

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)! An 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 Chisholm, 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)



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 ER. The dates: June 24-26, 1983.

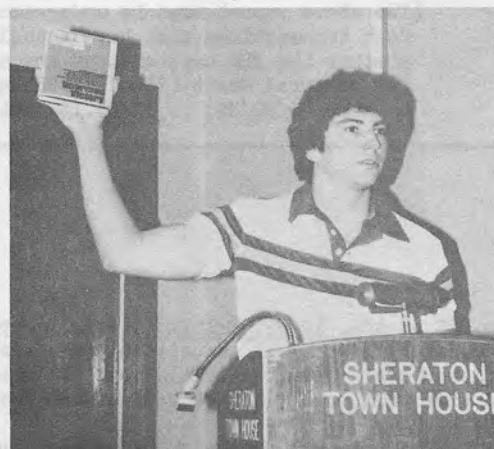
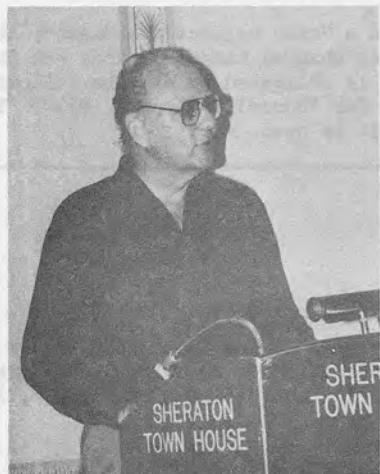
During the coming months, I will welcome members' comments and proposals for strengthening the BRS and its programs. During our brief history, we have accomplished a number of things: the BRS Award, the Doctoral Grant, the BRS Library, Annual Meetings, symposia for professional philosophers, a fine newsletter. We should now consider how the BRS can broaden its activities to embrace more aspects of ER 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.....
	5088.53
Expenditures: Membership & Information	
Committees.....	1641.10
BRS Library.....	191.91
Annual Meeting.....	1010.97
Bank charges.....	10.18
Bertrand Russell Memorial (London)....	50.00
Other.....	59.24
	Total spent.....2963.40.....
	2963.40
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 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 of 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 Bonham, 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 houses 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 berth navies?

In 1883, a volcano, Krakatau, 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 78 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 19 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 Departments 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) BR in Russia, 1920. HARRY RUJA came across the following in Emma Goldman's "Living My Life" (NY: Garden City, 1934, republished by AME 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 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*?

BR, LIBERATOR

- (11) BR, teacher. Sometimes, when people write for information about the BRS, 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.

THE BERTRAND RUSSELL SOCIETY AWARD

(12a) The 1982 Award, as told in a BRS news release:

THE 1982 BERTRAND RUSSELL SOCIETY AWARD GOES TO HENRY W. KENDALL

Henry W. Kendall, Chairman of the Board of the Union of Concerned Scientists, has received the Bertrand Russell Society Award for 1982. He is a Professor of Physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, specializing in elementary particle physics, and was a consultant to the Defense Department on classified matters for over 10 years.

The Award citation reads: "For promoting a more accurate understanding of the dangers of nuclear war, as Chairman of the Union of Concerned Scientists."

Dr. Kendall helped found the non-profit Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS) in 1969, to assess the impact of advanced technologies on society. The UCS keeps an eye on nuclear reactor safety, radioactive waste disposal, energy policy alternatives, liquified natural gas transport and storage, air and water pollution, and the threat of nuclear war.

UCS reports are highly esteemed. For instance, when the Governor of Pennsylvania wanted an assessment of the possible hazard of venting radioactive gases at the damaged and dangerous Three Mile Island nuclear power plant, he asked the UCS to do the assessing. Dr. Kendall was Study Director of that UCS report.

Dr. Kendall has authored or coauthored UCS reports and studies in a number of the areas mentioned above; but it is his work in opposing nuclear weapons that particularly appealed to the Bertrand Russell Society Award Committee, because Russell himself had devoted much effort to that cause during the last 25 years of his life. Russell kept trying to alert the world to the dangers of nuclear war and the need to prevent it, as in his speech to the House of Lords (1945); his BBC radio talk, "Man's Peril" (1954); his assembling of eminent scientists from both sides of the Iron Curtain to sign a statement (now known as the "Einstein-Russell Manifesto") on the dangers of nuclear warfare (1955), and to attend the first of the Pugwash Conferences (1957), which are the ancestors of the Salt talks; and his books, "Common Sense and Nuclear Warfare" (1959) and "Has Man A Future?" (1961).

Dr. Kendall's work is furthering the cause that Russell thought the most important in the world. To cite an instance: Dr. Kendall's paper, NUCLEAR WAR IN EUROPE -- presented

before the Conference on Nuclear War in Europe, at Groningen, The Netherlands, April 24, 1981 — described in chilling detail the kinds of horror that nuclear war would inflict on Europe: a fireball over a mile in diameter, heating a million tons of air hotter than 2000° C., lethally irradiating 600 square miles, contaminating an additional 2000 square miles, etc., etc. All that (and much more) from a single one-megaton nuclear bomb; and there are thousands of nuclear weapons, with yields many times one megaton. (averaging perhaps 20 megatons each) on both sides of the Iron Curtain. The consequences of an all-out nuclear war are beyond comprehension.

The Bertrand Russell Society, Inc. is a company of admirers of Bertrand Russell (1872-1970). It is not a scholarly society, though a number of scholars belong to it, and is open to anyone interested in Russell. For information, write BRS Information, RD 1, Box 409, Coopersburg, PA 18036. The UCS is located at 1384 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02238. It has over 100,000 members, and welcomes new ones.

* We sent this news release to many publications (as well as to certain departments in universities). If you come across a mention of the BRS Award to Dr. Kendall in any publication, please tell us about it and, if possible, send a clipping or photocopy.

(12b) We thank those who sent us the names of their nominees for the '82 Award: OPHELIA HOOPES, JOHN LENZ, NATHAN SALMON, ELEANOR VALENTINE. We appreciate the cooperation.

(12c) The 1983 BRS Award? We ask you to suggest the next recipient of the BRS Award. Whom would you like to see get it, and why? Send us your nominations.

There should be a genuine connection between the person you nominate and BR. It might be someone who had worked closely with BR in an important way. Or someone who has made a distinctive contribution to Russell scholarship. Or someone who has acted in support of a cause or idea that BR championed, or whose actions exhibited qualities of character (such as moral courage) reminiscent of BR, or who in some way had promoted awareness of BR or BR's work.

Send your BRS Award nominations c/o the newsletter (address on Page 1, bottom) and tell why you think your nominee deserves the Award. If the winner is a well-known figure — or at least, not unknown — it may earn publicity for the BRS, which is desirable, though not essential.

THE BRS DOCTORAL GRANT

(13) 1982 winner is Alejandro Garciadiego of the Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology at the University of Toronto, and — we're pleased to say — a member of the BRS.

Every year since 1979 the BRS has offered a \$500 award to a graduate student who has completed all requirements for the doctorate except the dissertation.

According to the current wording, the money is "to help defray expenses of a currently enrolled doctoral candidate in any field whose proposed dissertation best gives promise of dealing in a significant way with the thought, life, or times of Bertrand Russell."

The main goal of the current dissertation is to study the role played by BR in the origin and development of the paradoxes of set theory. It also aims to show that "the emphasis on the study of the foundations of mathematics is the result of a complex and interdisciplinary net of events and ideas, and not the simple product of the logical contradictions."

(14)

ON NUCLEAR WAR

ER vs. The Bomb, 1945. The history of the anti-nuclear-weapons movement starts in 1945 — the year of Hiroshima. As far as we know, ER was the first private individual of some eminence to speak out publicly against the atom bomb, in a speech to the House of Lords, in December 1945, a mere 4 months after Hiroshima.

ER provides the background:

The political background of the atomic scientists' work was the determination to defeat the Nazis. It was held—I think rightly—that a Nazi victory would be an appalling disaster. It was also held, in Western countries, that German scientists must be well advanced towards making an A-bomb, and that if they succeeded before the West did they would probably win the war. When the war was over, it was discovered, to the complete astonishment of both American and British scientists, that the Germans were nowhere near success, and, as everybody knows, the Germans were defeated before any nuclear weapons had been made. But I do not think that nuclear scientists of the West can be blamed for thinking the work urgent and necessary. Even Einstein favoured it. When, however, the German war was finished, the great majority of those scientists who had collaborated towards making the A-bomb considered that it should not be used against the Japanese, who were already on the verge of defeat and, in any case, did not constitute such a menace to the world as Hitler. Many of them made urgent representations to the American Government advocating that, instead of using the bomb as a weapon of war, they should, after a public announcement, explode it in a desert, and that future control of nuclear energy should be placed in the hands of an international authority. Seven of the most eminent of nuclear scientists drew up what is known as 'The Franck Report' which they presented to the Secretary of War in June 1945. This is a very admirable and far-seeing document, and if it had won the assent of politicians none of our subsequent terrors would have arisen. It points out that 'the success which we have achieved in the development of nuclear power is fraught with infinitely greater dangers than were all the inventions of the past'. It goes on to point out that there is no secret which can be kept for any length of time, and that Russia will certainly be able to make an A-bomb within a few years. It took Russia, in fact, almost exactly four years after Hiroshima. The danger of an arms

race is stated in terms which subsequent years have horrifyingly verified. 'If no efficient international agreement is achieved,' it states, 'the race for nuclear armaments will be on in earnest not later than the morning after our first demonstration of the existence of nuclear weapons. After this, it might take other nations three or four years to overcome our present head start.' It proceeds to suggest methods of international control and concludes: 'If the United States were to be the first to release this new means of indiscriminate destruction upon mankind, she would sacrifice public support throughout the world, precipitate the race for armaments, and prejudice the possibility of reaching an international agreement on the future control of such weapons.' This was not an isolated expression of opinion. It was a majority opinion among those who had worked to create the bomb. Niels Bohr—after Einstein, the most eminent of physicists at that time—approached both Churchill and Roosevelt with earnest appeals in the same sense, but neither paid any attention. When Roosevelt died, Bohr's appeal lay unopened on his desk. The scientists were hampered by the fact that they were supposed to be unworldly men, out of touch with reality, and incapable of realistic judgments as to policy. Subsequent experience, however, has confirmed all that they said and has shown that it was they, and not the generals and politicians, who had insight into what was needed.

Indignant atomic scientists, after Hiroshima, inaugurated a monthly review, *The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, which has continued ever since to present the sane view on atomic weapons and atomic warfare.

I expressed a view which was substantially the same as that of The Franck Report, which I had not then seen, in a speech in the House of Lords on November 28, 1945. I said, and I quote the speech in full since it has appeared only in the proceedings of the House of Lords:¹

¹ Hansard, Official Report, House of Lords, Vol. 138, No. 30. Wednesday, November 28, 1945.

ER's speech to the House of Lords:

'My Lords, it is with very great diffidence that I rise to address you, both because I have only once before addressed your Lordships' House and because, after listening to the debate yesterday and today, I feel that other speakers have ten times the political knowledge and twenty times the experience that has fallen to my lot, and that it is an impertinence for me to say anything at all. At the same time, the subject to which I wish to confine my remarks—namely, the atomic bomb and its bearing on policy—is so important and weighs so heavily upon my mind that I feel almost bound to say something about what it means for the future of mankind.

I should like to begin with just a few technical points which I think are familiar to everybody. The first is that the atomic bomb is, of course, in its infancy, and is quite certain very quickly to become both much more destructive and very much cheaper to produce. Both those points I think we may take as certain. Then there is another point which was raised by Professor Oliphant, and that is that it will be not very difficult to spray a countryside with radio-active products which will kill every living thing throughout a wide area, not only human beings but every insect, every sort of thing that lives. And there is a further point which perhaps relates to the somewhat more distant future. As your Lordships know, there are in theory two ways of tapping nuclear energy. One is the way which has now been made practicable, by breaking up a heavy

nucleus into nuclei of medium weight. The other is the way which has not yet been made practicable, but which, I think, will be in time, namely, the synthesizing of hydrogen atoms to make heavier atoms, helium atoms or perhaps, in the first instance, nitrogen atoms. In the course of that synthesis, if it can be effected, there will be a very much greater release of energy than there is in the disintegration of uranium atoms. At present this process has never been observed but it is held that it occurs in the sun and in the interior of other stars. It only occurs in nature at temperatures comparable to those you get in the inside of the sun. The present atomic bomb in exploding produces temperatures which are thought to be about those in the inside of the sun. It is therefore possible that some mechanism analogous to the present atomic bomb, could be used to set off this much more violent explosion which would be obtained if one could synthesize heavier elements out of hydrogen.

'All that must take place if our scientific civilization goes on, if it does not bring itself to destruction; all that is bound to happen. We do not want to look at this thing simply from the point of view of the next few years; we want to look at it from the point of view of the future of mankind. The question is a simple one: Is it possible for a scientific society to continue to exist, or must such a society inevitably bring itself to destruction? It is a simple question but a very vital one. I do not think it is possible

to exaggerate the gravity of the possibilities of evil that lie in the utilization of atomic energy. As I go about the streets and see St Paul's, the British Museum, the Houses of Parliament and the other monuments of our civilization, in my mind's eye I see a nightmare vision of those buildings as heaps of rubble with corpses all round them. That is a thing we have got to face, not only in our own country and cities, but throughout the civilized world as a real probability unless the world will agree to find a way of abolishing war. It is not enough to make war rare; great and serious war has got to be abolished, because otherwise these things will happen.

'To abolish war is, of course, a very difficult problem. I have no desire to find fault with those who are trying to tackle that problem; I am quite sure I could not do any better. I simply feel that this is a problem that man has got to solve; otherwise man will drop out and the planet will perhaps be happier without us, although we cannot be expected to share that view. I think we have got to find a way of dealing with this. As everybody is aware, the immediate difficulty is to find a way of co-operating with Russia in dealing with it. I think that what the Prime Minister achieved in Washington was probably as much as could, at that time, be achieved. I do not suppose he could have done any better at that time. I am not one of those who favour the unconditional and immediate revelation to Russia of the exact processes by which the bomb is manufactured. I think it is right that conditions should be attached to that revelation, but I make the proviso that the conditions must be solely those which will facilitate international co-operation; they must have no national object of any sort or kind. Neither we nor America must seek any advantage for ourselves, but if we are to give the secret to the Russians, it must be on the basis that they are willing to co-operate.

'On that basis, I think, it would be right to let them know all about it as soon as possible, partly, of course, on the grounds that the secret is a short term one. Within a few years the Russians will no doubt have bombs every bit as good as those which are at present being made in the United States; so it is only a question of a very short time during which we have this bargaining point, if it is one. The men of science, as your Lordships know, who have been concerned with the work are all extremely anxious to have the process revealed at once. I do not altogether agree with that, for the reasons I have stated, but I think it can be used as a means of getting a more sincere and a more thoroughgoing co-operation between ourselves and Russia. I find myself a whole-hearted supporter of the Foreign Secretary in the speeches he has made. I do not believe that the way to secure Russian co-operation is merely to express a desire for it. I think it is absolutely necessary to be firm on what we consider to be vital interests. I think it is more likely that you will get genuine co-operation from a certain firmness rather than merely going to them and begging them to co-operate. I agree entirely with the tone the Foreign Secretary has adopted on those matters.

'We must, I think, hope—and I do not think this is a chimerical hope—that the Russian Government can be made to see that the utilization of this means of warfare would mean destruction to themselves as well as to everybody else. We must hope that they can be made to see that this is a universal human interest and not one on which countries are divided. I cannot really doubt that if that were put to them in a convincing manner they would see it. It is not a very difficult thing to see, and I cannot help thinking that they have enough intelligence to see it, provided it is separated from politics and from competition. There is, as everybody repeats, an attitude of suspicion. That attitude of suspicion can only be got over by complete and utter frankness, by stating "There are these things which we consider vital, but on other points we are quite willing that you should stand up for the things you consider vital. If there is any point which we both consider vital, let us try to find a compromise rather

than that each side should annihilate the other, which would not be for the good of anybody." I cannot help thinking that if that were put in a perfectly frank and unpolitical manner to the Russians they would be as capable of seeing it as we are—at least I hope so.

'I think one could make some use of the scientists in this matter. They themselves are extremely uneasy, with a very bad conscience about what they have done. They know they had to do it but they do not like it. They would be very thankful if some task could be assigned to them which would somewhat mitigate the disaster that threatens mankind. I think they might be perhaps better able to persuade the Russians than those of us who are more in the game; they could, at any rate, confer with Russian scientists and perhaps get an entry that way towards genuine co-operation. We have, I think, some time ahead of us. The world at the moment is in a war-weary mood, and I do not think it is unduly optimistic to suppose there will not be a great war within the next ten years. Therefore we have some time during which we can generate the necessary genuine mutual understanding.

'There is one difficulty that I think is not always sufficiently understood on our side, and that is that the Russians always feel—and feel, as it appears, rightly—that in any conflict of interests there will be Russians on one side and everybody else on the other. They felt that over the Big Three *versus* the Big Five question; it was Russia on one side and either two or four on the other. When people have that feeling, you have, I suppose, to be somewhat tender in bargaining with them and certainly not expect them to submit to a majority. You cannot expect that, when they feel that it is themselves against the field. There will no doubt have to be a good deal of tact employed during the coming years to bring about continuing international co-operation.

'I do not see any alternative to the proposal which is before the world of making the United Nations the repository. I do not think that there is very much hope in that, because the United Nations, at any rate at present, are not a strong military body, capable of waging war against a great Power; and whoever is ultimately to be the possessor of the atomic bomb will have to be strong enough to fight a great Power. Until you can create an international organization of that sort, you will not be secure. I do not think that there is any use whatever in paper prohibitions, either of the use of the manufacture of bombs, because you cannot enforce them, and the penalty for obeying such a prohibition is greater than the penalty for infringing it, if you are really thinking of war. I do not think, therefore, that these paper arrangements have any force in them at all.

'You have first to create the will to have international control over this weapon, and, when that exists, it will be easy to manufacture the machinery. Moreover, once that machinery exists, once you have an international body which is strong and which is the sole repository of the use of atomic energy, that will be a self-perpetuating system. It will really prevent great wars. Habits of political action will grow up about it, and we may seriously hope that war will disappear from the world. That is, of course, a very large order; but this is what we all have to face: either war stops or else the whole of civilized mankind stops and you are left with mere remnants, a few people in outlying districts, too unscientific to manufacture these instruments of destruction. The only people who will be too unscientific to do that will be people who have lost all the traditions of civilization; and that is a disaster so grave that I think that all the civilized nations of the world ought to realize it. I think they probably can be brought to realize it before it is too late. At any rate I most profoundly hope so.'

At that time, when opinion had not hardened, the House of Lords listened to me with approval and, so far as I could judge, this approval was equal in all Parties. Unfortunately, subsequent events put an end to this unanimity. But, for my part, I see nothing to withdraw in what I then said.

Both previous excerpts are from BR's "Has Man A Future?" (London: Allen & Unwin, 1961) pp.20-28. Out of print, the book is still available — at \$8, postpaid,hardcover — from the BRS Library, address on Page 1, bottom.

- (15) BR vs. The Bomb, 1959. BR's "Common Sense and Nuclear Warfare" (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1959) "is perhaps the best thing ever written on the subject," says PHILIP LE COMPTE. "Now out of print, it will be reprinted in fall by another publisher, and is available in many libraries.
"BR made a similar proposal in a chapter in a multiauthored book edited by Quincy Wright and others, called 'Preventing World War III' (1962)."

PUGWASH

- (16) Pugwash '82 — 25th Anniversary — as reported by...
(16a) Flora Lewis, in her column in the New York Times (7/18/82) p. E 19:

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

More Spies in the Sky

By Flora Lewis

PUGWASH, Nova Scotia, July 17 — There has been a strange cycle of public indifference and militant activity against the danger of nuclear arms since the first two were dropped. Distressed at failure to understand, Bertrand Russell and Albert Einstein issued a dramatic manifesto in 1955.

That led to a meeting of top scientists from East and West at the boyhood home of Cyrus Eaton, the late U.S. industrialist, in 1957. So was founded the Pugwash Conference.

For its 25th anniversary, the conference is here again. The two signatories of the Russell-Einstein document still alive, Linus Pauling and Joseph Rotblat, noted that all those years, marches and U.N. conferences later, the threat is greater than ever.

And people are stirring again. The peace movement has never had broader support. Once again, East-West relations are cold and angry. The U.S. and the Soviets are talking in Geneva about braking the arms race, and sustaining it at home.

Time is running out on even the chance of arms control, the scientists say, because science itself has made possible new weapons so much more

accurate, so much faster, so much harder to detect that agreements may become meaningless.

There isn't much point in calling for trust. If there were trust, there would be no need for verifiable agreements, no excuse for having atomic weapons at all.

Nor has public pressure yet brought tangible response. The words are there, but who knows what they mean. Soviet Chairman Leonid Brezhnev announced a unilateral freeze on deployment of SS-20's (after the program was virtually complete). A few months later, the United States said a number of additional Soviet missiles had been deployed facing Western Europe. Moscow said that this was a lie.

There has been no explanation. The same problem weakens the call for an American pledge of "no first use" of any atomic weapon, which Mr. Brezhnev has proclaimed. How can you tell, until it's too late?

Mr. Pauling, a twinkly-eyed veteran of declarations for disarmament supported by fellow Nobel laureates, urged a unilateral freeze on all nuclear arms by both the United States

and the Soviets until they get around to a binding treaty. But nobody has defined the proposal. The United States would presumably abandon not only MX, all cruise missiles and Pershings in Europe, but planned Trident submarines and Minuteman improvements. What would the Russians do?

It is the underlying fear of discarding the nuclear shield that makes it so hard to blunt the nuclear sword. The numbers game of balancing off missile for missile to set a level of security is clearly nonsense in a world that stocks 50,000 warheads with more than a million times the power of the Hiroshima bomb.

And yet, the awesomeness of the bomb has maintained nuclear ceasefire in a world that hasn't stopped fighting since 1945. This morning's news reported on three full-scale wars (in Lebanon, Iraq and Somalia), two long, bloody guerrilla campaigns (in Northern Ireland and the Basque country) and a shattering new spy scandal in Britain. Peace is not at hand. Declarations aren't settlements.

The dilemma of fear remains. In an early attempt to confront it, President Eisenhower proposed an "open skies" program so the United States and Soviets could see for themselves what the other was doing. Moscow refused. It happened anyway, with satellites and electronic intelligence. But nobody is reassured.

So the issue comes back to information, a way to know and judge what is

being prepared, in order to weigh the self-serving official counter-declarations.

One of the most hopeful ideas engaging some of the Pugwash scientists is what Australia's Sir Mark Oliphant calls "technological spying" by the middle powers. A lot of countries are now advanced enough to compete with the United States and Russia in monitoring preparations for war if they pool scientific and economic resources, though none could do it alone.

A group including delegates from Canada, Australia, France, Britain, Germany, Japan, Austria, Sweden, among others, is to meet in October to work on further details, already set out in an experts' report to the U.N. The European satellite launcher Ariane would put their own spies in the sky.

The U.S. has opposed the idea on the grounds that ambiguous intelligence could be politically abused to confound the world even more. Given experience, Washington has a point if it's to be a U.N. operation. But the countries capable of participating could set up their own structure. An objective (which doesn't mean neutral) verification of superpower agreements and menacing moves would go a long way toward easing the question of what to believe. Then, unilateral restraints could be monitored and the argument of balance better judged. It's something concrete to do quickly, worth more than talk.

- (16b) Fox Butterworth, in the New York Times (7/19/82) p.2:

Antinuclear Movement Turns 25 in Nova Scotia

By FOX BUTTERFIELD

Special to The New York Times

PUGWASH, Nova Scotia, July 18 — The morning of Aug. 6, 1945, was clear and sunny, Prof. Iwao Ogawa remembers. At the time, he was helping his students at the Imperial Japanese Naval Academy, 10 miles south of Hiroshima, build a bomb shelter.

Suddenly there was a brilliant flash of light, then a terrible rush of wind that shattered the windows in his house. A huge cloud rose over the city, singed red by the firestorm burning below.

Professor Ogawa was in a unique position. He is the only nuclear physicist known to have observed the explosion of that first atomic bomb over Hiroshima. Within hours he began making calculations that led him to suspect what had happened, for Professor Ogawa knew that two teams of Japanese scientists were themselves secretly trying to build a nuclear weapon.



The New York Times / July 19, 1982

Pugwash was the birthplace of the conference sponsor, Cyrus Eaton.

The Pugwash Meetings

Professor Ogawa also has a more pleasant recollection. Twenty-five years ago, he was one of a group of 22

distinguished scientists from 10 countries, including the Soviet Union and China, who met at this tiny fishing village of Pugwash to discuss ways of averting a nuclear holocaust.

That conference, sponsored by the Cleveland industrialist Cyrus Eaton in response to an appeal by Bertrand Russell and Albert Einstein at the height of the cold war, was the first such meeting between American and Soviet scientists. It and a series of so-called Pugwash meetings that followed helped lay the groundwork for the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty of 1963, the United Nations-sponsored treaty to ban the spread of nuclear weapons and the 1969 convention outlawing biological weapons.

In 1960 the scientists split with their patron, Mr. Eaton, fearing that his close personal ties to the Soviet leadership imperiled their neutrality in the East-West conflict.

But this weekend a group of 35 arms control specialists, disarmament activists and scientists, including Professor Ogawa, returned to Pugwash to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the meetings and pay tribute to Mr. Eaton, who died in 1979.

Pugwash, across the Northumberland Strait from Prince Edward Island,

was Mr. Eaton's birthplace. The conferences were held on the waterfront in the converted storehouse of a lobster fisherman, and the guests were housed in a 170-year-old white frame inn.

Group Backs Weapons Freeze

Although this weekend's meeting was an informal one — a full gathering of the 2,000 scientists from 73 countries who now make up the Pugwash movement is to be held in Warsaw in August — the group adopted a resolution supporting a nuclear weapons freeze, a reduction in nuclear arsenals and pledges of no first use of nuclear weapons like the one made by the Soviet Union last month.

The major question before the group, which included Linus Pauling, twice a Nobel laureate, was that of how scientists could take advantage of the sudden popularity of the antinuclear arms movement, particularly the freeze campaign. For years scientists like Professor Pauling warned about the dangers of nuclear war without much popular response.

Herbert Scoville Jr., president of the Arms Control Association and a former Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, recalled that President

Johnson proposed a freeze on nuclear weapons in 1967 and that in 1970 the Senate approved a freeze resolution by a vote of 72 to 8.

Most of the participants agreed with Sergei P. Kapitsa, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the host of a popular science program on Moscow television, that neither superpower can gain nuclear superiority. "There is an essential parity of strategic weapons, overkill parity," Professor Kapitsa said, differing with the Reagan Administration's view that the Soviet Union enjoys an advantage because of its lead in large land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles.

But the participants did not all agree on how to put a freeze into effect. Paul M. Doty, director of the Center for Science and International Affairs at Harvard University, said that in most freeze resolutions, which call for a moratorium on the testing, deployment and production of nuclear weapons, it would be difficult to verify whether a nation had stopped arms production.

Professor Doty, a leading arms-control expert, said it would be simpler to monitor deployment and testing of nuclear weapons. "I myself wish production wasn't part of the freeze," he said. "We have too little experience with it."

Professor Doty said he hoped to begin work soon on drawing up a more carefully defined freeze proposal.

He also said the next 18 months to two years would be a crucial period for arms control. If the talks in Geneva between the United States and the Soviet Union on strategic and medium-range nuclear missiles do not make progress within that time, he said, the United States may have deployed its cruise missiles in Europe.

Cruise missiles could upset the strategic balance, he said, and would be almost impossible to verify as part of an arms-control agreement. The Soviet Union trails the United States in developing a sophisticated cruise missile, Professor Doty said, but it will eventually have them and the arms race will have escalated to a new level.

But Professor Doty was skeptical of Moscow's recent pledge not to use nuclear arms first and of similar proposals by disarmament groups in the United States. Such pledges would be too easy to circumvent, he argued. All a nation would have to do, he said, is explode a nuclear device inside its own territory and assert that it had been attacked, absolving itself of responsibility for sticking to the promise.

Hesburgh Trying to Form Meeting

Another participant in the conference, the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame, said he had been working for the last 18 months to try to bring the world's top scientists together with the leaders of the Roman Catholic Church "for the first time since Galileo."

Father Hesburgh said that he had worked out a draft program on the dangers and possible solutions to nuclear war and that the presidents of 15 national academies of science, including that of the Soviet Union, would present

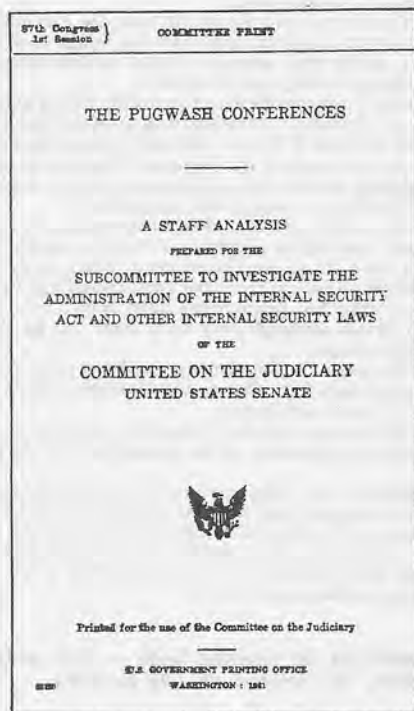
the program to Pope John Paul II in Rome in September. The draft does not single out any particular plan, Father Hesburgh said, but by joining scientific and religious authority it could increase pressure on the world's leaders to act.

Professor Ogawa said he remembered how, after the atomic bomb had been dropped on Hiroshima, he helped organize teams of scientists to determine what had caused the disaster.

"Our first clue was that X-ray film in the hospitals had all been blackened, exposed," he said. "That could only have happened by radiation. We also had seismologists who measured the distance from Hiroshima at which gravestones had been toppled. Their estimate of the bomb's size proved very accurate."

"The bomb was a terrible thing, Professor Ogawa went on. "But until it was dropped, the navy officers were very confident they could fight on. After it, they came to me and asked for books about physics. It may have shortened the war."

(16c) How the Senate Internal Security Committee viewed Pugwash(1961):



← front cover, size reduced

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II

INTRODUCTION

By Thomas J. Dodd, vice chairman, Subcommittee on Internal Security of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary

For better or for worse, the coming period is likely to see increasing contact between scientists of the free world and scientists of the Communist world.

Some of these contacts will take place in connection with international conferences convened by the specialized scientific societies. Others will take place as part of the cultural exchange program between East and West. Still other contacts will be fostered by cooperative scientific programs like the International Geophysical Year. Finally, there have been and will probably continue to be privately sponsored conferences at which Communists and non-Communist scientists are brought together.

In most of the contacts that have thus far taken place, the free world scientists, although they have sometimes argued strongly, have not been able to compete with their Communist counterparts. The extensive use which the Communist propaganda apparatus has made of the Pugwash conferences is proof enough of this.

The free world scientists have no central guiding political ideology. The Communist scientists have such an ideology.

The free world scientists are under no discipline. The scientists from the Communist bloc countries, when they attend international conferences, do so under the discipline of the Communist Party.

The free world scientist, brought up in the tradition of freedom of criticism, is frequently critical, and sometimes overcritical of his own government. The Soviet scientist—especially the Soviet scientist who represents his government abroad in any capacity—has been conditioned to blind obedience to government policy.

The free world scientist has been accustomed to an exchange of views with fellow scientists based on a common regard for the truth and scientific objectivity. The Soviet scientist knows from his own sad experience, that, whenever there is a conflict between scientific objectivity and Communist dogma, it is scientific objectivity that must yield.

The free world scientist comes to his meeting with Soviet scientists with an open mind, full of trust and a desire to communicate and cooperate. The Communist scientist comes to these conferences with carefully defined political directives. It is his duty to attempt to shape and exploit the conference in a manner which will best serve the ends of Soviet imperialism.

SOME OF THOSE BEHIND THE LONDON APPEAL

LORD BERTRAND RUSSELL

As the philosophical initiator of the London appeal and the subsequent Pugwash Conferences, Lord Bertrand Russell has, in a way, set the background and tone of these Conferences. It is true that since 1920, Russell has carried on an energetic and continuous theoretical struggle against the forces of communism. He admits that, "For a little while after the death of Stalin, I, like others, had hopes that the Soviet regime was improving. These hopes have been shattered by events in Hungary."⁷¹ **Simultaneously, however, and for some unexplained psychological reason, the British philosopher has entered upon a frenetic crusade against our Federal Bureau of Investigation and the American courts.** In this crusade he demonstrates close ideological kinship with Cyrus S. Eaton, fellow initiator of the Pugwash Conferences. **For some curious reason, Russell's strictures against the American juridical system are primarily directed in behalf of Communist cases and Communist atomic spies.** For evidence he does not turn to the proceedings of the American courts but to writers notorious for their pro-Communist bias. **Norman Thomas, the veteran Socialist leader, has accused Russell of a desire "to use the blackest possible paint in depicting the American scene."**⁷²

Russell admits, for example, that he has "been at times critical of some things American, more particularly as regards Communist China and police action against American alleged Communists."⁷³ Note the skeptical reference to "police action" and "alleged Communists." With regard to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, Communist atomic spies, convicted by the American courts on the basis of exhaustive testimony, Russell has not examined the court record but has been convinced by a book by Prof. Malcolm Sharp entitled "Was Justice Done?" Sharp, it should be noted, was a defense counsel in this case and has repeatedly signed appeals in behalf of Communist cases.⁷⁴ In his New Leader article Mr. Thomas denied that Professor Sharp was "better able than the jury to judge the facts, or than the courts to judge the law."⁷⁵

He adds: "Lord Russell damns the FBI by reference to Max Lowenthal's book, 'The Federal Bureau of Investigation.' I read the book when it came out and found it, in important points, unconvincing. * * * The force of Mr. Lowenthal's book, I must inform Lord Russell, was weakened because he had a personal grievance

⁷¹ New Leader, Feb. 18, 1957, p. 16.

⁷² Ibid., p. 17.

⁷³ Ibid., p. 17.

⁷⁴ Washington Post, June 5, 1953, p. 6; Daily Worker, Mar. 22, 1953, p. 6; Mar. 5, 1941, p. 2; Dec. 16, 1952; Jan. 14, 1953, p. 7; Apr. 16, 1947, p. 2.

⁷⁵ New Leader, Feb. 18, 1957, p. 19.

CONCLUSIONS

Our evaluation of the Sixth Pugwash Conference at Moscow in December 1960 is not complete because we are still receiving information about it and expect to learn much more about it. From what we now know, our conclusions, in general, apply to the Sixth Conference as validly as they do to the preceding ones. There are, however, some important variations.

For example, it appears thus far that no strong efforts were made by the Soviet scientists to enforce unanimity of opinion upon the representatives of the United States and other free nations. Thus it may

be that Conclusion No. 6 does not apply to the Sixth Conference.

1. The Pugwash Conferences were initiated, in part, by individuals with significant records of support of Communist causes, including one leading member of the Communist Party of France.

2. Among the sponsors and initiators of the Pugwash Conferences were individuals who have displayed a sharp, unreasonable, and sustained hostility to the United States, its representatives, institutions, and policies.

3. The Pugwash Conferences were approved by the Soviet Government and the Soviet delegates were chosen by the Soviet Academy of Sciences, which operates under the discipline of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

4. The Pugwash Conferences were made possible through the financial support of Cyrus S. Eaton, who has shown strong and un concealed sympathy for Soviet policies and hostility to American policies and activities of our Government to insure national security.

5. Among the Soviet scientists who attended the Pugwash Conferences were high ranking, disciplined representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Soviet military establishment, who were far superior in political, diplomatic, and military experience to the American delegates, who attended merely as individual scientists.

6. Exploiting the natural desire of scientists for international co-operation and exchange of information, the Soviet delegation to the Pugwash Conferences sought to impose upon American scientist-delegates a form of international discipline superior to the obligations of American scientists to their own Government. Strong efforts were made at the Conferences to enforce unanimity of opinion.

7. The Soviet delegation sought to exercise ideological leadership at the Pugwash Conferences.

8. From the viewpoint of Soviet interests, the Pugwash Conferences served as an organic part of their cold war design to discredit American nuclear policy and accredit Soviet nuclear policy within the United States and throughout the world.

9. The Soviet Government has extended flattering honors and recognition to some American scientists who attended the Pugwash Conferences and to Cyrus S. Eaton, who made the conferences possible.

10. The general tenor of the Pugwash Conferences, as set by Lord Bertrand Russell and the Soviet delegation, was to weaken the will of American scientists to resist Soviet aggression.

11. The Soviet delegation and others prominently associated with the Pugwash Conferences sought to utilize the meetings for purposes of pressure upon American Government policy in the nuclear field.

12. A veil of secrecy surrounded the proceedings of the Pugwash Conferences. The full proceedings have never been made public in the United States although they have been sent to Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev.

13. The Pugwash Conferences were utilized politically to open the doors to delegations from Communist countries which have not been recognized by the United States.

14. The Soviet press and the Communist press in the United States were uniformly sympathetic to the proceedings of the Pugwash Conferences.

15. In general the American scientists who participated in the Pugwash Conferences had no clear understanding of the nature of the international Communist conspiracy as it operates in the field of science, or of the relationship between the Soviet Academy of Science and its individual members to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and to the Soviet government.

The excerpts above come from the 143-page 1961 pamphlet — it resembles an unbound book — for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC. Priced at 40¢ in 1961

(16d) How BR viewed the Senate Internal Security Committee (1961):

The Pugwash Movement has recently been honoured by the Senate Internal Security Committee (a sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate). The report of this Committee is a truly astonishing document. It regards it as self-evident that any person in the West who wishes to diminish East-West tension must be actuated by pro-Communist bias: that in any more or less friendly contact between any Communist and any non-Communist, the Communist must be capable of outwitting the non-Communist, however great may be the ability of the latter; that any Communist participant in Pugwash Conferences must only express the policy of his Government; but that, nevertheless, in spite of Pugwash pronouncements in favour of peace, which Communists have signed, the Russian Government is bent on war. The report allows itself a resort to tricks which is really surprising. In

an account of me, it quotes my statement: 'We have to learn to ask ourselves not what steps can be taken to give military victory to whatever group we prefer, for there no longer are such steps'—but this last phrase it omits. It points out that my views on policy were not the same in 1948 as in 1959, and benevolently suggests, 'that, in 1948, Russell was only 76 years old, while in 1959 he was 87'. It omits to mention that, during the intervening years, another change had taken place, possibly even more important than my further descent towards senility—namely, that, at the earlier date, America alone had the A-bomb, whereas, at the later date, both America and Russia had the H-bomb. It proceeds to point out that there were Communists at the Pugwash conferences, as though that fact alone discredited them. The aim of diminishing East-West tension, which could not well be

pursued in the absence of Communists, was evidently regarded as, in itself, reprehensible. Moscow's approval of Pauling's book *No More War* is quoted as showing Pauling's wickedness, on the ground, apparently, that no right-minded person could oppose nuclear war.

All these, however, are minor criticisms which might amount to no more than evidence that Western scientists, as the Report says, are simple-minded folk, 'who blissfully believe that Soviet participation was motivated purely by a scholarly desire to further the cause of international science or by an idealistic urge to advance the movement towards disarmament and international peace'. The eagle eyes of the Senate Internal Security Committee have pierced deeper into the hidden motives of Pugwash scientists. There is a section of the report entitled 'Incitement to Treasonable Action'. This gives an account of the

activities of Alan Nunn May, Julius Rosenberg, and Klaus Fuchs, intended to give the reader the impression that these 'traitors' were somehow connected with Pugwash. I have seldom come across a piece of propaganda more dishonest than this.

The whole tone of the report is to the effect that the wicked Russians praise peace, while all patriotic Americans praise war. Any unprejudiced person, reading the Report and believing it, would inevitably be driven to the support of Russia. Fortunately the West is not quite so black as it is represented to be in this Report. But it would be very unwise to overlook the fact that Senate Committees have immense powers of persecution, and use these powers, in the main, to discourage and discredit every approach towards sanity.

from "Has Man A Future?", pp.71-73.

OPINION

- (17) Phyllis Shlafly on the atomic bomb. It "is a marvelous gift given to our country by a wise God." (New York Times about 7/1/82)

COMMENT

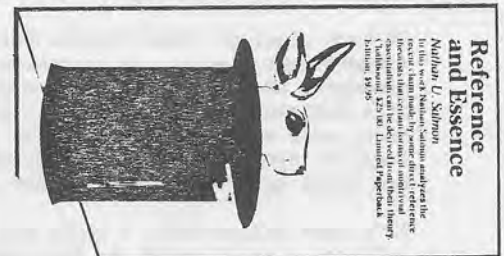
- (18) Harry Ruja would like us to know that the 2 radio talks in the last issue (RSN34-9) were broadcast in 1948, and were first printed in the BBC's publication, "The Listener", on May 27 and September 3 of the same year. Harry adds, "It's good to have a reminder from the Jewish Post (RSN34-10) that RR supported the idea of a Jewish state 5 years before its establishment."

NEWS ABOUT MEMBERS

- (19) Kevin Boggs got his B.A. in Microbiology from the University of Florida in May. He will now do graduate work there on biological nitrogen fixation. "If just a few of the important food crops could be genetically manipulated to host a species of bacteria that can fix atmospheric nitrogen" -- replacing expensive commercial nitrogen fertilizer -- "it would be a great achievement in the fight to end world hunger."
- (20) Alfred J. Carlson, Jr., M.D. -- father of 3, Board-certified Pediatrician, in private practice for many years -- is working toward his Master's in Philosophy, at Villanova, and has nearly got it.
- (21) Alex Dely is Chairman of the ERS Science Committee and teaches physics at the University of Arizona. He is about to go to Law School. Unusual? Yes. "Public interest and politics (water law and national security as well as immigration) are my main present motives. A science-law combination is rare and will be useful. For financial reasons, I will keep teaching at U. of A."
- (22) Sarah ("Sally") Primm conducts a 2-hour talk show on religion, on Sunday evenings, over KVOR Radio, Colorado Springs. She is a Humanist Counselor, AHA.
- (23) Nathan U. Salmon. Formerly Assistant Professor of Philosophy at Princeton, he is now Associate Professor of Philosophy at the University of California at Riverside. We saw this ad for his book in the Princeton University Press ad in The New York Review of Books (7/15/82)p.29

The small type says:

In this work Nathan Salmon analyzes the recent claim made by some direct-reference theorists that certain forms of nontrivial essentialism can be derived from their theory. Clothbound, \$25.00. Limited Paperback Edition, \$9.95.



HONORARY MEMBERS

(24) Celebrating Popper:a book**IN PURSUIT OF TRUTH**

*Essays on the Philosophy of Karl Popper
on the Occasion of His 80th Birthday*

Edited by
PAUL LEVINSON

HUMANITIES PRESS: NEW JERSEY
HARVESTER PRESS: SUSSEX

AVAILABLE from HUMANITIES PRESS
Atlantic Highlands, NJ 07716
about Aug. 15, 1982 at \$25.00

a convocation

ANNOUNCING:

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONVOCATION of THE OPEN SOCIETY AND ITS FRIENDS
at THE PRINCE GEORGE HOTEL in New York City
NOVEMBER 22-24, 1982

featuring addresses by F A HAYEK

DONALD T. CAMPBELL

ANTONY FLEW

and 25 other speakers and discussants

The Conference will explore the philosophy of Sir KARL POPPER from three interrelated perspectives: the destruction of the old epistemology; the erection of a new epistemology: evolutionary epistemology; and the presuppositions of the open society.

Conference registration fee: \$25.00
(U.S. funds)

(Special early registration fee
received before September 15, 1982:
\$20 in U.S. funds)

Accommodations at the Prince George:

\$48 (U.S.) single occupancy per night

\$27 (U.S.) double occupancy per
person per night

Please make checks payable to Paul Levinson/The Open Society,
and send to Prof. Paul Levinson, Fairleigh Dickinson University,
Teaneck, NJ 07666, U.S.A.

Reservations must be received by October 15, 1982 to assure accommodations.

For further information write to Paul Levinson at the above address,
or phone: (212) 548-0435.

TURN OVER PLEASE for
CONFERENCE PROGRAM as of 7/82

(25) Schilpp tells it like it is. Professor Paul Arthur Schilpp, winner of the first Bertrand Russell Society Award (1980), gave the Commencement Address at Southern Illinois University on May 15, 1982, titled "Whither?". This is it:

Mr. Chancellor, Mr. President, members of the Board of Trustees, members of S I U's faculties, Distinguished Guests, parents and other relatives of our graduates, and last, though far from least — for this is, after all, YOUR day — today's graduates, my fellow students:

Customarily commencement-speakers begin their remarks with congratulations to the graduates. I find this difficult, to say the least. For, after 60 years of university-teaching, I know that your education, so far from being completed, has only just "commenced"! And, with the unemployment situation being what it is today, it certainly would not be kind to congratulate you on the job which for many of you does not seem to be awaiting you next week. And, worst of all, how could I possibly, with any degree of honesty, congratulate you on the kind of a world into which you are graduating? I could perhaps congratulate you on having completed some particular course of study; and this I am glad to do. But in doing so, I am reminded of another commencement-occasion a few years ago.

It took place at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, on the occasion of a graduating class of M.D.'s. As commencement-speaker the graduates had chosen a world-famous physician-surgeon, who, in his address, told the graduates that, since they were just fresh out of medical school, they obviously had been taught all the latest that medicine had discovered, invented and achieved. That, consequently, they came out of medical school knowing much, much more than the actually practicing physicians. Hearing him thus go on and on, the graduates' heads began to swell until the speaker came to his peroration, saying: "Perhaps half of the things you have learned are true; unfortunately, I cannot tell you which half."

As a mere philosopher, I would not even dare to be that sanguine. If one-tenth of what you have learned in college is so, I would say that you are very fortunate, indeed. But, again, I cannot tell you which tenth!

It used to be said that "Where there is no vision the people perish" (Proverbs). But, what vision can anyone recommend to you today? The vision that looms up before anyone who has the nerve to look at the existing facts and then dares to project tomorrow from what he is able to see today is that of a no-longer-existing humanity on a despoiled planet wiped out by nuclear war: obviously no vision to be enjoyed!

One thing which does seem to be the case — in the light of the ever-escalating armaments race between the world's two super-powers — is that, whether we like to face up to it or not — we do have to think the unthinkable (as even TIME Magazine in its recent cover story, 6 weeks ago, found it necessary to remind us). And the unthinkable is the possibility of annihilating every living thing from this planet!

Perhaps you opine that a day of celebration like today is not the time to be reminded of such possibilities. But, as a philosopher, I consider it my duty to try to induce you to think even on a day of supposed celebration. If TIME Magazine finds it necessary to do so, how much more a supposed philosopher! And this all the more so when I find that most of my fellow-citizens have been turning a deaf ear to such voices of warning for over 30 years now, even when the voice was that of a President of the United States (himself a General) or that of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of all America's armed forces. Since TIME's issue of March 20th, almost every magazine, and even newspapers such as the "Southern Illinoisan" and the "Daily Egyptian", have been trying to call us to our senses on this issue. Yet, as you know from your own viewing of TV and reading of papers, neither the administration in Moscow nor the one in Washington, DC seems to be paying the slightest attention to these warnings. Both seem to be ignorantly going on not only with the nuclear race, but increasing it and asking our people to support such increases. Each super-power tells the world that the nuclear weapons NOW in their possession can annihilate the human race not once but 25 times over. What neither seems ever to ask — let alone tell us — is: Who is going to do it the second time when the annihilation is complete on the first time around? Yet each administration is bent on increasing its destructive arsenal ever more. This insanity must be stopped! World-wide catastrophe cannot be avoided by heaping insanity upon insanity.

But if you yourselves are inclined to turn a deaf ear to both TIME Magazine and to a mere philosopher, then, please, listen, first to President Eisenhower: On the evening of January 18th, 1961, in his farewell address to the American people (i.e., the night before he left office), Eisenhower tried to warn us as follows. I quote:

The conjunction of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry is new in American experience. The total influence — economic, political, even spiritual — is felt in every city, every statehouse, every office of the Federal Government... We must not fail to comprehend its grave implications. Our toil, resources, and livelihood are all involved. So is the very structure of our society.

"In the councils of government," Eisenhower went on,

we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist.

...Disarmament, with mutual honor and confidence, is a continuing imperative. Together we must learn how to compose our differences, not with arms, but with intellect and decent purpose.

More than 21 years have passed since that presidential warning. Today it is all too obvious that, while most of our fellow-citizens may have heard those words, they certainly did not listen. Neither did the State Department or the White House.

I shall never forget the time when the 20th Century's greatest scientist personally retold me the story of what happened when, a year after World War II, a reporter from the New York Times came to see him in Princeton to ask the question: "What will be the weapons in World War III?" to which Einstein replied: "I am sorry that I can not answer this question because I do not know. But I can tell you for a certainty what will be the weapons in World War IV, namely: sticks and stones!"

Let us not forget that the great Beatle singer, John Lennon, for whom you students marched in a candlelight parade on this campus when he was murdered, tried to fight against war. As a peace activist, he spoke up courageously in many ways and no one will ever forget his song, "Give Peace A Chance." Others of you will remember seeing the dramatization of Nevil Shute's "On The Beach", which finds only 2 human beings alive after a nuclear war.

On the other hand I cannot agree with Bob Dylan's famous two lines, "If God is on our side, He will stop the next war." God did not stop the first two world wars. And because He endowed man with freedom of choice, it is up to us to stop it.

But if you think that President Eisenhower's warning was fairly drastic, I invite you, finally, to listen to the words spoken even 13½ years before Eisenhower's Farewell Address. At an Armistice Day (now called Veterans Day) address before the Boston Chamber of Commerce (scarcely a radical organization) on November 10th, 1948, this speaker tried to rouse his audience with this searing blast:

With the monstrous weapons man already has (remember, this was 1948!), humanity is in danger of being trapped in this world by its moral adolescents. Our knowledge of science has clearly outstripped our capacity to control it. We have too many men of science, too few men of God. We have grasped the mystery of the atom and rejected the Sermon on the Mount. Man is stumbling blindly through a spiritual darkness while toying with the precarious secrets of life and death. The world has achieved brilliance without wisdom, power without conscience. Ours is a world of nuclear giants and ethical infants. We know more about war than we know about peace, more about killing than we know about living. This is our Twentieth Century's claim to distinction and to progress.

Those were not the words of a pacifist, clergyman, philosopher, educator, poet, or bleary-eyed visionary, dreamer, commencement-speaker, or do-gooder; they were uttered by General Omar Nelson Bradley, a five-star general and, at the time he spoke, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Let his words sear into our consciousness! They are far more powerful than anything I could possibly say. It must be clear to anyone hearing those words that America paid no more attention to General Bradley than it paid to President Eisenhower.

"Ethical infants" General Bradley calls us — and so we are. In fact, one comes to wonder whether anyone in the White House or State Department has any idea of ethics (remember "Watergate" or the "Bay of Pigs"). We certainly seem to know how to kill. Do we know how to live?

Yet this is the kind of world into which you are graduating — a world which was not of your making, but which we, your elders, are bequeathing to you. There can no longer be any question that we, your elders, have miserably failed. If you cannot do any better than we have done, humanity is doomed.

Many of you have, rightfully, opposed our presence in such places as El Salvador. But that, after all, is a relatively minor matter when compared with the annihilation of what we have come to know as "civilization" or the very existence of the human race. To stop the insanity of even contemplating annihilation must now be our first priority. At my age, what have I to lose? But you?!

Of what value is a so-called university education, if it cannot help prepare us to take on the enemies of humankind, wherever they may be found?! Even if in our own house. And surely, those who are so persistently at work preparing for the possible demise of the human race — surely, if anyone — those are the real enemies of mankind.

I'll dare you to go forth from these exercises and take on any and all governments which persist in continuing the present insanity. If you fail at this point, no one will be left to tell the tale.

America's dream is not dead it is only hidden under the bushel of selfish nationalism, rampant militarism, and would-be imperialism, which are eating at the very fabric of our society.

I'll challenge you to proceed to recover America's great dream of world-brotherhood, so that this beloved country of ours, already hallowed by the sacrificial deaths of millions of our fellow-citizens, may — instead of disappearing from the earth — rise to a new rebirth of freedom, justice and democracy, the hope not only of America but of all mankind!

(Copyright by Paul Arthur Schilpp)

(Thank you, DON JACKANICZ)

NEW MEMBERS

(26) We warmly welcome these new members:

JERRY BAKER/1811 S. Buchanan/Little Rock, AR 72204
 FELIPE BERHO/PO Box 3464/University of Idaho/Moscow, ID 83843
 E. E. BRENNAMAN/129 N. Goliad/Amarillo, TX 79106
 JUDITH G. CLEAVELIN/1936 N. Clark St. (311)/Chicago, IL 60614
 ROMAN DI VALENTI/259 S. Roxbury Dr./Beverly Hills, CA 90212

LARRY D. DORITY/2002 Liberty St./Bonham, TX 75418
 EDWARD M. JOHNSON/743 North Rush St./Chicago, IL 60611
 M. JAVAD KHAN/560 Riverside Dr.(2N)/NY NY 10027
 GEORGE S. LULOS, JR./Temple Team/APO NY 09090
 RICHARD A. MCCOUN/5692 Oak Meadow Dr./Yorba Linda, CA 92686

PHILIP WATSON OBIKA/Caixa Postal 7540/Sao Paulo CEP 01000/Brazil
 THOMAS F. ROLFSEN/306 Diamond St./San Francisco, CA 94114
 JANET M. RUSSELL/18 E. Bridge, St.(A)/Dublin, OH 43017
 TIMOTHY S. ST. VINCENT/240 W. Emerson St./Melrose, MA 02176

JOHN E. SONNTAG/101 G St., SW (A313)/Washington, DC 20024
 DR. PAUL A. SPENGLER/146 Cloverside Drive/West Seneca, NY 14224
 CAPT. MICHAEL H. TAINI/400 W. Central (410)/Wichita, KS 67203
 DANIEL TORRES/2211 NE 50th (3)/Seattle, WA 98105
 PATRICIA TURNER/1022 S. Crescent Heights/Los Angeles, CA 90035

ELIZABETH VALENTINE/315 S. Main/Eaton Rapids, MI 48827
 JANET R. WILSON/1318 Wesley/Evanston, IL 60201
 JEFFREY A. WILSON/ ditto
 RABBI SHERWIN T. WINE/555 South Woodward/Birmingham, MI 48011
 MIKE WIRTH/33 Park Av./Dansville, NY 14437

NEW ADDRESSES & OTHER CHANGES

- (27) When something is underlined, only the underlined part is new (or corrected).

VIVIAN BENTON-RUBEL/1324 Palmetto St./Clearwater, FL 33515
 GLENNA STONE CRANFORD/1500 Johns Road/Augusta, GA 30904 (Mrs. Peter G. Cranford)
 ALEX DELY/6150 E. 31st/Tucson, AZ 85711
 ARTHUR L. DE MUNITIZ/4121 Wilshire Blvd.(516)/Los Angeles, CA 90010
 KATHLEEN FJERMEDAL/1555 Princeton St./Santa Monica, CA 90404

DAVID GOLDMAN, M.D./35 E. 85th St./NY NY 10028
 THOMAS GRUNDBERG/Uardavägen A 63/S-223 71 Lund, Sweden
 STEPHEN HAMBY/3206 Acklen Dr., S.W.(B-24)/Huntsville, AL 35805
 MARK R. HARRYMAN/PO Box 1885/Chula Vista, CA 92012
 MARTIN LIPIN/7724 Melita Av./N. Hollywood, CA 91605

SUSANA IDA MAGGI/Room 1457/United Nations/PO Box 20/NY NY 10163-0020
 PETER MEDLEY/2571 N. Humboldt Blvd./Milwaukee, WI 53212
 THEO MEIJER/PO Box 93/Abbotsford, B.C./Canada V2S 4N8
 KENNETH J. MYLOTT/1380 SW 4th St./Boca Raton, FL 33432
 KARIN E. PETERSON/Grinnell College (Box 5.4)/Grinnell, IA 50112

PROF. RICHARD P. PHARIS/Biology Dept./University of Calgary/Calgary, Canada T2N 1N4 (drop Vivian Pharis)
 DR. DON ROBERTS/ Dept. of Philosophy/University of Waterloo/Waterloo, Ont./Canada N2L 3G1 (drop Lorraine Roberts)
 DONNA WEIMER/327 Harris Dr./State College, PA 16801
 KEITH YUNDT/3716 Ranfield Rd.(1)/Kent, OH 44240

CONTRIBUTIONS

- (28) Your attention, please! The BRS Treasury is just about flat. Membership renewals this year are down, probably due to tight money. But expenses are up: advertising rates are up, printing costs are up, postage is up. You could say we are in a predicament.

One casualty might well be the \$500 BRS Doctoral Grant that we have been offering annually (since 1979) to the graduate student who qualifies. See (13). We may have to suspend it for '83, which would be unfortunate.

We know that many of you do not have money to spare. All the more reason why contributions from those of you who are able to send them would be particularly helpful to us now.

Please do what you can. We need your help. Any amount is welcome. Send it c/o the newsletter, address on Page 1, bottom. Thanks!

- (29) We thank these members for their contributions to the BRS Treasury: JOHN FOTI, CHARLES HILL, DON JACKANICZ, JACK RAGSDALE, HARRY RUJA, WAYNE SANGSTER, WILLIAM VALENTINE and (as always!) KATHY FJERMEDAL... and DON ROBERTS for his contribution to the BR Memorial (London).

MONEY MATTERS

- (30) "Russell". As you know, all BRS members receive "Russell: The Journal of The Bertrand Russell Archives", published by the McMaster University Library Press. We think very highly of it and no doubt so do our members.

A problem has arisen as a result of the increased cost of publishing "Russell". McMaster finds it necessary to ask the BRS to pay \$2.50 more per member (per year).

The BRS Treasury has no extra money. We have been able to pay our bills, but we have no surplus.

If we are to pay an additional \$2.50, we will have to raise our dues by that amount.

We are reluctant to raise dues; and in any case we would not want to raise dues in these circumstances without the members' permission. The decision to consult the members was made at the recent annual meeting. We are going to put it to a vote. The ballot (last page of this newsletter) has a section asking you to vote "yes" or "no" to a \$2.50 increase in dues, starting in '83.

We think there are compelling reasons for voting "yes": (1) "Russell" is an excellent publication and, in our opinion,

no one interested in ER should be without it. (2) The \$2.50 raise is a bargain compared with the cost of an individual subscription (\$7.50). (3) The consequences of voting "no" are all undesirable: (a) you would not receive "Russell" starting in '83; (b) it would weaken our ties to the Russell Archives, for our present arrangement — that provides "Russell" to every BRS member — is a gesture of support for the work being done at the Archives, and we think it most appropriate that the ERS should show this kind of support; (c) it would penalize the Archives financially, because it seems unlikely that a substantial number of BRS members would subscribe to "Russell" at the new individual rate of \$7.50 per year.

If the majority votes "yes" you will continue to receive "Russell" as before, and your dues will increase by \$2.50 a year, starting in '83.

If the majority votes "no", it will save the ERS the cost of the present group subscription, but we will not lower dues, because the ERS Treasury can use the money!

We urge you to vote "yes".

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

- (31) We elect Directors, 8 of them, for 3-year terms starting 1/1/83. Please use the ballot at the end of this newsletter. There are 11 candidates. We like 'em all, but there are only 8 openings. Take your pick. Here they are, in reverse alphabetical order. You need not sign your ballot; it can be a secret ballot, if you prefer it that way.

DAN WRAY (Hollywood). ERS member since 1975. Playwright and screen writer. Attends local (Los Angeles area) BRS meetings and presentations. Especially interested in ER as an intellectual historian, as in "A History of Western Philosophy".

CAROL R. SMITH (Seattle) is a 5-year member with 28 years of business and professional experience. Her B.A. is in Sociology, from the University of Washington. Belongs to AI, ADA, Greenpeace, Audubon. Is strong on organization and creativity.

- STEPHEN J. REINHARDT (Wilmington) has been a member since the ERS's first year, 1974, and has attended every meeting. He was ERS Treasurer for many years, and has been a Director since 1976.

- JIM MCWILLIAMS (Eagle Pass, Texas), BRS member since the Year One (1974). AHA, ACLU, Sierra Club. Fulbright Scholar (India). Describes self as "occasional teacher (German, English), farmer and storekeeper." Currently teaching English as a second language to Spanish-speaking students at Eagle Pass. "I invite members to visit me in the garden spot." Attended several annual meetings; took photos of the '82 meeting (pp 2 & 3).

MARVIN KOHL (Fredonia, NY) is a Professor of Philosophy at SUNY, Fredonia. Has had a life-long interest in ER's writings. Has written books and articles on Abortion and Euthanasia. With Paul Kurtz, he drafted "A Plea for Benign Euthanasia", has been an active Humanist, helped draft Humanist Manifesto II.

- DONALD HYLTON (Pico Rivera, CA) teaches math in secondary schools, and is working for his doctorate in Educational Psychology. His primary academic interests are math and philosophy. "I consider myself a citizen of the universe. I despair for the future of mankind."

- DAVID HART (Rochester) is a 4-year member, has attended 3 of the last 4 annual meetings. At the '81 meeting, he gave a talk on ER's advice to the English left (ignored). His interest in ER led him to spend a leave of absence in Cambridge (England), which he wrote up for the newsletter (RSN30-27). He also wrote "Russell on Marx" (RSN30-14).

- LESTER DENONN (Brooklyn) is a distinguished lawyer, a BRS Honorary Member and Director, and editor or co-editor of "The Basic Writings of Bertrand Russell", "The Wit and Wisdom of Bertrand Russell", and "Bertrand Russell's Dictionary of Mind, Manners and Morals". Also "Recollections of 3 Hours with Bertrand Russell" (RSN14-16).

- JACK COWLES (NYC) is a retired naval officer (Commander/Aviator/Intelligence) and has been interested in ER since taking ER's course in Philosophy at UCLA in 1940. A member since '76, a BRS Director since '79.

- KENNETH BLACKWELL (Hamilton, Ontario) is Archivist of the Russell Archives, Editor of "Russell", a Founding Member of the BRS, and a BRS Director since its founding.

- LOUIS ACHESON JR. (Encino, CA) 4-year member. 30 years with Hughes Aircraft; now Senior Scientist (aerospace engineer and systems analyst); on NASA space projects for past 10 years. World Federalists, Worldview Exploration Seminars, International Cooperation Council (now Unity-in-Diversity Council). As a teen-ager, read "Selected Papers of Bertrand Russell" and has been hooked on ER ever since.

Please vote! Why not right now? Turn to the ballot on the last page.

- (32) Board vacancies. Bob Davis nominates 2 members — PAUL ARTHUR SCHILPP and STEVE MARAGIDES — to fill the unexpired terms of former members, Adam Paul Banner and P. K. Tucker, who were originally elected for the 3-year period 1981-1983. BRS Bylaws (Article VI, Section 6) provide that vacancies on the Board may be filled by a majority

vote of the remaining Directors. Professor Schilpp needs no introduction. He is an Honorary Member, and won the first ERS 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-Fayon, 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 ERS 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 Cornan 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 X, 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 ERS 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 4:48 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 moving and Lee Eisler seconding 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 conjunction 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.

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.

Submitted July 26, 1982

Donald W. Jackanicz

Donald W. Jackanicz, Acting Secretary

For Cherie Ruppe, Secretary

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 Dely, Lester E. Denonn, Ali Ghamsi, Edwin E. Hopkins, Hugh S. Moorhead, Cherie 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 Annual Meeting; these were approved as read.

To fill one of the unexpired Director terms, Robert K. Davis nominated Paul Arthur Schlipf; 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 Cherie 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

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 former 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	
August 5, 1982	TELEPHONE 736-3514 733-8612
MEDICAL VILLAGE 1500 JOHNS ROAD	
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

sample of his behavior. When Lee was originally thinking of moving to expel Sutcliffe (for repeatedly misrepresenting himself as our agent, and for personally abusing people with whom he disagreed), Lee notified Peter about this at two different times, to learn whether Peter objected. Peter did not reply to these queries. Six months after the expulsion, at the '81 Meeting, Peter tried to reinstate Sutcliffe. I objected because (a) the Board cannot overrule a vote of the Society, and (b) Sutcliffe was not a desirable member. The Board did not give Peter what he wanted.

Peter then said he would write Sutcliffe (about the Board's disavowal of the expulsion procedure) but would show the letter to the Directors for approval before sending it. He did not do this. He wrote to Sutcliffe, bypassing the Directors, soliciting an appeal. He then sent copies (of Sutcliffe's response) to the members of the Board, asking for their reactions to Sutcliffe's request to appeal his expulsion. When he got the reactions, he called them "votes" and said the majority had voted in favor of appeal, 9 to 7. Several Directors objected, saying they had not intended their "reactions" to be counted as "votes," and switched their position, which cancelled Peter's majority. I asked that the reaction-letters be turned over to the Secretary for verification — standard procedure — but Peter refused. When Don Jackanics repeated the request, Peter attacked him.

I then had the Board polled on 2 questions: (a) Can the Board overrule a vote of the Society? (b) Should Sutcliffe be given the right to appeal? The Board voted "no" to both questions. Despite this, Peter wrote Sutcliffe that he was declaring the Society and Board votes null and void, and that he — Sutcliffe — was reinstated. That was sheer fantasy (or bluff); it is also an example of the way Peter makes up the rules as he goes along, not paying much attention to BRS Bylaws, which do not empower him to overrule decisions of the Society or the Board. The expelled member has not been reinstated.

Re Ray Plant's resignation: Ray originally favored an appeal. In August '81 he wrote 2 letters, mistakenly based on our obsolete Constitution, supporting appeal, and sent them to Peter with the request that they not be used without his permission. When his error was pointed out, Ray checked the current Bylaws (which had replaced the Constitution), and changed his mind. However, Peter ran the letters, against Ray's intentions, in his November Chairman's Report (RSN32-6c). Later, Peter had his secretary, Brenda Goolsby, write Ray that he had not intended to run the letters and that Lee had done it on his own and that Lee had edited Peter's report. Unfortunately for Peter, the facts were against him. He had sent a copy of his Chairman's Report, which included the 2 letters, to all Directors; it was easy to see that both statements were false. At that point, Ray resigned.

Peter's letter of June 10th said Ray Plant was "a member of the committee investigating the Sutcliffe case." There was no such committee. The Board Bylaws are clear: only the Board may create committees. It created one, to investigate the expulsion procedure. All during the past year, Peter kept coming up with new committees of his own, so that I had to write the people he appointed and point out that he did not have the power to create a committee.

I hope this matter is behind us., but if Peter pursues it with future letters, it will be well to keep in mind the history of his behavior in the Sutcliffe case.

BR, PANELIST

(38)

"The Future of Man" was a televised symposium sponsored by Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., in 1959. Here are excerpts from the printed record, for which we are indebted to TOM STANLEY:

The spectacular advances in the sciences are bringing about the greatest revolution in man's history, transcending the goals of even the greatest visionaries.

If, as is now expected, man, in the next century, gains control over his physical environment, what will happen to him as an individual? When science gives him greater leisure than ever before, will he use it to develop his great reservoir of potentials? Will he use this new time to bring about a renaissance in the arts, sciences and the humanities? Or, is there a danger that he will fall into a state of decadence?

It is our hope that these outstanding men of our generation who have graciously given of their time to this Symposium, may provide us with guidance and insight to effective means for coping with the great challenges that will face mankind in the foreseeable future.

EDGAR M. BRONFMAN
President, Joseph E. Seagram and Sons, Inc.

SAMUEL BRONFMAN
President, Distillers Corp.—Seagrams Ltd.

DR. MILTON S. EISENHOWER, Chairman
President, The Johns Hopkins University

Interviewing Panel

DOUGLAS EDWARDS CBS	WILLIAM L. LAURENCE The New York Times	INEZ ROBB United Features
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DR. EISENHOWER: Now, finally, before we begin the informal discussion, I am going to present Lord Bertrand Russell. His initial statement will be presented on a three-minute film, but Lord Russell has been listening to our comments in London via two-way radio hookup, and so will be able to participate in the discussions which follow. Ladies and gentlemen, the eminent philosopher and mathematician, Lord Russell.

LORD RUSSELL: What the effect of science will be on human life during the next hundred years I do not think anybody can foresee. What men can foresee is that there are two possibilities: human life may immensely improve, or it may become vastly worse than it ever has been before. It cannot stay where it is. Science is a very dynamic force, and it compels change, a change which may be either for better or for worse. And I don't think anybody can tell at present which it will be. It rests with human volitions. There is no fate about it, there is nothing predetermined. It's not a matter of natural forces, it's a matter of human choice, whether we shall choose to prefer disaster to everybody

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or good fortune even to those whom we don't like. That is the thing that we have to choose, and I don't know which we shall choose.

The only way that I can see in which a scientific society can become stable and survive for long periods is the establishment of one single World Authority possessing all the serious weapons of war. If that were done, science could then devote itself to making people happier, which it could do quite easily. At present, more than half the human race are undernourished. There's no reason why there should be any poverty at all in the world if science were allowed to devote itself to making people less poor. At present, we devote most of our energies, most of our thought and most of our money, to the business of trying to kill each other, and that is generally considered the most important.

But when you put it like that, anybody can see that it's mad and quite absurd, but still very few satisfied people are doing more.

I think that the trouble is not so much the conflict between communism and capitalism—this is what is generally thought to be the trouble. I think the trouble is more "nationalism," and it so happens that communism is associated with one great state and capitalism with another. But I think that if you had no ideological conflict there would still be nationalism as a conflict, and I think that is the greatest danger, and that you've got to get international feeling into the world if the human race is to survive.

Well now, at present there are three things that may happen—and I don't know which of them will—the first is a great war in which all civilized nations are wiped out and only savages remain. I suppose that if that happened the savages might in the course of several millenia climb up to the present peak of enormous wisdom that we've arrived at.

The second possibility, which is not too improbable, would be the extermination of man altogether.

And the third possibility is what I mentioned before, the establishment of a world government. We must, in the world that we're in now, have either disaster or a new world far better than any world that has ever existed before.

It rests with us to choose, and I really don't know which we shall choose, because we have to alter our habits of thinking; we have to cease to think of people as enemies and think of them just as human beings—and that is a difficult job, it's not a thing we've been in the habit of doing. We have to choose between utter and absolute disaster on the one hand, and on the other hand a better world than any that has ever existed before. The choice is ours. The choice is one to which each separate one of us can contribute.

I hope—but not quite confidently—that we shall choose wisely.

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MRS. ROBB: The problem of over-population has haunted this symposium. I would like to address this first question to Lord Russell. Can Lord Russell suggest any practical solution to this pressing world problem?

LORD RUSSELL: Yes. Yes, the problem of over-population is one which can be very easily settled. One can provide, quite cheaply, methods by which population will not increase at its present rate. And such methods are, in fact, advocated in Eastern Asia. It is only in the United States and parts of Europe that superstition interferes with the solution of this problem. It is not a difficult problem.

SIR JULIAN: Well, I'm afraid I can't agree with Lord Russell. Population control isn't an easy problem; it's an extremely diffi-

cult problem. I've just been in India and I realize what a terrible problem it is. So do the Indians; they have now realized, thanks to the careful studies made by various economists, that if they don't get their rate of population increase down by about 50% within about 35 years they will never be able to industrialize, never reach a stable state of society which can develop along industrialized lines. Far from that, they will get to a point of no return, after which the standard of living will go down.

Furthermore, it is not true to say that there is any simple and cheap method which is available for use by poverty-stricken people living in places like rural India, in villages with no sanitary conveniences. On the other hand, the problem is soluble; we've got to plug hard at research, and we shall get a cheap and simple method.

The Indian government is taking the problem very seriously, it is starting to train people to go out into the villages and will eventually make population control part of the Public Health Service. But it won't be easy, though it is exceedingly urgent.

LORD RUSSELL: May I reply to that?

DR. EISENHOWER: Go ahead, Lord Russell.

LORD RUSSELL: I wanted to make a comment to the criticism of my saying that it was easy. Now, I agree that it is not quantitatively easy, as compared to some other things, but if one hundredth part of the money that we spend on learning how to kill each other were spent on birth control, it is pretty certain that we should very soon arrive at some method which would be cheap and easy, and which could be applied in countries such as India to solve the problem. But at the present, we think it more important that infants should be born and exterminated very cleverly, rather than that we should prevent their being born.

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MR. EDWARDS: We were talking about values. Is there anything wrong with our value system? I take it there is something wrong now; it's been changing. I'd like to ask Dr. Montagu about that.

DR. MONTAGU: I think there's a great deal wrong with our value system. One of the most frequent criticisms made of us is that we subscribe to too many unsound values. The supreme American value is success. Success in terms of what has been called the principle of conspicuous consumption, or "keeping up with the Joneses." I think this is the principal value which has led to a large number of personal and social disasters in this country. America is not the only country that suffers from the worship of this value, it merely happens to be in a position to realize it more effectively than others.

DR. EISENHOWER: Lord Russell, I believe you wanted to say something about this.

LORD RUSSELL: This thing I want to say, which is that I find a certain optimistic assumption running through almost everything that has been said. Now, of course, I hope—I hope with all my heart that the optimistic assumption will be right, but if you feel too sure about it you will get lazy and you will let yourself acquiesce in the continuation of dangers which, in the end, may make the optimistic assumption wrong. Now, take for example this question of what you can do with education to make people better. You can do just as much to make them worse, and there is always a danger that an authoritarian government, equipped with more scientific knowledge than we have at present, will breed people to be submissive and to endure evils which they ought not to endure. And I feel it very important, not only in that respect but in a great many others, to realize that a happy outcome is

not a certainty; it is a thing which we have to work for and which may perhaps not be realized.

DR. EISENHOWER: Mrs. Robb?

MRS. ROBB: I would like to ask Lord Russell about a subject on which he touched in his preliminary speech. He deplored the rampant nationalism abroad today as one of the threats to our world. Does Lord Russell see anything that can abate or control that nationalism which threatens us?

LORD RUSSELL: Yes. Yes, it can be controlled by education and by the establishment of a world government which makes anarchic actions by single nations ineffective, but I think it requires education, and I don't think you'll get education of that sort until you've moved a long way towards world government. I see in the world today new liberated nations. Each liberated nation brings in a new nationalism, and I think that's a very great danger.

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LORD RUSSELL: Yes, I do want to. I want to say what I was thinking about in the matter of education. I wasn't thinking of conveying knowledge, I was thinking of conveying ways of feeling. Now, in almost all civilized countries at present the school child salutes the national flag. He ought instead to salute the flag of the United Nations. He ought to salute some international symbol and not a national symbol, and I feel that in all our education—I'm not saying this about one country or another but about all of them—they go on glorifying their own country, which is no longer the right thing to do.

DR. EISENHOWER: I hope some member of the panel is going to disagree with what's just been said.

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LORD RUSSELL: May I speak for a moment?

DR. EISENHOWER: Please do, Lord Russell.

LORD RUSSELL: I just wanted to say that it seems to me that some of the discussion has brought in big words and difficult things to achieve. And the problem before us is really a rather simple

one. The problem is: Would we rather that the human race continue to exist even though that may involve some happiness to people that we don't quite like, or would we rather have the whole thing exterminated. That is the whole question.

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DR. EISENHOWER:

I would like to break over on the prerogatives of a chairman and pose one concluding question myself, which may involve Lord Russell and several members of the panel. It seemed to me, when the question of nationalism came up, that it was left with the assumption that nationalism is evil in itself, and I just don't think this is so. It seems to me that true love of country, like love of family, can be one of the greatest forces for progress in the world. Historically, when we developed allegiance to the tribe and then the nation, we didn't give up any allegiance to the family. Although we exist as a national to which we show allegiance, we still recognize loyalties to our families, to our churches, and to our local and regional communities. And today, now that we have to build a peaceful world in cooperation with other nations, this doesn't imply that we must give up nationalism or love of country. Indeed, nationalism or taking national pride, in this sense, can be a highly constructive motivating force. It seems to me that this was left in a rather bad way, and I wonder if Lord Russell wants to quarrel with the Chairman before we conclude?

LORD RUSSELL: Yes, I certainly do. I should like to say about nationalism that it has two entirely distinct aspects. On the one hand, there is cultural nationalism, and there is love of your native soil. And against that I have not a word to say. On the other hand, there is the view that your nation is so much better than any other that it has a right to fight and kill people of other nations whenever it happens to suit its interests. And that is the sort of nationalism that I don't like.

DR. EISENHOWER: I'll call the kind you are talking about "blind nationalism."

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