

RUSSELL SOCIETY NEWS

No. 73

February 1992

The Bertrand Russell Society, Inc.

3802 North Kenneth Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60641-2814 U.S.A.

The Bertrand Russell Society was founded in 1974 to foster a better understanding of Russell's work and to further his aims by promoting ideas and causes he thought important. The Society's motto is Russell's statement, "The good life is one inspired by love and guided by knowledge."

Correspondence concerning **Russell Society News**, a quarterly issued in February, May, August, and November, should be sent to Donald W. Jackanicz, Editor at the above Chicago address.

General inquiries about Bertrand Russell Society information and membership should be directed to Lee Eisler; BRS Information Committee; 1664 Pleasant View Road; Coopersburg, Pennsylvania 18036; U.S.A.

The Bertrand Russell Society Library, which sells and lends Russell-related materials, may be contacted by writing to Tom Stanley, Librarian; Russell Society Library; Box 434; Wilder, Vermont 05088; U.S.A.

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(1)

BRS BUSINESS

1. 1992 Annual Meeting: Washington, DC. The BRS's 1992 Annual Meeting will be held on the campus of The American University in Washington, DC from Friday, June 12 through Sunday, June 14. Russell Society News for May 1992 will provide a complete program and additional meeting information. For now, though, we encourage all members and interested non-members to consider being with us that weekend. Please refer to the blue pre-registration form accompanying this RSN issue.

Meeting events will include these paper presentations or addresses: Congressman Neil Abercrombie, "Russell's Values and the 1992 Presidential Election"; Marvin Kohl, "Russell and the Good Life"; Tim Madigan, "Russell's Values and Contemporary Secular Humanism"; Michael J. Rockler, "Popper's Fallibilism and Russell's Scepticism as Educational Perspectives"; Steven C. Shafer, "'Witty, Pungent, Philosophical, Whimsical, and Bitter': Politicians' Perceptions of Bertrand Russell in Great Britain"; Chandrakala Padia, topic to be announced. Don Jackanicz will offer a workshop on a BR essay to be specified in the May 1992 RSN. The BRS Book and Service Awards will be presented. The Banquet, the Red Hackle Hour, and other informal periods will allow time for all to meet one another and share the meeting experience.

As this is written, it is our hope that Sir Karl Popper, the distinguished philosopher who on July 28, 1992 celebrates his 90th birthday, may be able to attend. We do hope that Sir Karl's health and schedule make this possible.

A per person fee of \$145 for double occupancy or \$175 for single occupancy includes everything--registration, housing, meals including the Banquet, the Red Hackle Hour, and coffee breaks. Without housing, the per person fee is \$85. Early pre-registration greatly helps the meeting planners. We look forward to hearing from you soon.

2. 1992 Membership Dues. We very much appreciate the prompt membership renewals by numerous BRS members. Those members who have not yet renewed and persons interested in joining the BRS for the first time are asked to refer to the accompanying blue membership coupon. Please note that recent postal increases have forced us to change the annual non-U.S.A. mailing fees to those now shown on the blue coupon.

3. Contributions. Ramon Suzara of Manila recently renewed his membership and contributed an additional \$9.50 to bring his payment to \$50. In his recent letter he described the possibility of establishing a Philippine BRS chapter according to the BRS Benares, India chapter model. He added these thoughts:

Dear members of the BRS: I wonder if all of you are aware that the Philippines is one of the poorest countries in the world. She is poorest next to Bangladesh. The per capita income of Filipinos is \$600, or \$50 a month. Now \$50 is less than what most of you Americans earn in ... [a day's] work. May I therefore challenge all of you members of the BRS residing in the USA to match my contribution of \$9.50?

We realize that for many of our members a contribution, in addition to membership payment, may not be possible. But we do ask you to consider what Mr. Suzara has said. The BRS sincerely thanks all making contributions.

(2)

FROM THE PRESIDENT

BRS President Michael J. Rockler submitted the following report.

The annual meeting this summer--from June 12-June 14--should be one of our most interesting in several summers. We will be meeting in Washington, D.C. with the support and cooperation of Congressman Neil Abercrombie who participated in our last meeting at Lehigh University. Congressman Abercrombie's presence will certainly add to the substance of the meeting, coming only months before the 1992 Presidential election.

One purpose of the meeting is to honor Sir Karl Popper. He will be honored at the annual banquet and it is our expectation at this writing that he will be joining us for the meeting. Members attending the meeting will thus have the opportunity to meet and share ideas with one of the most significant philosophers of the twentieth century.

The cost of the meeting (details of which are described elsewhere in the Newsletter) will be \$145.00 for double occupancy and \$175.00 for single occupancy. This includes all meals and lodging. We will be housed on the American University campus. This cost is comparable to the Lehigh meeting and it represents a bargain for Washington in the summer.

I urge every member to decide now to attend. If you have never attended a BRS meeting, this one can serve as introduction to our summer meetings. And please note: early registration enables efficient conference planning.

A second significant meeting of interest to Bertrand Russell Society members will be held this summer in Toronto beginning on June 18 and concluding on June 21. This is the inaugural conference of the Coalition for Secular Humanism and Freethought. The theme of the conference will be "SECULARISM AND MULTICULTURALISM: A HUMANIST VIEW."

The Bertrand Russell Society will be participating in this meeting. Marvin Kohl and I will speak on Russell's two books on education. We will also address the Plenary Session on June 19. Many other interesting sessions are being planned. Some will focus on competing perspectives on multiculturalism from religious and humanist viewpoints. The conference is also planning to provide an optional Toronto by Night tour on Saturday evening. Like other conferences organized by Free Inquiry, this one should be interesting and significant.

Bertrand Russell Society members are also aware that the Russell Archives are nearby in Hamilton, Ontario. A trip to the

conference could be combined with an interesting afternoon at McMaster University.

As President of the Society, I urge every member to attend this important inaugural event. Perhaps it may be possible for some members to remain on the East Coast following the BRS annual meeting and then attend this second conference as part of a summer holiday. Program details will appear in the next issue of the Newsletter. For further information write:

Tim Madigan
FREE INQUIRY
Box 664
Buffalo, NY 14226

(3)

1992 BRS BOOK AWARD

The BRS Book Award Committee has selected Nicholas Griffin's Russell's Idealist Apprenticeship (Oxford: Oxford University Press/Clarendon Press, 1991) for the 1992 Bertrand Russell Society Book Award. The Award will be presented at the BRS Annual Meeting in Washington, DC, June 12-14, 1992. Mr. Griffin has been invited to join us, and we do hope that he will be able to do so.

The dust jacket of Russell's Idealist Apprenticeship provides the following information on this 410 page book:

Modern analytic philosophy was born around the turn of the century, largely through Bertrand Russell's and G.E. Moore's reaction against the neo-Hegelianism which dominated British philosophy in the last decades of the nineteenth century. It is well known that Russell himself had been a neo-Hegelian, but hitherto little has been known about his work during that period. Yet that work was important, not only for Russell's development as a philosopher, but also for the development of analytic philosophy.

Based mainly on unpublished papers held in the Bertrand Russell Archives at McMaster University, this book is the first detailed study of this early period of Russell's philosophical career. The first three chapters are concerned with Russell's philosophical education at Cambridge in the early 1890s and his conversion to neo-Hegelianism. The remaining chapters outline his ambitious plans for a neo-Hegelian dialectic of the sciences, and the problems which ultimately led him to reject it.

Nicholas Griffin is Professor of Philosophy at McMaster University. He is co-editor of Volumes 1 and 2 of The Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell (Allen and Unwin, 1983, 1990).

This excerpt is taken from Mr. Griffin's preface:

In his old age Russell always referred to his idealist apprenticeship with scorn. It was, he suggested, nothing but an incoherent muddle into which he had been led by teachers and friends and from which he extricated himself with difficulty after several entirely wasted years. His pride in having broken free from the neo-Hegelianism which dominated British philosophy at the end of the nineteenth century was well-earned, and the advance he made in breaking away from it was real enough. Yet Russell's Neo-Hegelianism was by no means the unmitigated disaster most people nowadays assume.

It constituted (though often in outline only) a vast system of philosophy, encompassing a full philosophical analysis and reconstruction of the various sciences and their mutual relations. Although much of Russell's neo-Hegelian philosophy was left in programmatic form, parts of it were worked out with an attention to detail unparalleled among British philosophers of his day. Moreover, given Russell's initial assumptions, which were shared by most contemporary philosophers, the system had a high degree of logical coherence.... By any standards, it is one of the most spectacular works by any philosopher in his early twenties.

Russell's Idealist Apprenticeship includes a lengthy bibliography and index. The body of the book is divided into eight chapters, "'First Efforts'," "Cambridge 1890-1894," "Love and the Absolute," "Geometry," "Physics," "Pure Mathematics," "Logic," and "Relations: The End of Russell's Apprenticeship." All but the first of these chapters are subdivided into major sections with titles such as "The Tiergarten Programme," "Defending Kant against Metageometry and Ward," "On the Paradoxes which Lie at the Foundation of Geometry," "Influences: Leibniz," and "The Contradiction of Relativity." Another section title, "Personal Life: 1894-1897," indicates that Mr. Griffin has brought together both the technical philosophical material and the necessary biographical material to provide a work of interest to anyone wanting to study the early years of Russell's life.

We salute Mr. Griffin's fine accomplishment and look forward to seeing him in June.

(4)

A NEW RUSSELL BIOGRAPHY?

The August 4, 1991 issue of The New York Times Book Review, p. 8, features Ray Monk's review of Carl Pletsch's Young Nietzsche: Becoming a Genius. The short biographical note on the reviewer states, "Ray Monk, the author of Ludwig Wittgenstein: The Duty of Genius, is working on a biography of Bertrand Russell." See Russell Society News, No. 72 (November 1991), pp. 25-27 for more about Ray Monk.

(5) PHILOSOPHERS' COMMITTEE REPORT

David Johnson, Chairman of the BRS Philosophers' Committee and Professor of Philosophy at the U.S. Naval Academy, submitted this two-part report.

Report of the Philosophers' Committee

A lively and provocative discussion was sponsored by the Philosophers' Committee of the Bertrand Russell Society in conjunction with the Eastern Division Meetings of the American Philosophical Association. On December 28, 1991, at 5:15 p.m. the chair, David Johnson, called the meeting to order in the Hart Room of the Marriott Marquis Hotel in New York City.

The program consisted of two papers followed by discussion. The first speaker was Professor Jane Duran of the University of California at Santa Barbara on the topic "Russell on Pragmatism." Her argument was designed to defend Russell's criticisms of the work of the pragmatists James, Schiller and Dewey. In the past decade the ascent of pragmatism has led to severe criticism of Russell's position. Professor Duran defended two points taken by Russell: first, that in developing a philosophical view certain notions must be basic or "foundational," for instance truth and sense-data; second, that it is a mistake to conflate "works" with "is emotionally satisfying" or "good" with "desire." The focus of her presentation was Russell's essay "Pragmatism" in Philosophical Essays. The subsequent discussion focused on philosophical style and how pragmatism is currently a major trend, which results in views like Russell's being discounted.

Professor Safro Kwame of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania presented the second paper, entitled "Going to No-Man's Land--A Russellian Conception of Philosophy." In this age of issues of gender and race (especially Afrocentrism) in education, Professor Kwame recovered Russell's notion of philosophy as a no-man's land between theology and science and built upon that notion. This land is not controlled by any specific group, whether theologian, scientist, male, female, black or white. Professor Kwame wanted to use this conception of philosophy to solve some of the metaphilosophical issues in feminist and African philosophy. In particular, we must hold that all cultures engage in philosophy. He further argued that neither science nor literature either are philosophy or constitute a necessary prerequisite for philosophy. During the discussion, questions were raised about whether the very language in which philosophical issues are raised does not involve a white male (possibly Eurocentric) perspective, so that doing philosophy constitutes an activity outside no-man's land. Professor Kwame argued that the issues considered in philosophy were not restricted to races or genders, but that everyone is faced with basic questions and can use reason to grapple with them.

A Plea from the Philosophers' Committee

Each December the Committee sponsors a session on the philosophy of Bertrand Russell in conjunction with the Eastern Division Meetings of the American Philosophical Association (APA). Because of the APA's schedule in printing the program, it is necessary for people who would like to have their papers considered by the Committee for presentation at this session to submit them by April 1 preceding the session. In recent years we have received only two or three articles per year. This does not provide the Committee with much latitude for selection of quality papers and/or topics of greatest interest to our membership. Further, there are two other national meetings of the APA, on the West Coast in March and in the Midwest in late April. If we received a sufficient volume and quality of papers, we could expand our efforts to promote the discussion of Russell's philosophy to these two conventions. Therefore, the Committee asks the membership of the BRS either to submit essays yourselves, or to encourage friends whom you know are reading and thinking about Russell's philosophy to submit essays. The call for papers has already been published in an earlier edition of the BRS Newsletter. The December 1992 meeting of the Eastern Division of the APA will be in Washington, DC, between Christmas and the New Year. Papers and/or inquiries can be sent to:

Prof. David Johnson
Sampson Hall
U.S. Naval Academy
Annapolis, MD 21402-5044

(6) MORE ON THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL ASSOCIATION

The following is excerpted from the APA's general information leaflet.

If you're interested in philosophy and philosophers you should know about the APA. Founded in 1900, the American Philosophical Association is the largest professional organization of philosophers in the world and the only American philosophical society not devoted to a particular school or philosophical approach. Its 8000 members include a large majority of scholars and teachers of philosophy in the United States and a substantial number in Canada and overseas.

Annual conferences are sponsored by the APA's Eastern Division on the East Coast each December, by the Pacific Division on the West Coast each March, and by the Central Division in the Midwestern region in late April or early May.

Prospective employers of philosophers, academic or non-academic, attract

qualified applicants through the APA's publication, Jobs for Philosophers, and regularly interview them at Divisional conventions. Publishers of scholarly books and journals, distributors of computer hardware and software, and others keep philosophers informed of their offerings through various APA publications and in exhibits at Divisional meetings.

The Association publishes the Proceedings and Addresses of the American Philosophical Association seven times annually, containing the Presidential addresses delivered to each of its Divisions, the minutes of the meetings of the Divisions and of the Board of Officers, reports of APA committees, contributed articles on "Issues in the Profession," notices of conferences and publications, an annual directory of grants and fellowships available to philosophers, programs for the Divisional conventions and an annual membership directory.

Other publications include Jobs for Philosophers (five issues per year; circulation restricted to individual members), and Newsletters on computer use in philosophy, philosophy and feminism, philosophy and law, and philosophy and medicine (two-three issues per year).

The Guidebook for Publishing Philosophy, updated in 1986, includes detailed descriptions, including guidelines for manuscript submissions, of 108 philosophical journals and 34 publishers of philosophical books. In 1990-91 the APA plans to publish a Guidebook to Graduate Study in Philosophy.

Become a member. Contact: Janet Sample, Membership Coordinator, American Philosophical Association, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716, (302) 451-1112.

Some further notes: The APA's next Pacific Division Meeting will be held in Portland, Oregon, March 25-28, 1992. The APA's next Central Division Meeting will be held in Louisville, Kentucky, April 23-26, 1992. The "1991-92 Publications of the APA" sheet includes this entry: "Guidelines for Non-Sexist Use of Language (No charge). Suggestions prepared by Virginia Warren and endorsed by the Executive Committee of the APA's three Divisions as a guide for persons submitting papers for their meetings."

(7) APROPOS OF RUSSELL SOCIETY NEWS, NO. 72 (NOVEMBER 1991)

1. Errata: (1) Page 7, Section 7, Line 4--"1991" should be "1992." (2) Page 11, Section 11, Line 4--"Nicolas" should be "Nicholas." (3) Page 16, Section 16, Part 1--"R" in the end column indicates a Simon & Schuster remainder.

2. From Harry Ruja: (1) Re: Page 3, Section 3, Line 11--The BR quotation appeared on a dust jacket, not a paperback book cover. (2) Re: Page 6, Section 6--A similar BR photograph appeared in the New York Post, March 30, 1940 and in Ronald W. Clark's The Life of Bertrand Russell, plate 20.

(8)

FILOSOFIJA BERTRANA RASSELA

This important news was reported by Irving Anellis about A.S. Kolesnikov's new book, Filosofija Bertrana Rassela [The Philosophy of Bertrand Russell] (Leningrad: Izdatel'stvo Leningradskogo Universiteta, 1991).

Anatolii Sergeevich Kolesnikov is a relatively new name in Russell studies, although his book, Filosofija Bertrana Rassela, shows a deep knowledge of the material available on Russell in Russian and a wide acquaintance with Russell's publications in English and in Russian translation. His book is the first in Russian to give a sustained and systematic survey of the development of Russell's technical philosophical work (logic, philosophy of science, philosophy of mathematics, philosophy of logic and philosophy of language, metaphysics, and theory of knowledge.) Kolesnikov's book is therefore the first major Russian monograph-sized contribution to Russell studies.

(9)

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS OF THE BERTRAND RUSSELL SOCIETY

Directors (Elected for 3 Year Terms):

1990-92: Jack Cowles, William Fielding, David Goldman, Steve Maragides, Frank Page, Paul Schilpp, Warren Smith, Ramon Suzara, Thom Weidlich.

1991-93: Irving Anellis, Robert Davis, Robert James, Hugh Moorhead, Chandrakala Padia, Harry Ruja.

1992-94: Louis Acheson, Kenneth Blackwell, John Jackanicz, David Johnson, Justin Leiber, Gladys Leithauser, Stephen Reinhardt, Tom Stanley.

The BRS Officers shown below are also Directors, ex officio.

Officers (Elected for 1 Year Terms):

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Marvin Kohl.

Secretary of the Board of Directors: Donald Jackanicz.

President: Michael Rockler.

Vice President: John Lenz.

Vice President/Information: Lee Eisler.

Secretary: Donald Jackanicz.

Treasurer: Dennis Darland.

(10) TREASURER'S REPORT

Treasurer Dennis Darland submitted these reports respectively for the quarter ending December 31, 1991 and for the year ending December 31, 1991. Notes: "Memb. & Info." refers to the Information and Membership Committee; "Russell" refers to subscriptions to the Russell Archives's journal; "Grant" refers to the doctoral/master degree grant program.

Bank Balance on Hand, September 30, 1991.....\$3,014.30

Income: Interest.....16.72
 Total Income.....+ 16.72
 3,031.02

Expenditures:

Memb. & Info.....24.96
 Miscellaneous.....14.72
 Total Expenses.....- 39.68

Bank Balance, December 31, 1991.....\$2,991.34

** ** ** ** **

Bank Balance on Hand, December 31, 1990.....\$ 843.47

Income: New Members.....839.50
 Renewals.....5,957.13
 Total Dues.....6,796.63
 Contributions.....1,212.50
 Interest.....72.02
 Library.....370.20
 Meeting Fees.....1,180.00
 Miscellaneous.....130.79
 Total Income.....+9,762.14
 10,605.61

Expenditures:

Memb. & Info.....3,274.39
 Library.....119.57
 Meetings.....445.00
 Russell.....2,604.00
 Grant.....1,000.00
 Miscellaneous.....171.31
 Total Expenditures.....-7,614.27

Bank Balance, December 31, 1991.....\$2,991.34

(11) 1992 EARLY RENEWER HONOR ROLL

We are most grateful to the following 174 members who renewed BRS membership before January 1, 1992, and thus gave the renewal process a good early boost.

Victor Acevedo, Aurora Almeida, J.M. Altieri, Jean Anderson, Irving H. Anellis, Mark Anthony, Jay Aragona, J. Warren Arrington, George Austin, Don-In Bae, Adam Paul Banner, Mamata Barua, Walter Baumgartner, Jacqueline Berthon-Payon, Frank Bisk, Howard A. Blair, Gerard Bornet, Michael Emmet Brady, David Brandt-Erichsen, Deirdre M. Breton, Evelyn Burton, James Haley Buxton, Robert P. Canterbury, Charles E. Carlini, Bette Chambers, Dennis C. Chipman, Lou Clark, Whitfield Cobb, Jack R. Cowles, Glenna Stone Cranford, Peter G. Cranford, Jim S. Curtis, Robert K. Davis, Paul A. Doudna, Lawrence Dow, Margaret Doyle, Pradeep Kumar Dubey, Elizabeth R. Eames, Beverly Earles, Ronald Edwards, Linda Egendorf, Jan Loeb Eisler, Lee Eisler, Richard Fallin, Victor J. Fernandez, William K. Fielding, Sudney D. Finehirsh, Stephen H. Frey, Zoe Furnish, Gonzalo Garcia, Alejandro R. Garciadiego, Seymour Genser, Monica F. Giganti, Arttie Piar Gomez, Marshall A. Gordon, Earl Hansen, Val Hansen, William Hare, John W. Harper Jr., Don Hernandez, Lyla Hernandez, Robert M. Hicks, Charles W. Hill, Jeffrey A. Hill, James Lloyd Hoopes, Ophelia Hoopes, Thomas C. Horne, Chia Teck How, Ting-Fu Hung, Arvo Ihalainen, Ramon K. Ilusorio, Donald W. Jackanicz, John A. Jackanicz, Theodore M. Jackanicz, Adam Jacobs, Robert T. James, David E. Johnson, Larry Judkins, Marvin Kohl, Kenneth Korbin, Zlatko B. Kovach, Henry Kraus, George C. Kuc, Paul Kurtz, Herbert C. Lansdell, Bob Lasater, Philip M. Le Compte, Justin Dunmore Leiber, John R. Lenz, H. Walter Lessing, Martin Lipin, Jonathan A. Lukin, Timothy J. Madigan, Steve Maragides, William McKenzie-Goodrich, Edward McClenathan, Bill McDonald, Nathan McKinley, Theo Meijer, David J. Meltz, Carl Miller, Glenn R. Moyer, Sandi A. Moyer, William P. Myers, William S. Newhall Jr., Nils Nygards, Mark Oakford, Roy H. Odom Jr., David M. Ondik, John C. Parker, Michel Paul, James R. Pearse, James J. Petrassi, Paul M. Pfalzner, Barbara E. Pontier, Raymond J. Pontier, Edward L. Prichard Jr., Millie Priebe, Stephen J. Reinhardt, Benito Rey, Robert A. Riemenschneider, William M. Ripley, Don D. Roberts, John D. Rockfellow, Michael J. Rockler, Andy Rogers, Vivian B. Rubel, Harry Ruja, Cherie Ruppe, Paul Saka, John F. Schaak, Anne-Francoise Schmid, Nan E. Scofield, Steven C. Shafer, Susan L. Shafer, John Edwin Shosky, Warren Allen Smith, Joel Spira, Ruth Spira, Philip Stander, Thomas J. Stanley, Peter Stone, Paul Strom, Ramon Carter Suzara, Shohig Sherry Terzian, Lloyd N. Trefethen, Shiela Turcon, Alice Tzanetakos, Christos Tzanetakos, Henry Van Dyke, Lewis A. Vaughn, Susan Berlin Vombrack, Benjamin A. Wade, Ann Wallace, Robert E. Wallace, Dewey I. Wallace Jr., Mark Weber, Michael J. Weber, Thom Weidlich, Donna S. Weimer, Walter Wend, Charles L. Weyand, Calvin B. Wichern, John A. Wilhelm, Vincent Dufaux Williams, Todd Wilson, Walter Winfield Jr., Eleanor Wolff.

We also thank members whose renewals reached the BRS after the above list was compiled. Members who have not yet renewed for 1992 are asked to refer to the attached blue membership coupon.

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NEWS FROM AND ABOUT MEMBERS

1. Mamata Barua of Assam, India. Here are excerpts from Ms. Barua's July 12, 1991 letter:

There must be a straight path to membership in the Bertrand Russell Society. But in my case the path was curvy, hazy, elongated, and so replete with pleasant excitement. Long back, in 1985, I had heard a feeble call from Hamilton, when by accident William Ready's book Necessary Russell (published in 1969) reached me. That year I had been to Bombay where my husband picked up this particular book from a pile of books displayed on a roadside for sale.... [Learning from this book about the Russell Archives, I was inspired to make] a visit to America in 1990 when my husband, Bhaben Barua, was nominated from India to the International Poets' Conference in Yugoslavia. He was contemplating a visit to his brother in America after his European tour. For me, the main deciding factor whether I would accompany him was the lure of the Russell Archives--since the visit would cause me a great deal of expense.... Finally ... in London I rejoined my husband whereupon on 22 June we went to America and discovered that my brother-in-law Rajen Barua in Texas is far-off from Hamilton! However a pleasant surprise awaited me, two week afterwards, when on 13 July Rajen fixed for me an appointment with a professor in the Philosophy Department in Houston University without knowing precisely whom we were going to meet. The professor turned out to be the beaconlight in my topsy-turvy journey to BRS membership, for I learnt that he was Prof. Justin Leiber, one of the directors of the BRS.... He informed me about the whereabouts of the BRS... Soon after I returned to Assam, in the last week of July 1990, I received Lee Eisler's letter welcoming me for my newly acquired membership. And then, and then only, I learnt that the summer session of the BRS was held from June 22 to 24 [in Hamilton] when I was still in America! Providence has fulfilled my long-cherished wish to be associated with the BRS so that I must not grumble at missing the opportunity to attend this session. On the whole the BRS is a source of happiness and inspiration to me.

2. Jan and Lee Eisler of Coopersburg, Pennsylvania. We received this report from Lee in late December 1991:

[We] attended the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee's Civil Rights Dinner on December 6, at the Hotel Sheraton New York. Corliss Lamont, in a strong voice that belied his 90 years, recounted many current civil liberties infringements. The audience also heard from Phil Donahue, Faye Wattleton and Robert Moses, all of whom received awards. John Kenneth Galbraith was keynote speaker. It was a star-studded occasion. "We're glad we didn't miss it," said Jan.

3. David E. Johnson of Annapolis, Maryland. David is Chairman of the BRS Philosophers' Committee and a philosophy professor at the U.S. Naval Academy. In 1991, he presented his paper, "Conceptual Obstacles to Peace," at the International Society for Value Inquiry Sessions of the World Conference of Philosophy held in Nairobi, Kenya.

(13)

LOBACHEVSKII CONFERENCE AT KAZAN UNIVERSITY

Modern Logic Publishing of Ames, Iowa has sent us these notices concerning the International Lobachevskii Conference to be held at Kazan University, Kazan, Russia, August 6-13, 1992. We are pleased to note that BRS member Irving H. Anellis will be a conference participant.

Fans of Russell's Essay on the Foundations of Geometry and The ABC of Relativity might like to know that December 1, 1992 is the 200th anniversary of the birth of the great mathematician Nikolai Ivanovich Lobachevskii (d. 24 February 1856), one of the founders of non-Euclidean geometry and Rector of the University of Kazan. Lobachevskii's ideas still find applications in different branches of mathematics and theoretical physics.

Aleksandr Vasilevich Vasiliev (1853-1929) wrote a book on Lobachevskii, and another on Space, Time and Motion--Historical Introduction to the General Theory of Relativity (1924). The introduction to the English translation of Space, Time and Motion was written by Russell. Half a century after Lobachevskii's death (more precisely, in 1910-1912), Lobachevskii's non-Euclidean "imaginary" geometry became the model [for] the non-Aristotelian "imaginary" three-valued logic of Aleksandr's son, Kazan University teacher Nikolai Aleksandrovich Vasiliev (1880-1940). Nikolai is known to have also studied Russell's work in logic.

In commemoration of Lobachevskii's birth and scientific career, an international conference on "Lobachevskii and Modern Geometry" will be held in Kazan in August 1992. The conference will include the following sections: (1) Geometry and topology; (2) The theory of relativity and gravitation; (3) History of mathematics. For information, contact Professor V.V. Vishnevskii, Department of Geometry, Kazan University, 18 Lenin Street, 420008 Kazan-8, Russia.

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Modern Logic editor and BRS board of director member Dr. Irving H. Anellis has been invited to speak at the International Lobachevskii Conference, and Modern Logic associate editor Prof. Dr. Valentine A. Bazhanov of Kazan University is serving on the conference organizing committee.

In An Essay on the Foundations of Geometry, Russell wrote (pp. 10-11):

Lobatchewsky, a professor in the University of Kasan, first published his results, in their native Russian, in the proceedings of that learned body for the years 1829-1830. Owing to this double obscurity of language and place, they attracted little attention, until he translated them into French and German....

...The body of the work begins with the enunciation of several important propositions which hold good in the system proposed as well as in Euclid.... Then follows a definition, intentionally framed so as to contradict Euclid's....

For his discovery of non-Euclidean geometry, whose anniversary and work are being celebrated by this conference in Kazan, Lobachevskii has sometimes been compared with Columbus. The new geometry created by Lobachevskii has radically changed the course of development of science in general and of mathematics in particular.

Dr. Anellis plans to speak at the Lobachevskii conference on the influence of Lobachevskii's work on Russell's work in logic and foundations of mathematics in a talk tentatively titled "Non-Euclidean Geometry in the pre-Principia Development of Russell's Logical Program--from An Essay on the Foundation of Geometry (1897) to The Axioms of Geometry (1899)."

(14)

The Meaning of Life: A Newsletter

Tom Stanley spotted this Associated Press article in Valley News [Vermont or New Hampshire?], December 16, 1991, p. 19. Note the reference to BRS member Hugh Moorhead. Professor Robert Lichtenbert may be contacted in care of Loyola University, 6525 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, IL 60626.

Newsletter Tackles Big Questions

CHICAGO (AP) — Who are we? Why are we here? Where are we going? And what can we learn from Elvis?

A philosophy professor is taking up such age-old questions in *The Meaning of Life*, a quarterly newsletter to help others think deep thoughts.

"I'm hoping that by writing about it, I'll keep people's interest alive . . . and they'll find some help for themselves, and make the most out of their short, brief lives," said Loyola University Professor Robert Lichtenbert, who has been publishing the newsletter for almost four years.

About 50 people subscribe to the

\$10-a-year newsletter, including other educators, libraries, students and philosophy buffs, Lichtenbert said.

In 16 pages they get essays on such topics as "abstract art and the meaning of life," "values and meaning" and "finding meaning in love."

Each issue closes with "nuggets of meaning," a selection of one- or two-sentence thoughts.

Lichtenbert started the newsletter during a slow period in his academic career. It's now a break-even proposition, with his wife producing the copies on equipment at the law firm where she works.

Subscriber Frank Aguilar, 54, said *The Meaning of Life* has been a boon

since he lost his engineering job several months ago.

"To listen to Bob Lichtenbert has been very helpful in keeping my emotional mind working and challenged," Aguilar said.

Hugh Moorhead, chairman of Northeastern Illinois University philosophy department, whose writings have been quoted in the newsletter, said Lichtenbert has "added insight into possible responses to that ultimate question."

So what is the meaning of life, according to Lichtenbert?

"In general, the meaning of life is to make the greatest social contribution you can and enjoy your own life fully, too," he said.

(15)

RUSSELL AND THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

The recent release of JFK, a film directed by Oliver Stone concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, has renewed in a remarkable way the controversy about the assassination. BRS member Evan Frost Gellar has suggested through a letter to the BRS that the Russell Archives devote an issue of Russell to this subject and that members [re]acquaint themselves with Russell's "16 Questions on the Assassination," which appeared in The Minority of One, September 1964, pp. 6-8 and in The Autobiography of Bertrand Russell, volume 3, pp. 197-204 in the Allen and Unwin edition and pp. 289-301 in the Simon and Schuster edition.

Kenneth Blackwell of the Russell Archives wrote to us that Stone's film "expands very well on the doubts expressed in these statements [i.e. Russell's "16 Questions"]", but goes much farther in implicating governmental agencies. Much of the movie, I think, was ultimately derived from Mark Lane's research. Russell wrote an Introduction to Rush to Judgment, which however was never published." Mr. Blackwell kindly sent us a copy of Russell's "Statement on the Warren Commission Report," which "has never, apparently, been printed" and which we reproduce below in reduced size.

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Statement on the Warren Commission Report
Bertrand Russell, Chairman 'Who Killed Kennedy' Committee, 27/9/64

The murder of an American President affects the peace of the world: a plot to kill him would have the gravest implications. For these reasons alone, the Warren Commission had to explain the disturbing anomalies which have attended the murder and its aftermath. With all the resources of the White House, the FBI, the Secret Service, the Dallas police, the CIA and other governmental agencies available to the Commission, their report conspicuously fails to dispose of the doubts as to the latest official view of the assassination.

We have seen medical evidence altered, three contradictory official versions of the assassination, the circulation of Oswald's description as Tippit's murderer more than twenty minutes before Tippit was shot, a fabricated report from the Dallas authorities, eye-witnesses ignored, lies about the number of bullets — a parade of distortion and doctored evidence. These facts have been established by the investigations of Mr Mark Lane.

The Warren Commission itself consists of men so close to the investigatory agencies of the United States that they would be ineligible to serve as jurors. They have persistently leaked information about the report they now present. The report evades the facts presented by Mr. Lane, and suppresses the evidence supporting them. It is a sordidly incompetent document and covers its authors in shame.

Mr. Lane is justified in comparing the actions of the Warren Commission with the trials of Trotskyists in the U.S.S.R. and of Dreyfus in France: the same standards of deceit are in evidence and the same lack of interest in the truth.

It is clear that much is still being hidden from the public. We shall continue to campaign and to publish the facts as they emerge until the true murderers of President Kennedy are known. The Warren Commission's lack of integrity is fully exposed.

(16) BOOK REVIEW: GRIFFIN ON JOURDAIN AND GRATTA-GUINNESS

Nicholas Griffin, Professor of Philosophy at McMaster University, has submitted this review of Philip E.B. Jourdain, Selected Essays on the History of Set Theory and Logic (1906-1918), edited by I. Grattan-Guinness, Instrumenta Rationis: Sources for the History of Logic in the Modern Age, vol. 6 (Bologna: Editrice Clueb, 1991).

The Return of Mr. B*rr*nd R*ss*ll

An important piece of Russelliana, long out of print, has recently reappeared, though in a place where it will be easy to miss. Philip Jourdain's The Philosophy of Mr. B*rr*nd R*ss*ll, a delightful collection of philosophical jokes and squibs loosely based around themes in Russell's (and others') logical work, was first published by Allen and Unwin in 1918. It did not stay in print long and was never reprinted. Despite this (or perhaps because of it) the book has never become Jourdain's best known work, though few have had the opportunity to read it. Grattan-Guinness, who some years ago published a very fully researched edition of Jourdain's correspondence with Russell, Dear Russell - Dear Jourdain (London: Duckworth, 1977), has had the happy idea of including it in a collection of some of Jourdain's writings on the history of set theory and logic. The other writings included are a long four-part paper on 'The development of the theory of transfinite numbers' (originally published in the Archiv der Mathematik und Physik, 1908-1914) and an even longer three-part article on 'The development of the theories of mathematical logic and the principles of mathematics' (from the Quarterly Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics, 1910-13). The second paper deals with the development of mathematical logic from Leibniz to Frege and Peano, with sections on Jevons, MacColl and Boole. There was to be a section on Russell, but Jourdain never got round to writing it, though he did ask Russell many questions about the development of his thinking in logic in preparation for it. Moreover, Russell did comment on all the sections that Jourdain completed and is warmly thanked in a footnote on p. 104.

Jourdain was one of the earliest of Russell's students in logic; he took the course Russell gave at Cambridge in 1901-2. He was not himself a great logician, but his knowledge of the history of the subject was unparalleled in his day and rare even now. Looking over the footnotes of the two big historical papers reprinted by Grattan-Guinness, one gets the impression that Jourdain had read everything.

His knowledge of the published writings of his subjects was also supported, in the case of contemporary thinkers, by Jourdain's correspondence with them. Not only Russell was interrogated by letter about his work: Jourdain carried on a busy correspondence with Frege, Peano, Cantor and many others. In the cases of Boole and Jevons, Jourdain availed himself of unpublished letters, where they could be borrowed from the Royal Society.

Jourdain's career was cut short by illness. He suffered from Friedreich's ataxia, a form of creeping paralysis which killed him at the age of 40. The same disease made it impossible for him to teach, and difficult for him to write. Though his handwriting became nearly illegible, with the help of a secretary he was able to keep up a prolific flow of papers until his death. He never received much recognition in Britain and as Grattan-Guinness says of this Italian edition: 'It seems a fitting reflection on his isolated career in uninterested Britain that these essays should be made newly available on foreign soil.' Russellians will certainly welcome the reappearance of 'Mr. B*rr*nd R*ss*ll.'

(17)

RUSSELL AT THE ROSENBAACH MUSEUM AND LIBRARY

RSN, No. 72 (November 1991) reported on an exhibit, "Dr. Albert C. Barnes and Bertrand Russell: A Philosophical Difference?," which appeared through mid-January 1992 at the Rosenbach Museum and Library in Philadelphia. The exhibit was based on the Museum/Library's collection of correspondence between Russell and Caroline Lewis Lovett and its other Russell manuscript holdings. The Museum/Library kindly sent us information about its Russell-related materials and the exhibit. These materials include the following:

Bertrand Russell. 6 Autograph letters signed to Caroline Lewis Lovett. 10 June 1941; 16 April 1942; 12 January 1943; 22 February 1943; 2 June 1943; 23 December 1945.

Caroline Lewis Lovett. 2 Autograph letters signed (retained copies) to Bertrand Russell. [May or June 1941] and [January 1943].

Albert C. Barnes. Contract between Albert C. Barnes and Bertrand Russell. 16 August 1940. (Copy made by Caroline Lewis Lovett.)

Albert C. Barnes. Letter to Bertrand Russell. 13 March 1941. (Copy made by Caroline Lewis Lovett.)

Law Offices: White and Staples. Typed letter (carbon copy) to the Barnes Foundation. 31 December 1942.

T.R. White. 3 Typed letters signed to Caroline Lewis Lovett. 16 August 1943; 8 September 1943; 26 December 1944.

Bertrand Russell. Autograph Essay. "Capitalism or What?" 5 December 1925.

Bertrand Russell. Autograph letter to The Editor, The Freeman. Postmarked 4 January 1923.

Bertrand Russell. Autograph letter signed to Elmer H. Youngman, Esq. 15 May 1925.

Bertrand Russell. Autograph letter signed to R.E. Hartcup, Esq. 6 December 1962.

Bertrand Russell. 2 Autograph letters signed to unidentified correspondents. 14 June 1925 and 5 December 1925.

Miscellaneous newspaper clippings.

The above first six entries comprise the Bertrand Russell/Caroline Lewis Lovett Correspondence, donated by Ms. Lovett to the Rosenbach Museum and Library on January 19, 1972. The other entries are additional items in the Museum/Library's custody. Ms. Lovett was a Barnes Foundation student at the time of Russell's Barnes Foundation lectureship.

The exhibit featured seven of the above listed letters and a small variety of other materials. Something of the exhibit's spirit is suggested by these introductory exhibit remarks furnished by the Museum/Library:

In 1940 Dr. Albert C. Barnes hired Bertrand Russell, the noted British philosopher, to lecture at the Barnes Foundation school. Barnes, a Philadelphian, amassed an extraordinary collection of Impressionist paintings and established the Barnes Foundation to house his collection and espouse his own theories of the history of art.

Barnes's temper embroiled him in many controversies; the most publicized was his dispute with Russell. When Russell came to the Foundation to teach, he found that Barnes had chosen a house for him. Further, Barnes advised the Russells on the care of their five-year-old son. Mrs. Russell responded by choosing another house and sent Barnes a note asking him to direct his attentions elsewhere. Russell himself regularly changed his unlisted telephone number. Matters worsened when Mrs. Russell insisted on knitting during her husband's lectures. She received a letter from the trustees of the Foundation declaring that her knitting was "harmful to the Foundation's interests."

On 7 January 1943, Russell was absent from his class. Barnes took the occasion to declare the five-year contract void. Russell sued Barnes for \$24,000, the salary remaining to him according to the original contract. Russell won his suit and \$20,000. Barnes appealed to the Supreme Court, but the Court refused to hear the case.

For further information about this exhibit and the Museum/Library's holdings, contact the Rosenbach Museum and Library, 2010 Delancey Place, Philadelphia, PA 19103, telephone 215-732-1600.

(18)

JOHN PASSMORE AND THE RUSSELL EDITORIAL PROJECT

This article from *Insight*, August 1991, p.3, published by McMaster University's Research Department, was submitted by Tom Stanley. We salute Professor Passmore and his colleagues at McMaster University, who continue the mammoth work of the Russell Editorial Project.

Australian expert is general editor of Bertrand Russell Editorial Project

"When I saw the manuscripts, I despaired at ever ordering them," chuckles Professor John Passmore, general editor of the Russell Editorial Project. "But the volumes have been very well done and universally acclaimed, and the work has been very interesting and satisfying."

In 1968 McMaster acquired the archives of Bertrand Russell, the 20th-century's most important liberal thinker and greatest philosopher, with the goal of organizing both his published philosophical writings as well as unpublished articles, essays and personal correspondence. The project has been funded by a grant from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC).

Russell was the author of 70 books and 2,500 shorter public writings, and the archives contain over 25,000 letters, four personal journals and several draft manuscripts of unpublished books. Of the 28 volumes of material anticipated, seven have been completed, four more are near completion and two are at advanced stages of preparation.

For the past nine years Professor Passmore has been coming to McMaster for periods of up to 3 months to consult on the mammoth task of producing annotated, scholarly editions of the archival material.

A professor at the Institute of Advanced Studies at the National University of Australia, Professor Passmore is a well-known expert in 20th-century philosophy and writes extensively on the philosophy of environmental politics, education, aesthetics, science and the imagination, among other topics.

"Russell is a central figure in the 20th Century, both because of his purely philo-

sophical writings such as the *Principia Mathematica*, and because he was mixed up in every social issue that characterizes the century's liberalism, from Bolshevism and women's suffrage to pacifism and the anti-nuclear movement," says Professor Passmore. He says that the archives are throwing fresh light on Russell's work and thought. "He maintained an incredible correspondence," says Professor Passmore, "and some of the most illuminating letters are the ones to his mistresses."

Russell left a few challenges for his editors, aside from the sheer volume of work. The prolific philosopher would frequently write a complete, book-length manuscript; then, dissatisfied, start all over again, incorporating only bits and pieces of the first draft. He quoted other writers and philosophers from memory, making it tricky to nail down precisely the source he referred to, and he constantly invented new logical symbolisms recorded only on scraps of paper.

"The unpublished logical writings will be of very great interest to specialists," says Professor

Passmore. "We are finding that Russell tried out completely original ideas for his major work on the *Principia*." He adds that the unpublished writings are also revealing in showing with what difficulty Russell broke from 19th-century philosophical thinking.

Professor Passmore hopes that funding levels for the project can continue. "Often these kinds of projects collapse at a certain level," he says, citing the lingering deaths of similarly large projects elsewhere on Thomas More, Reid and Benjamin Disraeli. "For a collaborative project, I have found this team has worked very well. The project has gone very smoothly so far." ■



Professor John Passmore, general editor of the Russell Editorial Project.

(19) RUSSELL SOCIETY LIBRARY

The Russell Society Library sells and lends materials about Russell and related topics. The following shows books for sale and audiocassettes available on loan. The most recent list of videotapes available on loan appeared in RSN, No. 72 (November 1991). Please direct inquiries and checks or money orders (U.S. funds) payable to "Bertrand Russell Society" to Tom Stanley, Librarian, Russell Society Library, Box 434, Wilder, VT 05088.

1. Books For Sale. H-Cloth, otherwise paperback. Prices are postpaid.

BY BERTRAND RUSSELL:

Appeal to the American Conscience.....	\$3.15
Authority and the Individual.....	4.75
Education and the Social Order.....	6.50
Has Man a Future?.....H.....	8.00
A History of Western Philosophy.....	6.50
History of the World in Epitome.....	1.00
The Impact of Science on Society.....	4.00
An Inquiry into Meaning and Truth.....	6.50
Political Ideals.....	4.75
Power: A New Social Analysis.....	5.50
Principles of Social Reconstruction.....	4.75
Roads to Freedom.....	6.50
Sceptical Essays.....	4.75
Why I Am Not a Christian.....	4.25

BY OTHER AUTHORS:

Bertrand Russell, 1872-1970.....	\$1.50
Bertrand Russell by A.J. Ayer.....H.....	8.00
Bertrand Russell as a Philosopher.....	2.25
Bertrand Russell's Theory of Knowledge by Elizabeth Eames.....H.....	8.50
Essays on Socialist Humanism in Honor of the Centenary of BR.....	4.00
Essays on Socialist Humanism in Honor of the Centenary of BR...H.....	9.00
Into the Tenth Decade: A Tribute to Bertrand Russell.....	5.00
The Life of Bertrand Russell in Pictures and His Own Words.....	6.75
Mr. Wilson Speaks 'Frankly and Fearlessly' on Vietnam to BR.....	2.00

2. Audiocassettes. The loan fee for audiocassettes is \$1.00 each.

SPEECHES:

- 200 Nobel Prize Acceptance Speech. 1950.
- 201 "Living in an Atomic Age." BBC. 1953.
- 202 "Man's Peril." BBC. 1954.
- 203 Russell-Einstein Manifesto. 1955.
- 204 "Address to the CND." 1959.
- 205 "Appeal to the American Conscience." 1966.
- 206 Address to the Berkeley Vietnam Teach-In. 1965.
- 207 "Life Without Fear." 1951.
- 208 "Portrait from Memory: Whitehead." 1952.

2. Audiocassettes (continued).

INTERVIEWS, DEBATES:

- 225 "Is Security Increasing?" NBC. 1939.
 226 Russell-Copleston Debate on the Existence of God. BBC. 1949.
 227 "Bertrand Russell." Romney Wheeler Interview. NBC. 1952.
 228 "Face to Face." John Freeman Interview. BBC. 1959.
 229 "Bertrand Russell Speaking." Interviews by Woodrow Wyatt on philosophy, taboo morality, religion, and fanaticism. 1959.
 230 Woodrow Wyatt Interviews (I). On the role of the individual, happiness, power, and the future of mankind. 1959.
 231 "Close-Up." Elaine Grand Interview. CBC. 1959.
 232 "Speaking Personally: Bertrand Russell." John Chandos Interview. 1961.
 233 David Susskind Interview. 1962.
 234 "On Nuclear Morality." Michael Tiger Interview. 1962.
 235 Interview on Vietnam. 1965.
 236 Studs Terkel Interview. 1962.
 237 Woodrow Wyatt Interviews (II). On nationalism, Great Britain, communism and capitalism, war and pacifism, and the H-bomb. 1959.
 238 Merv Griffin Interview. 1965.

LECTURES, BROADCASTS:

- 250 "Bertrand Russell." Rev. Paul Beattie. 1975.
 251 "Bertrand Russell as a Philosopher." A.J. Ayer. BBC. 1980.
 252 "Bertrand Russell." Professor Giovanni Costigan. 1986.
 253 "Portrait of the Father as Philosopher. Katherine Tait. (In German)

DOCUMENTARIES:

- 275 "The Life and Times of Bertrand Russell." Soundtrack of BBC film. 1962.
 276 "Sound Portrait of Bertrand Russell." NPR dramatization. 1980.
 277 "Bertie and the Bomb." Soundtrack of BBC television broadcast. 1984.
 278 Beatrice Webb on the Russells/Russell on the Webbs. 1966.

MISCELLANEOUS:

- 300 "Sinfonia Contra Timore" by Graham Whettam. Dedicated to Russell.
 301 "The Conscience of Wisdom." CBC. 1961.

3. Book News.

The second annual sale catalog of Books and Pamphlets by Bertrand Russell-Bulletin 30 (December 1991, 337 items) is available from Thoemmes Antiquarian Books, 85 Park Street, Bristol, BS1 5PJ, England.

The Da Capo Press has cancelled its plans to publish a paperback edition of Clark's The Life of Bertrand Russell.

Routledge, Chapman & Hall formally acquired Unwin-Hyman on June 28, 1991. Only five Russell paperbacks are on their backlist.

4. Recent Acquisitions.

"Bertrand Russell (1872-1970) After Twenty Years" by Ivor Grattan-Guinness. Offprint from Notes Rec. Soc. Lond., 44, pp. 280-306. Donated by the author.

"The First Russell Paradox" by Irving Anellis. Offprint from Perspectives on the History of Mathematical Logic. 14 pp. 1991. Donated by the author.

Mathesis: filosofia e historia de las mathematicas, May and August 1991 issues. Donated by Alejandro Garciadiego, editor.

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CONCERNED PHILOSOPHERS FOR PEACE CONFERENCE

Tom Stanley supplied us with this information from the Concerned Philosophers for Peace Newsletter, vol. 11, no. 2, Fall 1991, p. 16.

The fifth annual conference of the Concerned Philosophers for Peace will be held in Charlotte, North Carolina on October 16-18, 1992. The theme of the conference is "Power and Domination." Papers which reflect the conference theme are strongly encouraged, but papers which discuss other topics related to peace and war are welcome. Papers on the conference theme may discuss the phenomena of power and domination operating at any of a variety of levels: international politics, national politics, interpersonal relationships, gender issues, race and class issues, ecology and institutional politics within such institutions as families, schools, peace groups, military organizations, prisons, etc. Papers on the conference theme may discuss how power and domination (or our conceptions of them) work and/or how power and domination (or our conceptions of them) may be transformed. Presentation time for papers will be limited to twenty minutes. Papers are due July 1. Please send three copies of the paper and one copy of an abstract of no more than 150 words to: Laura Duhan Kaplan, Department of Philosophy, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, NC 28223.

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RUSSELL IN THE MANUSCRIPT MARKET

Catalog 63 issued in Fall 1991 by David Schulson Autographs (11 East 68th Street, New York, NY 10021) included one Russell entry on p. 39: "Signed pamphlet, History of the World in Epitome (For use in Martian infant schools) ... Signed on the title page, 'Bertrand Russell.' A powerful and witty production. \$150.00." The Russell entry appears in between those for manuscripts by French composers Albert Roussel and Camille Saint-Saëns.

(22)

RUSSELL, MONKEYS, AND THE GREEK CITY

John Lenz has informed us of yet another Russell reference. The following is excerpted from Oswyn Murray's article, "Cities of Reason," in The Greek City from Homer to Alexander (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1990), edited by Oswyn Murray and S. Price, pp. 1-2, 22.

Bertrand Russell describes a puzzling feature of the mentality of apes. (Footnote: An Outline of Philosophy [London, 1927], ch. 3. I owe the exact reference for this story, which I had remembered from my undergraduate reading thirty years ago, to the indefatigable curiosity of Mogens Herman Hansen.) Their ability to think rationally was in his day investigated through a series of experiments in which the monkey was put inside a cage and presented with a banana just out of reach; in order to obtain the banana he had to perform some simple logical task, like fitting two sticks together, pulling a string, or pressing a catch. The reward triggered off a learning response which enabled the experimenter to build up more and more complicated variants of the primitive task, with the monkey learning as it went along.

The odd thing about such experiments was that the monkeys behaved differently according to who observed them:

Animals studied by Americans rush about frantically, with an incredible display of hustle and pep, and at last achieve the desired result by chance. Animals observed by Germans sit still and think, and at last evolve the solution out of their inner consciousness. To the plain man, such as the present writer, this situation is discouraging.

Russell's conclusion was not so much the simple one that the observer affects the interpretation of the results, but the more significant point that the character of the experimenter itself is predetermined by the mental attitudes of the experimenter:

I observe, however, that the type of problem which a man naturally sets to an animal depends upon his own philosophy, and that this probably accounts for the differences in the results. The animal responds to one type of problem in one way and to another in another; therefore the results obtained by different investigators, though different, are not incompatible. But it remains necessary to remember that no one investigator is to be trusted to give a survey of the whole field.

...In a world which sees the powers of religion and unreason increasing daily in almost every political system, we must admit that it is we who are the primitive. To return to Bertrand Russell, in our attempt to make the Greeks primitive, we have only made them like ourselves.

(23) SIR KARL POPPER AND THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

Bob Davis brought this recent Wall Street Journal article to our attention, and Agnes Lacomba provided a copy to us. Note in particular the references to Sir Karl Popper's indirect participation at a meeting of the American Economic Association. Sir Karl, of course, has been invited to attend the BRS Annual Meeting in June 1992 in Washington. We are pleased to see his ideas continue to play their role in diverse intellectual circles.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1992

A17

Post-Communism's Do-It-Yourself Needs

NEW ORLEANS—Economists like nothing better than new worlds to conquer. No wonder that the big draw at the American Economic Association's annual New Year get-together here was a feast of economic discussions centered on post-communist Europe. George Bush was left to deal with the American slowdown as best he could while economists turned their thoughts to Warsaw, Prague, Budapest, Moscow, Kiev and the other newly liberated national cap-

italis where magnificent feats of privatization, marketization and monetization are being attempted.

What makes these economic policy efforts so fascinating is the opportunity for creativity. As has been pointed out more than once, there were no road maps for the return journey from communism. Post-communism's politicians are engaged in a massive historic experiment. It is no wonder that America's vast army of professional economists want a role.

The big question, of course, is how much advice do the Russians, Ukrainians, Poles et al really need. They have had their fill of new economic plans designed by their communist masters and the very expression "economic reform," uttered so often and so vacuously by Mikhail Gorbachev, is enough to make them gag. Economic freedom, not plans, is what they mainly want.

Economists are good at responding to demand, however. Despite the best efforts of the Marxists, statisticians and other contraption builders in college economics departments, most American economists believe in markets. It doesn't take much exposure

lead to tyranny.

Now that the horrors of Soviet Marxism and its gulags and KGB thought control specialists have come to light, only Marxist diehards publicly challenge Hayek's assertions. Indeed, Sir Karl argues that communism destroyed itself by suppressing honest debate: it collapsed from the weight of its own lies.

But what about the "Road Back from Serfdom?" It was apparent some time ago that real reform could not happen until communism had totally collapsed. But even a transition from statism to laissez faire requires public policy. Some of the new post-communism leaders of Eastern Europe, such as Czechoslovakia's highly respected Vaclav Klaus, are themselves Hayekians, but they must operate in a po-

litical environment. The old statist are chortling over the new "chaos," but wiser people know open and free political and economic systems always appear to be chaotic as debate rages over necessary adaptations to changing conditions.

How does one "privatize, marketize and monetize" wrecked economies? That there will be plenty of western advice is evidenced by the fact that U.S. Secretary of State James Baker will convene an international conference in Washington nine days from now to try to "coordinate" western aid efforts. Money packages always come with instructions on use.

All good economists agree that marketization requires first of all a rule of law protecting private ownership; people can't make efficient markets in things they don't own. As to money, Samantha Carrington

proposed a new dollar-backed ruble to replace the existing one, which she believes will be inflated out of existence. To bypass the state, she makes the radical proposal of issuing the new ruble directly to all citizens of the former U.S.S.R. as a means of restoring liquidity and capital.

Millions of eastern Europeans are trying to emulate "the American dream."

Jeffrey Sachs of Harvard, Poland's principal outside adviser, discussed the knotty problem of privatizing huge state-owned industries. He proposed that workers and managers be given minority ownership to win their backing for privatization and to give them incentives for improvement. Another large block of shares could go to public pension funds and the like. This is a departure from the idea of issuing vouchers or shares in industries to the public in general. But it too has problems. Worker ownership complicates the task of trimming work forces and might also build a large political constituency in favor of continued state subsidies, retarding restoration of sound fiscal and budgetary policies.

Yet privatizing the dinosaurs fortunately is not the only game in town. As both Ron McKinnon and Janos Kornai stressed, economies are built from the ground up, not the top down. New businesses already have sprouted everywhere, over one million each in Poland and the former East Germany. Mainly, all the government has to do is legalize private ownership, sell off shops and commercial space and get out of the way. Human initiative, those famous "animal spirits," do the rest. Millions of eastern Europeans are trying to emulate "the American dream," even as the interventionist U.S. Congress is doing what it can to kill it.

Which, of course, is the sad note. As eastern Europe tries to make its way back from serfdom, western policy makers are not setting the best possible examples. Maybe the economists here should have devoted less time to Europe and more to the problems of George Bush.

Global View

By George Melloan

(24) SIR KARL POPPER AND THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The American Historical Association held its annual meeting in Chicago, December 27-30, 1991. Reproduced below is the program listing for session 128, which included a paper presentation relating to Sir Karl Popper. This session and the American Economic Association session described on the preceding page suggest that scholarly interest in Sir Karl's work is not restricted to professional philosophers.

Monday, December 30: 1:00-3:00 p.m.

127. CONTINUITIES AND RUPTURES: FROM CAROLINGIAN RENAISSANCE TO ELEVENTH-CENTURY REVOLUTION

Private Dining Room #1

Joint Session with the Medieval Academy of America

CHAIR: Paula Fredriksen, Boston University

Prudent Animals: Bishops and Saints, 800-1200

Thomas Head, Yale University

Ritual and Christian Society in Carolingian and Post-Carolingian Europe

Frederick Paxton, Connecticut College

From 600 to 1000: The Carolingians and the "Terrors of the Year 1000"

Richard Landes, Boston University

COMMENT: Megan McLaughlin, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Robert Bartlett, University of Chicago

128. UNIVERSAL HISTORY AND TOTALITARIANISM: SOME REVISIONIST VIEWS

Private Dining Room #4

CHAIR: Laurence W. Dickey, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Comte and Saint-Simon on the Liberal Market as a "Transition Case" in History

Charles R. Sullivan, University of Dallas

T.E. Hulme and Modernist Theories of History

Louise B. Williams, Columbia University

The Poverty of Historicism in Context: Karl Popper, Philosophy of Science.

Economics and Socialization in Interwar Vienna

Malachi H. Hacothen, Reed College

COMMENT: Jerry Z. Muller, Catholic University of America

Monday, December 30: 1:00-3:00 p.m.

129. MEASURING THE UNMEASURABLE: GAUGING GENIUS, CREATIVITY, AND INTELLIGENCE

Conference Room 4J

CHAIR: Leila Zenderland, California State University, Fullerton

Expertise and Genius in the Work of Max Weber

Carl Pletsch, Miami University of Ohio

After Bines: Intelligence Testing in Interwar France

William H. Schneider, Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis

Revolutionary Temperament in Science: The Role of Birth Order, Social

Attitudes, and other Mediators of Scientific Creativity

Frank J. Sulloway, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

COMMENT: Leila Zenderland

130. NEW DIRECTIONS IN POSTBELLUM SOUTHERN RELIGIOUS HISTORY

Conference Room 4G

CHAIR: John Boles, Rice University

Progressivism and Religion in the New South: White and Black Southern Baptists, 1890 to 1920

Paul Harvey, University of California, Berkeley

"Lives Are the Words of God": Clerical Authority and Popular Religion in Virginia, 1830-1900

Beth Schweiger, University of Virginia

COMMENT: Samuel Hill, University of Florida

Bill Leonard, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary

(25) NEH 1992 SUMMER SEMINARS FOR COLLEGE TEACHERS

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) has issued an announcement about one of its Summer 1992 programs. Here are some excerpts.

The Summer Seminars for College Teachers Program, offered by the National Endowment for the Humanities, provides college teachers, independent scholars, and other scholars, such as archivists, curators, editors, and librarians, a unique opportunity for advanced study or research in their own fields or in fields related to their interests. During the summer, the twelve scholars selected to participate in each of the seminars will work together on a topic of mutual interest under the direction of a distinguished scholar and teacher.... Seminars are five, six, seven, or eight weeks in length.... The application deadline is March 2, 1992.

Stipends range from \$2,825 to \$4,000. There are 50 seminars being held at universities throughout the United States. In addition to seminars in the areas of anthropology and folklore, the arts, English and American literature, foreign and comparative literature, history, politics and society, and religious studies, the philosophy seminar offerings include the following:

- Methodological Debates in Nineteenth-Century Physics
- Religion and Politics in Hobbes and Spinoza
- Meaning Holism
- Responsibility in the Real World: Theory and Its Application
- Frege and the Philosophy of Mathematics
- Virtues and Their Vicissitudes: A History of Philosophical Conceptions of Value
- History of Modern Moral Philosophy
- Knowledge, Realism, and Reflection: Examining the New Skeptics (Cavell, Nagel, Rorty, Stoud, et al.)

Direct inquiries to the National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20506.

Perhaps a university-affiliated BRS member might consider working with the NEH to design a future Russell-oriented seminar.

(26) ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND ADVANCEMENT OF SUPPORTIVE VALUES

Marvin Kohl, who is the BRS Board of Directors Chairman and Professor of Philosophy at the State University of New York at Fredonia, has organized the Association for the Study and Advancement of Supportive Values "to study and foster the supportive values, including empathy, sympathy, benevolence, commitment and caring, social integration, affection and love." We hope to learn more about the Association over time. For more information, contact Marvin Kohl, 715 Maytum Hall, SUNY, College at Fredonia, Fredonia, NY 14063.

(27)

CHICAGO QUOTES BERTRAND RUSSELL

Reproduced below in reduced size is the advertisement of PaineWebber, an investment firm, appearing on page 11 of the January 1992 WNIB/WNIZ Classical 97 FM Program Guide. WNIB/WNIZ is a Chicago classical music radio station. The same Russell quotation used in this advertisement is quoted without attribution on the June 1992 page of an appointment calendar book distributed to his patients by Dr. Shirish Shah, a Chicago cardiologist. Can someone please supply the source of this quotation?

**“To be able to fill leisure
intelligently is the last
product of civilization.”**

Bertrand Russell

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