
Vote, please (30-32): an asterisk in the left column indicates a request.

ANNUAL MEETING '82

The 9th Annual Meeting was held in the Sheraton Town House, Los Angeles, the weekend of June 25-27. A luxury hotel is probably not the most appropriate setting for a BRS meeting, but it must be said that the facilities were remarkably agreeable — probably because the Town House was built 50 years ago, before the age of chrome and big glass and before the cost-accountants had set limits on the number of square inches of floor space allowed per patron.

25 BRS members attended one or more sessions: LOUIS ACHESON, JACQUELINE BERTHON-PAYON, ANDRE BACARD, JACK COWLES, DENNIS DARLAND, BOB DAVIS, ARTHUR DE MUNIEZ, LEE EDLER, ALBERT ENGLEMAN, KATHY FISHER, MARK GIBRANS, JOE GORMAN, CHARLES GREEN, DONALD HYLTON, DON JACKANICZ, MARTY LIPIN, BOB LOMBARDI, STEVE MARAGIDES, JIM McWILLIAMS, JACK RAGSDALE, STEVE REINHARDT, HARRY RUJA, CHARMAINE SOLDAT, MARK WEBER, DAN Wray.

29 non-members attended one or more sessions: Jo Bacon, Bob Burkett, E. Cheslow, Robert Chisholm, Marilyn Donova, John R. Edwards, Joe Engelman, Fredricka Frank, Paul Frank, Annette Green, Tim Hayes, Bruce W. Johnson, Ralph Kayes, Gerald Larue, Harry Levinson, Pauline Lipin, Alice Lipton, Saul Matlin, Mo Newkirk, Maritime Pick, Esther Robinowitz, Mr/Mrs P. Rose, Al Seckal, Laura Seckel, Adolph Sartshin, Patricia Turner*, Gerald Weber, Kathleen Winsor.

*Joined the BRS after the meeting.

The following officers were elected for one-year terms, starting immediately: Harry Ruja, Chairman; Don Jackanics, President; Jacqueline Berthon-Payon, Vice-President; Dennis Darland, Treasurer; Cherie Buppe, Secretary. Two new offices were created and filled: Bob Davis, Vice-President/Special Projects; Lee Edler, Vice-President/Information.

The program included a panel of 4 — Lou Acheson, Don Hylton, Don Jackanics, Dan Wray — moderated by Bob Davis, discussing "New Hopes for a Changing World, 1982"; Bob Davis on "BR and World Government"; Al Seckal on "BR and the Cuban Missile Crisis"; Gerald Larue on the misnamed "Moral Majority". Two Russell films were shown, "Bertrand Russell" and "The Life and Times of Bertrand Russell". There were 2 films followed by talks: Helen Caldicott's "The Last Epidemic", after which Dr. Timothy J. Hayes, of the Physicians for Social Responsibility, discussed medical aspects of nuclear war; Norman Lear's "The Radical Right" was followed by a talk by Robert Burkett, of People for the American Way. After the Saturday evening banquet, "Oh, What A Lovely War" was screened.

During the weekend, there was a Society meeting and a Board of Directors meeting. For details — including a discussion of ex-Chairman Peter Cranford's resignation, and the reasons therefor — see the minutes (34,35) and Bob Davis's report(5,37).

We are indebted to JIM McWILLIAMS for the photos on the next page. Jim took the group photo Sunday morning (June 27). If you want a print of it, Jim will send you one. He asks that you send a $5 contribution to the BRS, c/o the newsletter, address below. (He wants to help soften the lean BRS' Treasury. Thank you, Jim!) If you want a print, please order before September 30th.

It was a good meeting! (Photos on Pages 2 & 3)

The 1983 Annual Meeting will take place at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. There are good reasons for meeting at McMaster in any year; the Russell Archives are there; the campus is handsome; the facilities are excellent, not exorbitantly priced, and well managed; and we are made to feel quite welcome there. But there is a special reason for going there in '83; that's when a Conference will be held on BR's non-technical writings up to 1918. Since most of us are not mathematicians or professional philosophers — we are BR's non-technical (or "popular") audience — those are the writings that most interest most of us.

The conference — and the BRS Annual Meeting — are scheduled for the last weekend in June '83 — June 24-26 — Friday-Sunday. Both at McMaster. Note it on your calendar. Details on costs and reservations in a future issue.

*Russell Society News, a quarterly (Lee Edler, Editor): RD 1, Box 409, Coopersburg, PA 18036

BRS Library: Jack Ragsdale, BRS Co-Librarian, 4461 23rd St., San Francisco, CA 94114
Seated, left to right: Annette Green, Pauline Lipin, Harry Ruja, Don Jackaniz, Laura Seckel, Arthur de Munitiz, Robert Davis, Gerald Larue, and Steve Maragides.

Standing, left to right: Jim McWilliams, Kathleen Fjermedal, Lee Eisler, Charles Green, Mary W. Gibbons, Esther Robinowitz, Jack Ragasdale, Marty Lipin, Jack R. Cowles, Albert Engleman, Donald Hylton, Kathleen Winors, Robert Lombardi, Dennis Darland, Shirley Weaver, Jacqueline Berthon-Payon, Lou Acheson, and Al Seckel.

REPORTS FROM OFFICERS

(4)

President Donald K. Jackaniz reports:

I would like to salute my predecessor, Bob Davis, for his many years of excellent work as HRS President. Using his imagination and organizing skills, he contributed much to our Society and set an example of thoughtful leadership that will not be easily matched. Through his new role as Vice-President/Special Projects, the HRS will continue to benefit from his abilities.

As is evident elsewhere in this issue, the Los Angeles 1982 Annual Meeting was successful for the HRS and enjoyable for everyone there. Once again it was Bob who organized the meeting, and I thank him for all his efforts.

Now is the time for all members to mark calendars and begin planning to attend the 1983 Annual Meeting. It is not true that one hasn't truly been a HRS member until one has attended an Annual Meeting; but it is certainly true that to participate in one is rewarding and memorable. The '83 Meeting will provide an excellent opportunity for members to visit the Archives, meet fellow members again or for the first time, and become involved in discussions about HR. The dates: June 24-26, 1983.

During the coming months, I will welcome members' comments and proposals for strengthening the HRS and its programs. During our brief history, we have accomplished a number of things: the HRS Award, the Doctoral Grant, the HRS Library, Annual Meetings, symposia for professional philosophers, a fine newsletter. We should now consider how the HRS can broaden its activities to embrace more aspects of HR and Russell Studies. Reflect on the possibilities. I look forward to hearing from you. 3802 N. Kenneth Av., Chicago, IL 60611

(5)

Outgoing President Davis (now Vice-President/Special Projects) reports:

I was very pleased to nominate Don Jackaniz of Chicago to succeed me as President, at the Annual Meeting. He has shown both the ability and the willingness to give it the time that the job requires.

My new position — Vice-President/Special projects — will allow me to pursue projects that I have been reporting to you on over the last few years. One area has been in publishing. I regret that one publishing project has come to naught. I wanted to republish 3 HR essays — "Why I Am Not A Christian", "What Is An Agnostic?", and "What I Believe" — in inexpensive paperback form, for wide distribution. Prometheus Press seemed interested; but it turned out that it was going to cost $9.95, with the HRS
Some photographs from the 1982 BRS Annual Meeting: Clockwise, from upper left: (1) Dan Wray helped with registration of members and guests. (2) Dr. Timothy Hayes spoke on the medical aspects of nuclear war. (3) Jacqueline Berthon-Fayon looks on as Jack Ragsdale handles sales of BRS books and materials. (4) During a break in proceedings, Bob Davis converses with Dr. Gerald Larue. (5) Al Seckel discussed Russell's efforts in the resolution of the Cuban missile crisis. (6) Don Jackanizc operated the film projector. (7) Dr. Larue talked about the Moral Majority. (8) Robert Burkett of People for the American Way led a discussion centering on the film "The Radical Right." (9) Lee Eisler holds the plaque given 1982 BRS Award winner, Dr. Henry W. Kendall, as Bob Davis reads the citation.
guaranteeing 1000 copies at about $6 each. We are not, of course, in position to do that. I could not understand why a paperback of about 60 pages could cost that much. I am still working with them, on Dora Russell's two books.

On another project some progress has been made. I am co-organizing — with Gerald Larue, of AHA and Ethical Culture Society — an educational meeting for the Voice of Reason (which we founded in March, you may recall RSN34, p.4), on the Moral Majority, to be held October 17th in Los Angeles. I hope many local members can attend when further details are worked out and supplied.

(The rest of Bob's report deals with the Cranford letter of June 10th in which he (Peter) resigned from the Board, but not from the Society. It is located with the Minutes, which deal with the same subject. See Item 37.)

(6) Outgoing Secretary (now President) Don Jackanics reports:

The Secretary's Report consists of the Minutes of the '82 Meeting. See Items

(7) Treasurer Dennis Darland reports:

For the quarter ending 6/30/82:

Balance on hand (3/31/82) ............................................... 1930.02

Income: 21 new members .............................................. 318.00
110 renewals .............................................................. 1920.00
Total dues .................................................. 2238.00
Contributions ..................................................... 160.00
Sale of books, RSN, deposits, etc................................. 766.51
Total cash rec'd ................................................... 3358.51

Expenditures: Membership & Information
Committees ..................................................... 1641.10
ERS Library .................................................... 191.91
Annual Meeting .................................................. 3010.97
Bank charges ...................................................... 10.18
Bertrand Russell Memorial (London) ......... 50.00
Other ............................................................. 59.26
Total spent ....................................................... 3263.40

Balance on hand (6/30/82) ............................................... 2125.13

(The above report must be understood for what it is. It is a "cash balance statement"; it shows cash transactions that have actually occurred — money has changed hands. It does not indicate whether the ERS owes anybody any money. In fact, the ERS is obligated to pay the following: the Doctoral Grant ($500), a ERS member ($500), McMaster for "Russell" (approx. $500). The balance on hand (6/30/82) is $2125.13, but the major portion of it is owed. Ed.)

PHILOSOPHERS' CORNER

(8) The ERS at APA, 12/82, Baltimore. The ERS presents a session every year at the annual convention of the American Philosophical Association (Eastern Division), under the direction of ED HOPKINS, Chairman of the ERS Philosophers' Committee. This year it is being held in Baltimore, in December. The exact date, location, and time will appear in the next newsletter. This is the program:

I. "The Social Contract in Bertrand Russell's Theory of Statehood and War"
   Robert Ginsberg, Pennsylvania State University (Delaware County)
   Commentator: Thomas L. Benson, University of Maryland (Baltimore County)

II. "Mysticism and Motivation in Russell's Philosophy"
   Stephen Nathanson, Northeastern University
   Commentator: A. H. Guy, University of Baltimore

Chair: David Johnson, Naval Academy

Abstracts of the papers to be presented may be obtained in advance by writing Edwin Hopkins, 5713 Chinquapin Parkway, Apt.C, Baltimore, MD 21239 (Chairman of the ERS Philosophers' Committee).
reports from committees

Science Committee (Alex Dely, Chairman):

This report consists of a paper by Dr. Dean V. Babat, "Assessing Overall Consequences of Nuclear War," which specially emphasizes earthquakes and tidal waves, and environmental contamination.

Problem

As the nations of the world strive for security. each nation strives to be stronger or stronger. As a result, the number of nuclear weapons and ability to deliver them is rapidly growing. At what point-in-time does the arms race become self-destructive? Since the arms race is consuming much of the world's resources and may result in our total destruction, this is an urgent question.

There is deep concern among many, even now, that mankind may not survive a nuclear war (1,2,3). The present concern, however, is still not enough to move the people of the world to secure themselves from nuclear destruction. It is for this need that this article raises additional possible dangers about the arms race. It is hoped the new uncertainties raised here will help in the growing world efforts at arms control.

It may take tremendous anxiety in the world to overcome enough of the distrust between nations to produce adequate arms control agreements.

The assumption that the world can survive a nuclear war becomes increasingly doubtful the longer the arms race continues. Consider the combined effects of the following.

Earthquakes are built up...

A nuclear war could detonate explosive forces equivalent to 2,000 Mount St. Helens' volcanic explosions. Mount St. Helens' main explosion (5 megatons) in 1980 devastated 120 square miles of land (a). In 1980, the world's nations had upward of 20,000 megatons of force in 30,000 nuclear weapons (3). The world's nuclear arsenals are rapidly growing.

A nuclear bombardment could detonate within minutes an unprecedented release of power that defies the imagination. Could such explosions set off a chain-reaction in the Earth, triggering worldwide earthquakes, and tsunamis (seismic tidal waves)?

In 1971, there was international concern that a 5 megaton nuclear test explosion, called Cannikin, in the Aleutian Islands off Alaska might trigger great earthquakes and tsunamis (5.a,214). Since the earthquake that the test produced created no significant damage (6.p.216), world-wide concern died down.

While the damage from Cannikin was not as great as some feared possible, still the test caused more extensive landslides than officially expected. Two days after the Alaskan test the collapse of the underground cavity resulting from the Cannikin explosion produced a magnitude 4.0 earthquake recorded at the Seismological Station of the University of California at Livermore, several thousand miles away (6.p.227). Nuclear explosions (about 1 megaton each) at the Nevada Test Site have been shaking the Earth for years. For example, in 1946 a nuclear test, called Cray-ley, shook perceptibly (but did not damage) multi-story buildings in Las Vegas sixty miles away (6.p.207). In April 1946 a test, coded Booster, produced thousands of aftershocks (up to 4.5 magnitude) for six weeks (6.p.214). Later in the same year (Dec. 1949) an explosion, called House, initiated a sequence of earthquakes (up to 5.7 magnitude) which lasted several months (7).

In order to trigger the rupture of a fault in the Earth by a nuclear explosion, it is necessary to concentrate the explosion beneath the Earth's surface near a fault. The test explosions considered above are of this type.

Nuclear tests are designed to explode on or above the ground. A nuclear explosion above ground has much of its energy concentrated. Therefore, even a single above ground test explosion still has considerable force. For example in 1956 at Murutiano, Australia, a small test nuclear bomb (Chimera size) was ignited more than 300 feet above the ground. The explosion created a crater more than 1,000 feet across and its sound waves shook homes 250 miles away and it was recorded on a seismograph 200 miles away (6.p.16).

While a single nuclear explosion above ground is unlikely to cause damaging earthquakes, "...this could be a bombarded of a hundred, a thousand or tens of thousands of nuclear explosions, especially if some of the explosions are concentrated in the same area or close to the Earth's surface."

The Federal Emergency Management Agency discussed a 6,000-megaton attack on the United States in planning one of its civil defense models. Such an attack would yield an explosive force equal to 500,000 Hiroshima bombs (8). The Hiroshima bomb killed 70,000 people and destroyed two-thirds of the 90,000 buildings within the city limits (11). Is it possible to imagine a force equal to half of a million Hiroshima bombs relentlessly hammering the United States and some of its tectonically unstable regions without triggering earthquakes, perhaps some of them catastrophic in size?

Besides the pounding of the United States, there would be similar hammers of Russia and Europe and perhaps other land areas. In addition to the power being released over the continents, there would be awesome naval engagements. How many nuclear explosions does it take to start vast rolling motions in the oceans? If many areas are shaking and oceans are rolling, could there be a compound effect across the Planet?

The Earth's crust has many cracks (faults) and its land and oceanic masses are slowly moving in different directions building tremendous tensions. Scientists are continually concerned about major earthquakes even under normal conditions.

In addition to all of the above, there is the unknown internal forces of the world to be considered. For example, what effect would the unprecedented hammering have on the Earth's rotational wobble? The polar wobble is believed to be due to a fluid motion of the Earth's molten core (9). Could the pattern of explosions and rolling oceans, in combination with Earth's rotation and tides, further amplify internal stress?

If the Planet starts to quaking when and where does it stop? For example, what would happen in the chain of 300 active volcanoes (line of Pito) that ring the Pacific from Chile to Alaska to Japan to New Zealand (10)? Some earthquakes can cause movement in other faults (11). If an earthquake of magnitude 7.6 were triggered in Anchorage in Alaska,
the odds based on past experience, would favor generation of a tsunami, or great sea wave, which could well damage coastal regions around the Pacific (6,p.214). "In this century more than 200 tsunamis have been recorded in the Pacific. One of these resulted in coastal waves more than 100 feet high that smashed into land with tremendous destructive power (22)."

Do defense strategies and civil defense plans take into consideration what might happen if nuclear bombardment set off a series of world-wide earthquakes or tsunamis? For example, what would happen to the release timing and accuracy of missiles in swaying or crumbling missile guidance centers? Under such circumstances, can a nation be hit by its own missiles? Can a country planning a limited nuclear engagement ever be sure it will remain limited?

The United States is considering an expensive plan for clustering 100 MX missiles in super-hardened silos within an area of about 10 square miles. The theory behind the "dense pack" is the first Russian missiles to explode would destroy many of those that followed just behind. What is the earthquake possibilities created by continuous hammering of many nuclear explosions within a very limited area even if the area has no known faults? What would happen to missiles even in super-hardened silos if the earth is violently shaking?

In submarine warfare, it is probable that there would be many underwater nuclear explosions. In the oceans, there are faulted areas. For example, the center of the Atlantic Ocean is one of the Earth's more active earthquake area (6,p.78). The Earth's crust below the oceans is thinner than below the continents. Could a nuclear war in the oceans trigger earthquakes and tsunamis that could flood coastal cities? Could a big tsunami destroy both navies?

In 1953, a volcano, Krakatoa, exploded producing a tidal wave which ran 100 feet high in some bays of Java and Sumatra. It wholly or partially destroyed 395 towns, and killed 36,000 people. A Dutch warship was washed ashore (15).

Environmental contamination

The Final Warning (1) and in Reflections - The Fate of the Earth (2) discuss carefully and in detail how a nuclear war could contaminate the Earth with radioactivity as well as rendering its biosphere unfit for human survival. These works explain how the Earth's ozone layer might be destroyed by the rapid production of nitrous oxide. This could result in increased exposure to cosmic and ultraviolet radiation, which would kill most plants and animal life.

In order to further illustrate how a nuclear bombardment could contaminate every part of the World's air, land and sea, consider the following. In 1956 the U.S. exploded one nuclear bomb over the Bikini Atoll in the Pacific Ocean. The radioactive fallout contaminated more than 7,000 miles of surrounding ocean (14). Mount St. Helens' main volcanic explosion covered 12,000 square miles from Eastern State to Maine and Georgia with dust. Nuclear explosions equivalent to 3,000 Mount St. Helens' volcanic eruption might cover the planet with radioactive materials many times over. Because of mixing by high winds across the equator, there would be no safe haven in either the northern or southern hemispheres (6,p.91).

March 19 and April 1982 Mexico's volcano, El Chichon, erupted sending a cloud of volcanic ash and sulphuric acid into the atmosphere. Satellite pictures clearly captured the slowly drifting cloud as a grayish-white haze extending from Mexico to Saudi Arabia. According to the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration at Boulder, Colorado, the cloud is about 15 miles thick and from 9 to 10 miles high (15). At that altitude, it may hover for several years. According to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, by blocking the sun, it has potential for climatic change. It may cause portions of the globe to freeze or shiver. The event would occur if the cloud prevented release of the Earth's heat (16).

What type of weather could a bombardment of thousands of nuclear explosions produce? And what would be the consequences of long-term changes in the weather? Could continuous hot or cold weather cause polar ice caps to melt or expand? Such changes could effect sea levels, flooding coastal cities or leaving them stranded. What would be the effects of sustained hot or cold weather on crops, since some areas could become deserts or flooded? How do these possibilities enter into the Defense Department's fiscal year defense plan for a protracted nuclear war?

Conclusion

We need to be assessing the overall consequences of what we are doing while there is still time. The risk of a nuclear war starting by accident is increasing as the following grow:

1. Number of nations with nuclear weapons
2. Chance of computer error with growing computerization
3. Number of people handling weapons
4. Continuous refinement of "hair-trigger" counter-response.

Decisions about whether to launch nuclear weapons soon may be made by computers. If the United States and Soviet Union deploy the next round of response, etc. Fearing II. The new weapons will be able to reach their targets with such speed, accuracy and power that they will be able to destroy nuclear command, control and communication systems within minutes. Nations will be on hair-trigger alert. The planet survived past false alarms because there was time to ascertain the errors before a command to launch was given. In the future there will not be time. Under such conditions, a limited war can quickly become a nuclear Holocaust.

"During an eighteen-month period the North American Air Defense Command had 153 false alarms. Four resulted in orders that increased the state of alert of DEFIC bomber crews and intercontinental-ballistic-missile units" (17). Our survival also depends on the proper conduct of other nations' personnel and computers. There is no chance to call back a missile once it is fired.

Conclusion

The World is spending billions of times more money for perfecting arms than for ideas on how to live together. Between 1960 and 1977, an estimated $1.66 trillion went into research and development of new weapons (16). We are going to have to invent vastly more money into learning how to build a peaceful world. Congress is considering legislation to establish a United States Academy of Peace (19). In order to support this legislation and peace research institutes.

To buy time, we need to work vigorously for a multilateral nuclear freeze. The complexity of nuclear arms control agreements along with the distrust between nations makes the problem of achieving effective arms control extremely difficult and time is short. The more we hope that it can be done by destructive a nuclear war could be, the stronger should be our national impetus for relying the internationally.
difficult to be necessary to achieving world-wide arms control. We need to be doing much more research about the impact of simultaneous nuclear explosions in terms of earthquakes and environmental destruction. We need to be using our imagination to communicate the direction the world is headed with the utmost speed, force and clarity if mankind is to survive.

References
15. Personal communication with Tom Ruff of the National Geodetic and Atmospheric Administration at Hilo, Hawaii on June 16, 1982.

ABOUT BERTRAND RUSSELL

(10) BR in Russia, 1920. HARRY HULI came across the following in Emma Goldman's "Living My Life" (NY: Garden City, 1932, reprinted by AMS 1970). He writes, "It provides eye witness testimony that BR, unlike the members of the British Labour Delegation, resisted Russian propaganda."

There were certain members of the British Mission, however, not entirely inclined to look in open-mouthed wonder at the things about them, with their mental eyes shut. These were not of the labouring element. One of them was Mr. Bertrand Russell. Very politely but definitively he had from the very first refused to be officially chaperoned. He preferred to go about himself. He also showed no espialen over the honour of being quartered in a palace and fed on special morsels. Suspicious person, that Russell, the Bolsheviki whispered. But then, what can you expect of a bourgeois?

BR, LIBERATOR

(11) BR, teacher. Sometimes, when people write for information about the HRS, they mention why BR has a special place in their affections. To wit:

I have in part BR's writings to thank for making my exit from the Mormon Church possible. As a young high school student, I came across his name in my American History class (back in 1960), and I began to read some of his philosophical and "moral" essays. Needless to say, I was disturbed and totally shaken. Now "A Free Man's Worship" beautifully states my approach to religious feeling.

And another:

I would be interested in your activities concerning my intellectual father.

Still another:

I did not discover BR until I was in my early twenties. (It surely would have been much better to have discovered him when I was three!) But, for the past fourteen years, I have gone into agnosticism, Principia Mathematica, and from Plato and Aristotle to Wittgenstein, A.J.Ayer, Tarski and many others. Bertrand Russell has been both my guiding light and source of continuous inspiration through all those years and hundreds of volumes.
vote of the remaining Directors. Professor Schiff needs no introduction. He is an Honorary Member, and won the first BRS Award (1980) (REN27-17, 26). Steve Maragides is an attorney employed by the State of Illinois Department of Revenue. A member since 1975, he has attended 5 of the last 6 annual meetings. His degrees are in Journalism (from Northwestern) and Law (from U. Illinois).

These 2 nominees, if approved, will serve as Directors for the unexpired terms, which run until 1/1/84.

* Directors (only), please vote on this. Use Part 3 of the ballot on the last page.

### NEWSLETTER MATTERS

#### MINUTES

**Minutes of the Members' Annual Meeting, 1982:**

The Ninth Annual Meeting of The Bertand Russell Society, Inc., was held Friday, June 25 through Sunday, June 27, 1982 at the Sheraton Township Hotel, 5611 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.

Friday, June 25, 1982

At 8:00 p.m., President Robert K. Davis called the first session to order in the hotel's Viscount Room. Following the general introductory remarks, Bertand Russell, a thirty-nine minute film, was presented. The session concluded with a panel discussion entitled “How Should a Changing World Remember-Russell and the 1980s?” which examined the applicability of Russell's 1924 book to contemporary world politics. Robert K. Davis was panel chairman. Panelists were Louis A. Admire, Donald Mylroy, Donald V. Jackson, and Jan Van Wyk, each of whom provided brief speeches for an opening statement about their group and audience discussion followed. The session was adjourned at 10:00 p.m., at which time the first session of the Board of Directors Annual Meeting was called to order in the Viscount Room.

Saturday, June 26, 1982

The second session was called to order in the hotel's Wedgwood Room at 9:00 a.m. by Robert K. Davis. Projector mechanical problems prevented the sched- uled film, Bertand Russell Discussion Paper, from being shown; Robert K. Davis then presented a talk entitled “Russell and World Government.” Following a brief refreshment period, the first of the two Business Meeting sessions was held.

Announcement was made of the previous evening’s Board of Directors election of Society officers whose terms ran for one year beginning upon their election—Donald V. Jackson, President; Jacqueline Berthon-Payon, Vice President; Charlie Pugh, Secretary; Donald V. Jackson, and Jan Van Wyk, each of whom were present to address the audience. A letter from the Board of Directors to those members present at Annual Meetings was presented.

Robert K. Davis outlined the following about his actions and views:

1. In 1981-1982 he attended meetings in College Park, Maryland and New York City.
2. He is working with Gerald Larue to plan a Fall 1982 West Coast “Voices of Reason” conference to oppose Moral Majority influence.
3. Paul Kurtz of Prometheus Press has corresponded with him on the possibility of publishing some of Bertrand Russell's The Western Front, (but not available through a North American agency) and he (unpublished) has had on the machine age. A Prometheus Press offer to publish three popular Russell pieces with similar generation will probably work out as his publisher would require the Society to purchase a large number of the rather expensive serves for future use.
4. He suggests the Society work to keep Russell books in print and to bring back into the fold such contemporary Reason Warfare and have a future.
5. He proposes has been made of securing a permanent base for the Lester E. Benson Russell Library by attempting to raise funds for a sculpture of Albert and Astrid Durant for a Los Angeles park; however, he will continue working toward this end.

Attention then turned to the resignation of Peter C. Crawford from the Board of Directors and the election of additional events occurring over the year following the 1981 Annual Meeting. Robert K. Davis read former Chairman of the Board Crawford's June 25, 1982 resignation letter and provided an account of Peter C. Crawford's efforts during the past year to reverse the expiration of John Subtitle. These efforts, he lamented, took considerable liberties with the BRS Bylaws and alienated a majority of the Board of Directors; they may not have realized his Chairman this year. He concluded by stating he has a large set of supporting documents in his possession, which are available for individual examination. Jan Van Wyk and Donald V. Jackson agreed with the Davis account of events, and also have supporting documents. Other members giving their opinions were Robert Loomis, Steve Maragides, Harry Buja, Jack Ragdale, and Jan Van Wyk. A motion was then made by Joe Conner and seconded by Jack Ragdale that Peter C. Crawford be given an opportunity to publish his letter to the membership at the annual meeting and to make any comments about them as an appendix to the Minutes. This motion was carried, Acting Secretary Donald V. Jackson stated he would consult with Peter C. Crawford's secretary.

A Society Bylaws amendment concerning Article 8, Section 1, “Bylaw amendment” was proposed by Robert K. Davis and seconded by Jack Van Wyk to alter the Section according to the following:

These Bylaws may be amended by a majority vote of the Society voting at a meeting called at least 10 days before the purpose, and after notice of at least thirty days, or by mail through the newsletter. In the case of null ballots, the proposed change is to be specified with supporting arguments in a Newsletter issue, in the following issue other views are to be presented and a ballot provided.

Discussion centered on the proponent's claim that this amendment would dramatically broaden member participation in the amendment process which until this time has been restricted to those members present at Annual Meetings. This amendment was accepted with a vote of Ten-15, No-0, Abstain-1.

At 12:15 p.m. the first Society Business Meeting session concluded and the Meeting itself was recessed for lunch.

The Meeting was reconvened at 1:30 p.m. as the Life and Times of Bertrand Russell, a forty-minute film, was screened. A letter then presented his paper entitled “Russell and the Cuban Missile Crisis” which was followed by discussion. Robert K. Davis announced the recipient of the 1982 BRS Award, Dr. Henry A. Kendall, who, among other noteworthy accomplishments, has distinguished himself by his opposition to nuclear weapons. Robert K. Davis then read a letter from Peter Sagan on the European peace movement and mentioned the October 1982 Vienna peace agreement gathering in which members are invited to participate.

After a brief refreshment break, Dr. Timothy J. Trevor of Physicians for Social Responsibility and the Council for Liberal Education introduced a film, “The Last Epiphany,” in which a group of scientists, doctors, and military officials described what would happen to the citizenry of San Francisco if 12,000 atomic bombs detonated over it. Dr. Hayes then presented a talk on the ecological and medical consequences of large scale nuclear warfare.

The session was adjourned at 4:40 p.m. At 6:30 p.m. the second session of the Board of Directors Annual Meeting was called to order in Room 802 of the hotel. Due to an unexpected majority of the members for which it was named, the traditional Red Farele dinner was not held; instead, members were treated to an informal gathering before crossing together again at 7:30 p.m. for the Banquet held in the hotel’s Inner Terrace. After the film meal, a film, “Oh, What a Lovely War,” to which Russell referred in his autobiography, was presented in an adjoining room. The evening's events concluded at 11:30 p.m.

Sunday, June 27, 1982

At 8:40 a.m. the third and final session of the Board of Directors Annual Meeting was held in Room 802.

The third and final session of the Society Annual Meeting was called to order at 9:00 a.m. in the Viscount Room by Donald V. Jackson. The second of the two Bra- tlely Business Meeting sessions began with Harry Buja speaking and Jack Van Wyk intro- ducing that the first session of the Society BRS Annual Meeting had been held on June 25, 1982, and secondly as follows: “The officers of the Society will consist of a president, a vice president, a secretary, a treasurer, and other vice presidents for special areas as deemed necessary by the Board of Directors.” It was stated that the Board of Directors, pending acceptance of the Society Bylaw amendment, elected Robert K. Davis Vice President (Special Projects) and Jack Van Wyk Vice President/Information. (For details of the special area vice president proposal, see the accompanying Board of Directors Minutes.) Steve Reinhardt then voiced reservations to this change, particularly respecting the Vice President/ Special Projects position whose inherent eight without authorization involve the Society in the controversial affairs of individuals and other
The Board of Directors of The Bertrand Russell Society, Inc. met in three sessions on Friday, June 25, Saturday June 26, and Sunday June 27, 1982, at the Mahrton Towsend Hotel, 1901 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.

Because of the resignation of Peter G. Chadwick as Chairman of the Board, the Board Secretary Donald V. Jacaknitz called the first session to order at 10:30 a.m. at Union Station, Los Angeles. The following Board members were present: Jaclquitte Berthon-Fayen, Jack R. Davids, Dennis J. Durand, Robert K. Davis, Lee Bisler, Jack R. Covles, Jeanne C. Bailey, Robert K. Davis, Berta J. Davis, Hugh S. Noonheild, Cherrie Ruppe, Warren Allen Smith, and Katharine Talt.

Secretary Jacaknitz read the former Chairman's letter of resignation, which had also granted board member J. R. Bisler as resigning, as well as the letter to the Secretary that she had received from F. B. Mitchell affirming his resignation. The Secretary then called for nominations for Board Secretary. Only one was made—Rexel Eulzer nominated Berta J. Davis with a second by Jeanne C. Bailey, Robert K. Davis, and others. Hugh S. Noonheild, Cherrie Ruppe, Warren Allen Smith, and Katharine Talt seconded the election. Secretery Jacaknitz then handed the gavel to Chairman Ruppe who made a brief acceptance speech. The Secretary read the Minutes of the 1981 Board Annual Meeting; these were accepted as read.

A motion to the effect of the rights of directors, Robert K. Davids nominated Paul A. Phillips, this motion was seconded, however, article VI, Section 6 of the Society Bylaws, Chairman Ruppe ruled that no such motion could be made unless a majority of the board was present. Suntel J. Bathe took the election of officers. Robert K. Davids nominated Donald V. Jacaknitz for President; this nomination was seconded by Captain J. S. Bittner. Chairman Ruppe determined that a secret ballot had been cast. In response, Jack R. Davis stated that he had cast the new Chairman to follow formal parliamentary procedure in this and other board matters. Jack R. Davids and Jacque Bittner were requested to count the ballots; the votes were Donald V. Jacaknitz, 5; Robert K. Davids, 4. For the office of Vice President, Donald V. Jacaknitz first nominated Jeanne C. Bailey, Robert K. Davis, and others. Stephen J. Reichardt, however, seconded Donald V. Jacaknitz's nomination. Both Robert K. Davids, seconding the nomination. She was elected by the vote of 6–0, N–0, A–0. In favor of the Board Secretary, Robert K. Davids nominated Berta J. Davis, with Jacqueline Berthon-Fayen seconding the nomination, it was unanimously elected. His work as Treasurer was then praised by Robert K. Davids, particularly for his excellent quarterly reports.

Several Bylaws amendments were next introduced, however, it was decided these would be discussed at a later time. The last order of business concerned the date and site of the 1983 Annual Meeting. Friday, June 25, 1982, was chosen as the date and site at Hamilton, Ontario.

The second session of the Board was called to order by Chairman Ruppe at 10:00 a.m. Friday, June 26, 1982. The meeting was held in the hotel's noon room, and was attended by eleven Board members, Robert K. Davids, Jeanne C. Bailey, Berta J. Davis, Hugh S. Noonheild, Cherrie Ruppe, Warren Allen Smith, Katharine Talt, Robert K. Davis, Jeanne C. Bailey, Berta J. Davis, and Hugh S. Noonheild.

Secretary Jacaknitz introduced a resolution, seconded by Jack Bagnall, as follows:

Peter Chadwick took a leading part in the affairs of the Bertrand Russell Society from its inception, first as its President and later as its Chairman. In his resignation from the Board, the Society extends its gratitude to Peter for helping to establish the viability of this time and energy to further its prospects. The Board urges Peter to continue to provide support to the Society and assures him of its welcomely support.

The Board approved the resolution by a vote of 6–0, N–0, A–0.

The Bylaws then proposed that Article 9 of the Society Bylaws be amended to allow for Hall meetings, for Society Bylaws amendments. This action was seconded by Donald W. Jacaknitz and accepted by the Board by a vote of 6–0, N–0. However, it was subsequently vetoed by President Donald W. Jacaknitz, as explained by the President, and not subsequently accepted by the Society.

The third and final session of the Board was called to order by Chairman Ruppe at 8:45 a.m. in the hotel's noon room. The following Board members were present, the list of Board members present and absent on Friday, June 25, 1982, appeared above.

Jacqueline Berthon-Fayen moved that, in accordance with the board's actions the previous day, the position of Vice President/Information be created to be filled by someone interested in the Society to the attention of non-members, and external agencies, under the supervision of the President. Her motion was accepted by a vote of 6–0, N–0, A–0. Jack K. Davids then moved that the position of Vice President/Special Projects be created to be filled by someone interested in the Society to the attention of non-members, and external agencies, under the supervision of the President. His motion was accepted by Jacqueline Berthon-Fayen and accepted by a vote of 6–0, N–0, A–0.

The Bylaws then proposed that Article 5 of the Society Bylaws be amended to allow for Hall meetings, for Society Bylaws amendments. This action was seconded by Donald W. Jacaknitz and accepted by the Board by a vote of 6–0, N–0, A–0. However, in accordance with the action of the Board of Directors, the motion was subsequently defeated by a vote of 6–0, N–0, A–0. However, in accordance with the action of the Board of Directors, the motion was subsequently defeated by a vote of 6–0, N–0, A–0.
Section I of the Society Bylaws allowing for additional vice presidents. This amendment was approved by the Society on June 27, 1982.

With no further business at hand, at 8:56 a.m. it was unanimously agreed to adjourn the meeting.

Submitted July 16, 1982

Donald V. Epler, Acting Secretary
For Charles Pope, Secretary

(36) Ex-Chairman Peter Cranford was shown a copy of the above minutes prior to publication in this issue, and his comments were invited. Here they are:

P. G. Cranford, Ph.D.
CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST
Augusta, Georgia 30904
August 5, 1982

For RH Publication:

I would like to thank the Directors for the majority vote of the board members present in passing a resolution of gratitude to me for my help in establishing the Society and in furthering its prospects.

It had been our original intent that the Society would be a vehicle through which we could promote Russell principles for the rest of our lives. However, I note with sadness that only two of the original founding members were present at the 1982 meeting.

I further thank the Society for giving me the opportunity to respond to a matter discussed at the meeting. I must state that there are no points of agreement between me and Messrs. Davis, Eisler and Jackanics concerning the expulsion of John Sutcliffe. I see a parallel between this matter and the persecution of Bertrand Russell in New York City, when he was not allowed to participate in his own defense. It is a matter of principle.

To those members who responded to my letter of June 10, I regret to write that I have as yet been unable to reply, due to a lengthy hospital stay and a convalescence which continues to limit my activities.

With best wishes,

Peter G. Cranford

(37) Bob Davis on the Cranford letter of June 10th — a continuation of Bob's report as Outgoing President (5):

I feel I must comment on Peter Cranford's letter of June 10th, which must have come as a shock to BRS members, who did not know — could not know — about his improper behavior as Chairman. His resignation was clearly an attempt to beat the Board to the punch — that is, he said, in effect, "I quit before the Board could say, "You're fired" — and to do so in a harmless way. He would surely not have elected him Chairman again after his behavior during the past year, in his attempts to overrule the Society's vote expelling John Sutcliffe. His letter is vague and duplicitious. To begin with — it is not true that problems he vaguely refers to — the Sutcliffe expulsion — have "failed to surface in the newsletter". His own November Chairman's Report (RN03-4) was wholly devoted to this topic. See also my remarks in that newsletter (RN03-7). It was also mentioned in the February issue (RN03-3). To claim that the problem failed to surface after he had made a report on it is duplicitious.

Jack Pitt resigned more than 2 years ago because he did not like the fact that changes in the BRS Travel Grant, which he had devised, were proposed. To put this fact in with the others as though they were all related is misleading, to say the least.

But Peter is correct in saying that something has been withheld, namely, the details of his own irregular behavior. Lee Eisler has been protecting him, in effect. Since he has forced the issue, I will release a