

# Bushoven Attends Marxist Seminar

By DREW HAYES

Where did the blackbeard of politics disappear to over the summer? This question was raised by many terrified students fearing the vengeful wrath of his pen. Dr. Neal Bushoven attended a seminar on "Marx as Social Theorist" sponsored by the National Endowment for Humanities in Los Angeles. Neal was selected from a competitive field of political professors in quest of this honor.

The seminar, directed by John Eliot, Professor of Marxian Economics, met three times a week for three hours each meeting for approximately eight weeks. The seminar consisted of readings on Marx, his theories, his writings, and commentaries on his writings. Each participating member of the seminar was responsible for writing a paper and presenting the paper before his peers.

While the days were spent on discussions of Marx and his multiple applications to life, the nights were filled with fellow colleagues grappling with Marx's basic writings. Between beers and laughter, a circle of eight colleagues began to expand their knowledge on the methods and materials used to teach

Marx. This circle of eight continues by sending tapes from one member to another on their thoughts of Marx.

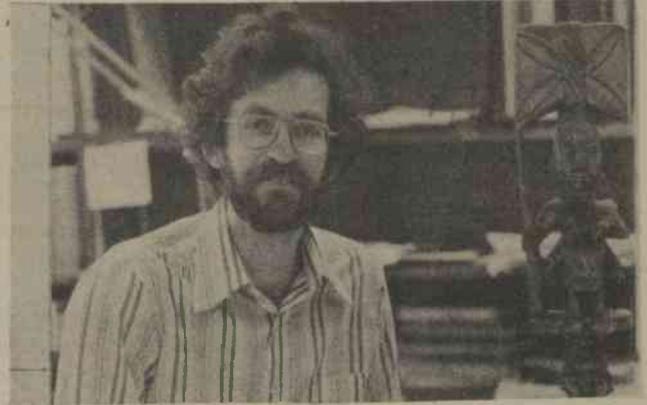
Why did Neal need to attend this seminar? His answer to this question was very interesting and very reflective not only for other professors, but also for students. He said that it was crucial for him to get away from St. Andrews and keep his perspective. "St. Andrews is great and rewarding with its many cultural and social events, but if you are not careful it can become the sum and total of your existence." There was also another factor in his decision to journey west. Dr. Bushoven said, "it is rare to find a St. Andrews professor with a Marxian background." And so, to find solace in his studies, Neal sought the seminar.

What did Neal gain from the seminar? In his own words, "I solved an intellectual riddle that has stood between me and my work (writings) for some time." This riddle that Neal solved deals with defining power in politics, i.e., the power in the politics of everyday behavior. So, readers look out for the upcoming writings of Neal Bushoven.

I was intrigued by Neal's

decision to choose Marxism as a way of life. He replied that Marxism is a methodology of looking at things. As such, he uses this method as an intellectual stance and basic way of understanding the world. In teaching Marxism to his students, Neal portrays Marxism through his own lifestyle and through his view of himself. One of his major goals as teacher is to show students how to defend against right wing fascism and how to defend against its influence.

Finally, I was interested in the main cause for Neal's shift to Marxism. Neal stated that he came from a very Christian background, but the radical black movement



Professor Neal Bushoven

of the fifty's and sixty's shifted his view. For Neal, Marx had the best answer in understanding segregation, campus life, and the Vietnam war. The belief of Marx which states that man can control and ought to control

his destiny turned Neal toward being profoundly humanistic and optimistic. As Neal said, "humans have significant say over those things which affect them and that is where I get in trouble."

## Lake Ansley Moore Grows Old



Part of the deterioration of Lake Moore

By JOHN A. PAIT

In the past few years Lake Ansley C. Moore has become clogged with a stringy green plant known as bladderwort. The plant has taken over many of the shorelines and calmer areas of the lake. Professor Norm Melvin has researched this problem and come up with facts and possible solutions.

"This is how a lake grows old", says Melvin. "It is not appealing to the eye, but it is ecologically sound. The lake is simply beginning to fill in, as all lakes ultimately do." He does point out that for the beauty of the campus it is advantageous to keep the lake in a "youthful stage".

There are many ways to do this, but the two best are by the use of chemicals, or by a natural method of periodic drainage. The first is "quick

and dirty". The second takes more time, but cost nothing.

The chemical Diquat can be used to kill the bladderwort. But this process would also kill all the vegetation in the lake, which in turn would diminish the fish population. It is expensive and would have to be done every 3-4 years.

Melvin seems to favor a more natural approach. "The bladderwort is not bad unless it gets out of control," says Melvin. There is a method of winter time drainage that takes more time, but can be effective.

During the winter the plant sinks to the bottom of the lake. If the lake is drained much of the bladderwort is stranded around the edges of the lake. These die, and hopefully much of the plant still under the water is killed by

the cold. "It is not pretty during the winter, but it does help to control the plant."

This process will not eliminate the growth, but it will help to control it. It does take 5-6 years before the plant can be brought under control, but it is cheap and easy to do.

Whatever needs to be done must be done before the plant gets out of control. "The longer you let it go, the harder it is to bring the lake back to a youthful stage."

"The lake is suppose to be doing this. Most people try to manipulate the environment to meet their needs, and forget that the environment is always changing." Melvin is not against cleaning up the lake, he just realizes that some day it will fill in, and all man can do is postpone it.

## Pitts (Cont.)

assassination we had to put circuits in Johnson's ranch. He did not want to go through the operator. He was very suspicious that someone was listening to his conversation."

"We put in four of the biggest call-directors they make: 32 buttons on each line. He wanted all of his friends in Austin to have automatic ringing. Everytime he heard a click on the line he thought somebody was listening."

"Keeping up with him was murder," Pitts said. "He would change his mind where he wanted to land Air Force One. "We'd expect him in Dallas and he would land in Kansas City."

By this time, Pitts pointed out, the ninety second requirement was well established. "The atomic bomb changed Presidential communications completely." In 1942 Pitts returned to active duty in the laboratory to help in the development of radically new communications equipment. This

pioneering research yielded such items as proximity fuses, electronic gun locators, infra-red communications, multiple-control aircraft and other devices that changed American security as it was known at that time.

Although Pitt's office was in the Pentagon, he had staff supervision in bases all over the country and he also helped to develop a communications network that would enable the President to get in touch with his security advisors and Cabinet within ninety seconds at any time, in any place.

But although the creation of the atomic bomb changed the world, the man in the White House refused to believe that his life as he knew it would change in any possible way. Truly, Donald Pitts emerged after his presentation to be not only an innovative communications engineer but also a skilled and eloquent orator.