

RUSSELL SOCIETY NEWS

No. 35

August 1982

- (1) Annual Meeting 1982, including new BRS officers (2). Annual Meeting 1983 at McMaster (3). New BRS President reports (4). BR in Russia, 1920 (10). 1982 BRS Award to Kendall (12a). 1982 Doctoral Grant to Garciadiego (13). BR vs. the Bomb:1945 (14); 1959 (15). Pugwash (16a,b,c,d). Celebrating Popper (26). Schilpp speaks out (27). Vote, please (30-32)! in asterisk in the left column indicates a request.

- (2) 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 floorspace 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 MUNITIZ, LEE EISLER, ALBERT ENGLEMAN, KATHY FJERMEDAL, MARY GIBBONS, 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 Whisholm, Marilyn Donova, John R. Edwards, Joe Engelsman, Fredericka Frank, Paul Frank, Annette Green, Tim Hayes, Bruce W. Johnson, Ralph Keyes, Gerald Larue, Harry Levinson, Pauline Lipin, Alice Lipton, Saul Matlin, Mo Newkirk, Maritze Pick, Esther Robinowitz, Mr/Mrs P. Rose, Al Seckel, Laura Seckel, Adolph Sertshin, 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 Jackanicz, President; Jacqueline Berthon-Payon, Vice-President; Dennis Darland, Treasurer; Cherie Ruppe, Secretary. Two new offices were created and filled: Bob Davis, Vice-President/Special Projects; Lee Eisler, Vice-President/Information.

The program included a panel of 4 — Lou Acheson, Jr., Don Hylton, Don Jackanicz, Dan Wray — moderated by Bob Davis, discussing "New Hopes for a Changing World, 1982"; Bob Davis on "BR and World Government"; Al Seckel 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 fatten 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)

- (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 Eisler, Editor): RD 1, Box 409, Coopersburg, PA 18036
BRS Library: Jack Ragsdale, BRS Co-Librarian, 4461 23rd St., San Francisco, CA 94114

(2b)



Sunday morning, June 27

Seated, left to right: Annette Green, Pauline Lipin, Harry Ruja, Don Jackanicz, 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 Ragsdale, Marty Lipin, Jack R. Cowles, Albert Engleman, Donald Hylton, Kathleen Winsor, Robert Lombardi, Dennis Darland, Shirley Weaver, Jacqueline Berthon-Payon, Lou Acheson, and Al Seckel.

REPORTS FROM OFFICERS

(4) President Donald K. Jackanicz reports:

I would like to salute my predecessor, Bob Davis, for his many years of excellent work as BRS 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 BRS will continue to benefit from his abilities.

As is evident elsewhere in this issue, the Los Angeles 1982 Annual Meeting was successful for the BRS 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 BRS 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 BR. The dates: June 24-26, 1983.

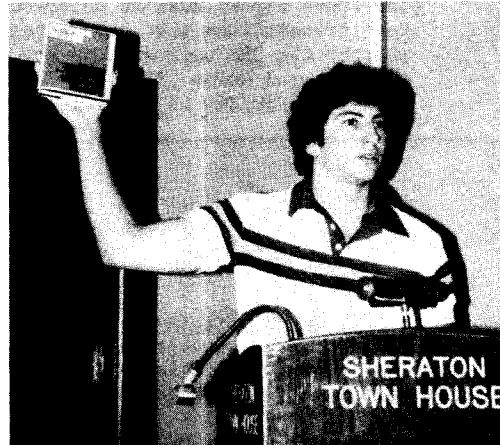
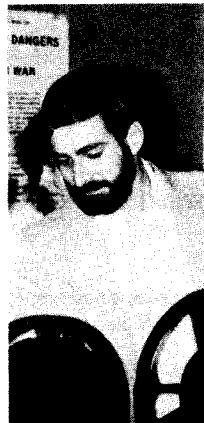
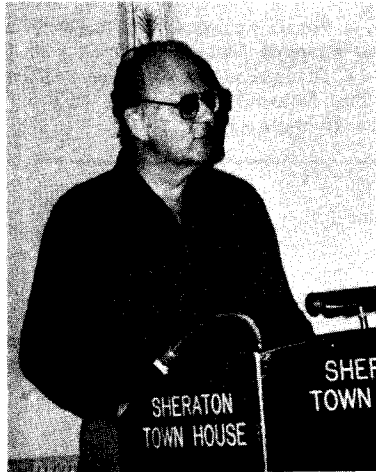
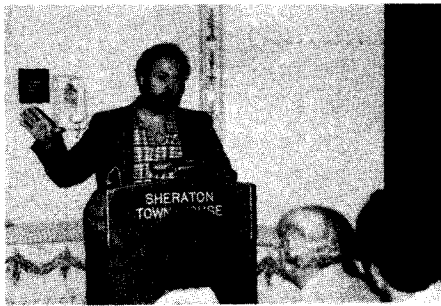
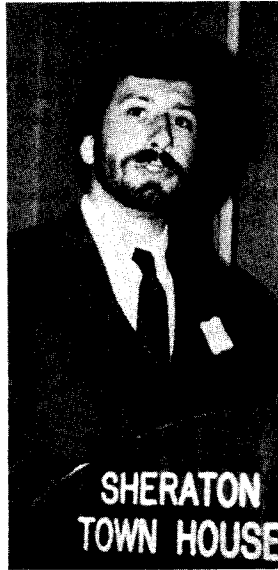
During the coming months, I will welcome members' comments and proposals for strengthening the BRS and its programs. During our brief history, we have accomplished a number of things: the BRS Award, the Doctoral Grant, the BRS Library, Annual Meetings, symposia for professional philosophers, a fine newsletter. We should now consider how the BRS can broaden its activities to embrace more aspects of BR and Russell Studies.

* Reflect on the possibilities. I look forward to hearing from you. 3802 N. Kenneth Av., Chicago, IL 60641

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

I was very pleased to nominate Don Jackanicz 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 ER 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 BRS



Photos, layout and captions by Jim McWilliams

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-Payon 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 Jackanicz 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.

(5,cont.) 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 RSN34-4), 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 Jackanicz 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.....	760.51
Total cash rec'd.....	3158.51
	<u>5088.53</u>
Expenditures: Membership & Information	
Committees.....	1641.10
ERS Library.....	191.91
Annual Meeting.....	1010.97
Bank charges.....	10.18
Bertrand Russell Memorial (London)....	50.00
Other.....	59.24
Total spent.....	<u>2963.40</u>
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 BRS owes anybody any money. In fact, the BRS is obligated to pay the following: the Doctoral Grant (\$500), a BRS 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 BRS at APA, 12/82, Baltimore. The BRS 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 BRS 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 BRS Philosophers' Committee).

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Science Committee (Alex Dely, Chairman):

This report consists of a paper by Dr. Dean V. Babst, "Assessing Overall Consequences of Nuclear War", that 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 strongest. 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 needed concern 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 and tidal waves.

A nuclear war could detonate explosive forces equivalent to 2,000 Mount St. Helens' volcanic explosions. Mount St. Helens' main explosion (10 megatons*) in 1980 devastated 120 square miles of land (4). In 1980, the World's nations had upward of 20,000 megatons of force in 50,000 nuclear weapons (5). 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 world-wide 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 (6,p.214). Since the earthquakes 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 Seismographic Station of the University of California at Berkeley, several thousand miles away (6,p.217).

Nuclear explosions (about 1 megaton each) at the Nevada Test Site have been shaking the Earth for years. For example, in 1966 a nuclear test, called Crowley, shook perceptibly (but did not damage) multi-story buildings in Las Vegas sixty miles away (6,p.203). In April 1968 a test, coded Boxcar, produced thousands of aftershocks (up to 4.5 magnitude) for six weeks (6,p.204). Later in the same year (Dec. 1968) an explosion, called Benham, 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 described above were of this type.

Nuclear weapons are designed to explode on or above the ground. A nuclear explosion above ground has much of its energy dissipated. However, even a single above ground test explosion still has considerable force. For example in 1956 at Maralinga, Australia, a small test nuclear bomb (Hiroshima size) was ignited more than 300 feet above the ground. The explosion created a crater more than 1,500 feet across and its sound waves shook homes 250 miles away and it was recorded on a seismograph 600 miles away (6,p.16).

While a single nuclear explosion above ground is unlikely to cause damaging earthquakes, "What could a bombardment of a hundred, a thousand or tens of thousands of nuclear explosions do, 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 6,500-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 (1). 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 a similar hammering 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 in the seas 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 wander 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 stresses?

If the Planet starts to quaking when and where does it stop? For example, what would happen in the chain of 300 active volcanoes (Ring of Fire) 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 over magnitude 7.5 were triggered in Amchitka 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 (12)."

Do defense strategies and civil defense plans take into consideration what might happen if nuclear bombardments 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 missile 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 areas (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 birth navies?

In 1883, a volcano, Krakatoa, exploded producing a tidal wave which was 120 feet high in some bays of Java and Sumatra. It wholly or partially destroyed 295 towns, and killed 36,000 people. A Dutch warship was washed ashore (13).

Environmental contamination

The Final Epidemic (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 World'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 1954 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 Washington State to Maine and Georgia with dust. Nuclear explosions equivalent to 2,000 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 havens in either the southern or northern hemispheres (6,p.91).

March 28 and April 4, 1982 Mexico's volcano, El Chichon, erupted sending a cloud of volcanic ash and sulfuric acid into the stratosphere. Satellite pictures originally 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 Hilo, Hawaii, 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 sizzle or shiver. The events 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 1982 five-year defense plan for a protracted nuclear war?

Urgency

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 weapons, e.g. Pershing 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 151 false alarms. Four resulted in orders that increased the state of alert of B-52 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 \$336 billion went into research and development of new weapons (18). We are going to have to invest vastly more money into learning how to build a peaceful World. Congress is considering legislation to establish a United States Academy of Peace (19). We need to support this legislation and peace research institutes.

To buy time, we need to work vigorously for a multilateral nuclear freeze. The complexity of monitoring arms control agreements along with the distrust between nations make the problems of achieving effective arms control extremely difficult and time is short. The more convincingly that it can be shown how destructive a nuclear war could be, the greater should be all nations' incentive for solving the extremely

difficult tasks 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.

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ABOUT BERTRAND RUSSELL

(10)

ER in Russia, 1920. HARRY RUJA came across the following in Emma Goldman's "Living My Life" (NY: Garden City, 1934, republished by ABE 1970). He writes, "It provides eye witness testimony that ER, 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 decisively he had from the very first refused to be officially chaperoned. He preferred to go about himself. He also showed no elation over the honour of being quartered in a palace and fed on special morsels. Suspicious person, that Russell, the Bolsheviks whispered. But then, what can you expect of a *bourgeois*?

ER, LIBERATOR

(11)

ER, teacher. Sometimes, when people write for information about the BRS, they mention why ER has a special place in their affections. To wit:

I have in part ER'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 ER 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 Schilpp needs no introduction. He is an Honorary Member, and won the first BRS Award (1980)(RSN27-17,26). 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

- (33) How to help the newsletter. When you come across a reference to BR — or a reference to something he was interested in — in your reading, please let us know about it, for possible use in the newsletter. If you are in doubt as to its suitability, send it anyway and let us see it. Send a clear, clean photocopy, if possible. Please remember that the newsletter depends, in large part, on material that members send. Thanks!

MINUTES

(34) Minutes of the Members' Annual Meeting, 1982:

The Ninth Annual Meeting of The Bertrand Russell Society, Inc. was held Friday, June 25 through Sunday, June 27, 1982 at the Sheraton Townhouse Hotel, 2961 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 his greeting and introductory remarks, Bertrand Russell, a thirty minute film, was presented. The session concluded with a panel discussion entitled "New Hopes for a Changing World Revisited--Russell and the 1980's" which examined the applicability of Russell's 1951 book to contemporary world problems. Robert K. Davis was panel chairman. Panelists were Louis K. Acheson Jr., Donald Hylton, Donald W. Jackanicz, and Dan Wray, each of whom were provided ten minutes for an opening statement after which 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 Wedgewood Room at 9:25 a.m. by Robert K. Davis. Projector mechanical problems prevented the scheduled film, Bertrand Russell Discusses Power, from being shown. Robert K. Davis then presented a talk entitled "Russell and World Government." Following a brief refreshment period, the first of two Society Business Meeting sessions was held.

Announcement was made of the previous evening's Board of Directors election of Society officers whose terms run for one year beginning upon their election-- Donald W. Jackanicz, President; Jacqueline Berthon-Payon, Vice President; Cherie Ruppe, Secretary; Dennis J. Darland, Treasurer. Also announced were the election of Harry Ruja as Board of Directors Chairman and Cherie Ruppe as Board of Directors Secretary. At the new President's request, former President Davis continued to chair the Society Meeting. Former Secretary Donald W. Jackanicz read the Minutes of the 1981 Annual Meeting; these were approved as read. Treasurer Dennis J. Darland then gave a summary of Society income and expenses, referring members to his regular Russell Society News reports for details.

Former President Davis outlined the following about his activities and views:

1. In 1981-1982 he attended humanist meetings in College Park, Maryland and New York City.
2. He is working with Gerald Larue to plan a Fall 1982 West Coast "Voice of Reason" conference to oppose Moral Majority influence.
3. Paul Kurtz of Prometheus Press has corresponded with him on the possible publication of Dora Russell's The Tamarisk Tree, II (not yet available through a North American company) and her (unpublished) book on the machine age. A Prometheus Press offer to publish three popular Russell essays with Society cooperation will probably not work out as the publisher would require the Society to purchase a large number of the rather expensively priced volumes for financing.
4. He suggests the Society work to keep Russell books in print and to bring back into print such contemporary titles as Common Sense and Nuclear Warfare and Has Man a Future?
5. No progress has been made on securing a permanent home for the Lester E. Dennon Russell Library or attempting to raise funds for a sculpture of Will and Ariel Durant for a Los Angeles park; however, he will continue working toward these ends.

Attention then turned to the resignation of Peter G. Cranford from the Board of Directors and the series of related events occurring over the year following the 1981 Annual Meeting. Robert K. Davis read former Chairman of the Board Cranford's June 10, 1982 resignation letter and provided an account of Peter G. Cranford's efforts during the past year to reverse the expulsion of John Sutcliffe. These efforts, he maintained, took considerable liberties with the BRS Bylaws and alienated a majority of the Board of Directors; they would not have reelected him Chairman this year. He concluded by stating he has a large set of supporting documents in his possession, which are available for individual examination. Lee Eisler and Donald W. Jackanicz agreed with the Davis account of events, and also have supporting documents. Other members giving their opinions were Robert Lombardi, Steve

Maragides, Harry Ruja, Jack Ragsdale, and Dan Wray. A motion was then made by Joe Gorman and seconded by Jack Ragsdale that Peter G. Cranford be given an opportunity to examine these Minutes prior to publication in Russell Society News and to make any comments about them as an appendix to the Minutes. This motion was carried. Acting Secretary Donald W. Jackanicz stated he would contact Peter G. Cranford accordingly.

A Society Bylaws amendment concerning Article I, Section 1, "Bylaw amendments" was proposed by Robert K. Davis and seconded by Lee Eisler to alter the Section's wording to the following:

These Bylaws may be amended by a majority vote of the Society voting at a meeting called at least in part for this purpose, and after prior notification of at least thirty days, or by mail through the Newsletter. In the case of mail 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 democratically 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 Yes--15, No--0, Abstain--4.

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 1:25 p.m. as The Life and Times of Bertrand Russell, a forty minute film, was screened. Al Seckel 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 W. Kendall, who, among other noteworthy accomplishments, has distinguished himself by his opposition to nuclear weapons. Robert K. Davis also read a letter from Peter Cadogan on the European peace movement and mentioned the October 1982 Vienna peace movement gathering in which members may wish to participate.

After a brief refreshment break, Dr. Timothy J. Hayes of Physicians for Social Responsibility and the Council for Liberal Education introduced a film, "The Last Epidemic," in which a group of physicians, scientists, and former military officials described what would happen to the exemplary city of San Francisco were a single major atomic bomb detonated over it. Dr. Hayes next presented a talk on the ecological and medical consequences of large scale nuclear warfare.

The session was adjourned at 4:45 p.m. At 6:30 p.m. the second session of the Board of Directors Annual Meeting was called to order in Room 902 of the hotel. Due to an unexpected scarcity of the scotch for which it was named, the traditional Red Hackle Hour was not held; instead, members rested or informally gathered before coming together again at 7:30 p.m. for the Banquet held in the hotel's Inner Terrace. After the fine 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 11:50 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 902.

The third and final session of the Society Annual Meeting was called to order at 9:27 a.m. in the Viscount Room by Donald W. Jackanicz. The second of two Society Business Meeting sessions began with Harry Ruja acting and Lee Eisler presiding that the first sentence of the Society Bylaws, Article VII, Section 1, "Officers" be amended to read as follows: "The officers of the Society shall consist of a president, a vice president, a secretary, a treasurer, and other vice presidents for special areas as deemed desirable by the Board of Directors." It was stated that the Board of Directors, pending acceptance of the Society Bylaws amendment, had elected Robert K. Davis Vice President/Special Projects and Lee Eisler 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 regarding the Vice President/Special Projects position whose incumbent might without authorization involve the Society in the controversial affairs of individuals and other

organizations. Similar criticism was offered by other members. After this discussion, the amendment was carried with a vote of Yes--7, No--0, Abstain--3. Robert K. Davis and Lee Eisler spoke about their new positions in which they would essentially be performing the same duties they had previously undertaken.

Lee Eisler also urged all members to submit materials to Russell Society News for possible publication; he explained if one were unsure of the suitability of an item, it should nevertheless be submitted and would be included if found to be appropriate editorially. He then announced the Board's decision for a Russell Society News ballot concerning the possibility of increasing membership dues to cover the subscription increase for Russell: The Journal of the Bertrand Russell Archives.

President Jackanicz announced the Board of Directors' decision to form an ad hoc committee staffed by Steve Reinhardt, Lee Eisler, and himself to review the Society and Board Bylaws and recommend reforms. He also announced the Board's decision that the next Society Annual Meeting be held in Hamilton, Ontario in connection with the June 1983 Bertrand Russell Archives symposium on Russell's non-technical writings. With no further business at hand, the Society Business Meeting was adjourned and the gavel was presented to Robert K. Davis who presided over the remainder of the program.

Submitted July 26, 1982

Donald W. Jackanicz
Donald W. Jackanicz, Acting Secretary
For Charle Ruppe, Secretary

(35) Minutes of the Directors' Annual Meeting, 1982:

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 Sheraton Townhouse Hotel, 2961 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.

Friday, June 25, 1982

Because of the resignation of Peter G. Cranford as Chairman of the Board of Directors, Board Secretary Donald W. Jackanicz called the first session to order at 10:24 p.m. in the hotel's Viscount Room. The following nine Board members were present: Jacqueline Berthon-Payon, Jack R. Cowles, Dennis J. Darland, Robert K. Davis, Lee Eisler, Donald W. Jackanicz, Jack Ragsdale, Stephen J. Reinhardt, and Harry Ruja. The following nine Board members were not present: Kenneth Blackwell, Alex Daly, Lester E. Denonn, Ali Ghazmi, Edwin E. Hopkins, Hugh S. Moorhead, Charle Ruppe, Warren Allen Smith, and Katharine Tait.

Secretary Jackanicz read the former Chairman's letter of resignation, which also stated Board member J. B. Neilands had resigned, as well as a letter the Secretary had received from J. B. Neilands affirming his resignation. The Secretary then called for nominations for Board Chairman. Only one was made--Lee Eisler nominated Harry Ruja with Stephen J. Reinhardt seconding the nomination. With a vote of Yes--8, No--0, Abstain--1, Harry Ruja was elected Board Chairman. Secretary Jackanicz then handed the gavel to Chairman Ruja who made a brief acceptance speech. The Secretary read the Minutes of the 1981 Board Annual Meeting; these were approved as read.

To fill one of the unexpired Director terms, Robert K. Davis nominated Paul Arthur Schilpp; this nomination was seconded by Lee Eisler. However, citing Article VI, Section 6 of the Society Bylaws, Chairman Ruja ruled that no Board vacancies could be filled unless a majority of the Board was present.

Dennis J. Darland gave the Treasurer's report which stated the Society's cash balance was \$2,395.14 as of March 31, 1982. He explained that a more current balance figure could not be immediately provided because of recently written checks, mostly in connection with the 1982 Annual Meeting. The Treasurer's report was accepted as read.

Discussion turned to the election of officers. Robert K. Davis nominated Donald W. Jackanicz for President; this nomination was seconded by Harry Ruja. Jacqueline Berthon-Payon nominated Robert K. Davis for President; this nomination was seconded by Dennis J. Darland. Chairman Ruja determined a secret ballot was required. In response, Jack R. Cowles stated he was pleased the new Chairman had chosen to follow formal parliamentary procedures in this and other Board matters. Jack R. Cowles and Jack Ragsdale were requested to count the ballots whose votes were Donald W. Jackanicz--8, Robert K. Davis--1. For the office of Vice President, Donald W. Jackanicz first nominated Stephen J. Reinhardt and then Jack R. Cowles; however, both declined their nominations. Stephen J. Reinhardt nominated Jacqueline Berthon-Payon; this nomination was seconded by Robert K. Davis. She was unanimously elected. For both Society and Board Secretary, Lee Eisler nominated Robert K. Davis; however, he declined this nomination. Donald W. Jackanicz then nominated Charle Ruppe, with Robert K. Davis seconding the nomination. She was elected by the vote of Yes--8, No--0, Abstain--1. For Treasurer, Robert K. Davis nominated Dennis J. Darland, with Jacqueline Berthon-Payon seconding the nomination. He was unanimously elected. His work as Treasurer was then praised by Robert K. Davis, particularly because of 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. Lee Eisler reported on the possibility of holding a June 1983 Meeting at Hamilton, Ontario in conjunction with the Bertrand Russell Archives' symposium on Russell's non-technical writings. The Board discussed the merits of such an arrangement, and Lee offered to contact Kenneth Blackwell for further information. With the late hour, it was agreed that the Board would again meet the next day at a time and place to be announced. The Meeting was recessed at 11:37 p.m.

Saturday, June 26, 1982

The second session of the Board Meeting was called to order by Chairman Ruja at 6:38 p.m. in the hotel's Room 902. Except for Robert K. Davis who was not present, the same list of present and absent members applied for this session.

Stephen J. Reinhardt introduced a resolution, seconded by Jack Ragsdale, as follows:

Peter Cranford took a leading part in the affairs of the Bertrand Russell Society from its inception, first as its President and then as its Chairman. On the occasion of his resignation from the Board, the Board expresses its gratitude to Peter for helping to establish the Society and for giving freely of his time and energy to further its prospects. The Board urges Peter to continue to present his views on Society matters and assures him of their respectful reception.

The Board approved the resolution with a vote of Yes--6, No--0, Abstain--2.

Lee Eisler then proposed that Article X of the Society Bylaws be amended to allow for mail ballots for Society Bylaws amendments. His motion was seconded by

Two talks on the Moral Majority and the attack on ideological pluralism followed. Dr. Gerald Larue spoke first about his experiences confronting reactionary religious spokesmen and attempted to analyze the foundations of the Moral Majority movement. Then Robert Burkett of People for the American Way introduced his organization's film, "The Religious Right," which captured Moral Majority leaders uttering extreme statements. A lively discussion period followed.

The Meeting was adjourned at 12:00 p.m. after which members informally talked in the garden outside the Viscount Room. Jim McWilliams invited all present to be photographed by him. After a series of farewells and departures, some members enjoyed brunch together in a hotel dining room.

Jack R. Cowles and accepted by the Board by a vote of Yes--8, No--0. However, it was subsequently agreed by the Board that its vote was merely advisory, as only the Society--not the Board--can amend the Society Bylaws. Lee Eisler then proposed another Society Bylaws amendment: regarding Article 7, Section 1, he moved its first sentence should read, "The officers of the Society shall consist of a president, a vice president, a secretary, a treasurer, and other vice presidents for special areas as deemed desirable by the Board of Directors, with each such vice president serving at the pleasure of the Board." This motion was seconded by Jack Ragsdale. In discussion, this amendment's purpose was established as being a means of enhancing the Society status of certain active Society members who were already engaged in extensive projects authorized by the Board or through Society tradition. With the title "Vice President for X," such a member could more effectively communicate with non-members and other organizations. In no way would this amendment alter the role of the Vice President who is next in line to succeed the President. And it would be unlikely for any "Vice President for X" to engage in any activities not previously engaged in by other officers and committee chairman. However, Stephen J. Reinhardt objected, explaining he feared the possibility of such a Vice President acting in unauthorized ways to commit the Society to controversial positions or to align the Society with controversial organizations. This motion was accepted by the Board by a vote of Yes--5, No--1, Abstain--2. Again, however, it was subsequently agreed by the Board that its vote was merely advisory to the Society.

A motion to form an ad hoc Bylaws Reform Committee was made by Donald W. Jackanicz and seconded by Lee Eisler. This motion was accepted by a vote of Yes--8, No--0. Chairman Ruja named Lee Eisler, Stephen J. Reinhardt, and Donald W. Jackanicz to serve on the Committee which is to report to the Board on both the Society and Board Bylaws no later than the 1983 Annual Meeting.

Treasurer Dennis J. Darland next moved that both the Treasurer and the President be authorized to sign Society checks. This motion was seconded by Jack Ragsdale. Previously only the Treasurer's name appeared on the Society checking account, creating the possibility of difficulties were the Treasurer to die in office. With two officers capable of signing, risks would be diminished, although it would remain the Treasurer's responsibility to manage and safeguard Society funds. This motion was accepted with a vote of Yes--8, No--0. Treasurer Darland stated he would submit the necessary bank paperwork.

A firmer commitment to a Hamilton, Ontario 1983 Annual Meeting was made as Lee Eisler formally moved the Meeting be held in conjunction with the Archives' symposium, subject to successful planning with Kenneth Blackwell and McMaster University. Jack Ragsdale seconded this motion which was approved by a vote of Yes--8, No--0.

Lee Eisler next moved that the question be submitted to the membership through a Russell Society News ballot whether to continue to include a subscription to Russell: The Journal of the Bertrand Russell Archives with membership dues, increasing the dues by the increased subscription price. This motion was seconded by Jack Ragsdale. The need for this action is based on the Archives' intention to increase Russell's subscription price, which in turn will either require higher dues or Society subsidizing of member subscriptions. The exact increase has not been announced, but Lee is inquiring with Kenneth Blackwell. This motion was accepted unanimously.

Chairman Ruja then recognized non-Board member Robert Lombardi to speak. His three points were: he questions the desirability of the "Vice President for X" amendment; Russell Society News production costs could be cut by using a smaller size print and sophisticated typewriters; he believes the Society should become involved in environmental issues such as pollution control.

With the Banquet to begin in a short time, at 7:35 p.m. it was decided to recess the Meeting until the next day at a time and place to be announced.

Sunday, June 27, 1982

The third and final session of the Board Meeting was called to order by Chairman Ruja at 8:40 a.m. in the hotel's Room 902. Except for Jack Ragsdale who was not present, the list of Board members present and absent on Friday, June 25, 1982 applied for this session.

Jacqueline Berthon-Payon moved that, in accordance with the Board's actions the previous day, the position of Vice President/Information be created with duties consisting of transmitting information about the Society to members, non-members, and external agencies, under the supervision of the President. Her motion was seconded by Robert K. Davis and accepted by a vote of Yes--8, No--0. Jack R. Cowles then moved that the position of Vice President/Special Projects be created with duties to be assigned by and direction to be provided by the President. His motion was seconded by Jacqueline Berthon-Payon and accepted by a vote of Yes--7, No--0, Abstain--1.

To fill these newly created positions, Robert K. Davis nominated Lee Eisler for Vice President/Information, with Jacqueline Berthon-Payon seconding the nomination, and Jack R. Cowles nominated Robert K. Davis for Vice President/Special Projects, with Jacqueline Berthon-Payon seconding the nomination. Lee was elected unanimously, while Robert was elected by a vote of Yes--7, No--0, Abstain--1.

It was subsequently agreed by the Board that the actions described in the two paragraphs above were valid pending Society approval of an amendment to Article 7.

Section 1 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 8:52 a.m. it was unanimously agreed to adjourn the Meeting.

Submitted July 25, 1982

Donald W. Jackanicz
Donald W. Jackanicz, Acting Secretary

For Cherie Ruppe, 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:

<i>P. G. Cranford, Ph.D.</i>		
CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST AUGUSTA, GEORGIA 30904		
MEDICAL VILLAGE 1500 JOHNS ROAD	August 5, 1982	TELEPHONE 736-3514 733-8612
For RSN Publication:		
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 Jackanicz 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">With best wishes, <i>Peter G. Cranford</i> Peter G. Cranford</p>		

- (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 harmful way. We 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 duplicitous. 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 (RSN32-6) was wholly devoted to this topic. See also my remarks in that newsletter (RSN32-7). It was also mentioned in the February issue (RSN33-32). To claim that the problem failed to surface after he had made a report on it is duplicitous.

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 relate a