Hungarian grape festivals are so much a part of the American people they cannot be repressed.

Some people are frightened by the evidence all around that the racial and geographic minorities are marching and fighting to preserve their individuality. They see the signs as evidence that the country is falling apart.

Not she. She says some stress between the national American culture and local cultures is inevitable, and welcome.

She likes to quote what her brother says will happen if the "cultural greynout" continues: "If we keep going at this rate, some day there will be no place worth visiting and no reason to stay home."