

RUSSELL SOCIETY NEWS

No. 86, May 1995

The Bertrand Russell Society

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

The Bertrand Russell Society was founded in 1974 to foster a better understanding of Russell's work and to promote 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."

Russell Society News is a quarterly issued in February, May, August, and November. Beginning June 1, 1995, letters to RSN should be addressed to Michael J. Rockler, Editor at 14213 Chesterfield Road; Rockville, MD 20853; U.S.A.

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(1)

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Michael J. Rockler, President, The Bertrand Russell Society

Russell discussed the nature of democracy in many of his writings. I recently read "What Is Democracy?" in Fact and Fiction. This essay, like so much of Russell, remains relevant for anyone who seeks clear and rational writing about the nature of democracy.

Russell writes that democracy is valuable because it can prevent large scale atrocities; this Russell sees as the first and greatest merit of democratic governance. Russell, at the time of this writing (about 1950), believed that democratic process could prevent the kind of excesses then occurring in Stalin's Soviet Union. Whether Russell continued to believe this during the Vietnam war is difficult to say. Eventually democratic resistance did end that war--one which Russell vehemently opposed.

Democratic societies, Russell argued, are controlled by the people most affected by war and would therefore be less likely to favor armed conflict. Once a conflict begins, however, democracies are more likely to win the war because they usually only occur when there is popular support. Again the results of the Vietnam war support Russell's perspective since that conflict never really had wide popular support.

Russell also believed that democracy enhanced intellectual freedom--a quality not found in despotic regimes. A democratic society, Russell argued, is more likely to practice toleration. This is the case because majority rule must recognize the rights of the minority. Democracy must find a balance between individual initiative and the need to submit to the views of the majority.

In other writings, Russell was troubled by the human tendency toward the "herd instinct." This aspect of human nature could lead persons astray and cause them to follow leaders and causes which were ultimately irrational. Russell felt, however, that the democratic paradigm had the best chance of holding this tendency in check.

One of Russell's major concerns is the possibility that democratic societies could by majority rule curtail individual liberty. This concern is one of the themes of Russell's book on teaching and learning, Education and the Social Order.

I thoroughly enjoyed reading this essay and others in Fact and Fiction which I purchased recently on a trip to the Russell Archives at McMaster University. Tim Madigan and I enjoyed seeing Ken Blackwell and Sheila Turcon and once again being in the presence of so much Russell material.

Ken Blackwell will attend the annual meeting (details of which are described elsewhere in the newsletter) and receive the BRS Book Award on

behalf of himself and Harry Ruja. I hope that many members can join us on the weekend preceding the Fourth of July in Columbia, Maryland for the opportunity to study Russell's works and socialize with other kindred Russell spirits.

On a personal note, this will be the last column that I write as President of the BRS. This summer at the board meeting, I intend to step down from the presidency which I have now occupied for six years. I hope to become the new editor of the newsletter and in that role continue to communicate with the members of the BRS.

I hope you can join us for the annual meeting. I look forward to seeing all of you.

(2)

1995 ANNUAL MEETING

The following is in part an update of information appearing in RSN, No. 85 (February 1995) and in part a repetition of material in that issue.

The 1995 annual meeting of The Bertrand Russell Society will be held Friday, June 30 through Sunday, July 2 in Columbia, Maryland, U.S.A. at The Columbia Inn Hotel and Conference Center. It is our hope that you will decide to join us.

The latest revised tentative program schedule is as follows:

Friday, June 30, 1995

- 4:00 - 6:00 p.m. Registration
- 6:00 - 7:30 p.m. Dinner (on your own)
- 7:30 - 7:45 p.m. Welcoming Remarks
- 7:45 - 9:00 p.m. Awarding of the 1995 BRS Book Award to Kenneth Blackwell and Harry Ruja; acceptance speech by Kenneth Blackwell
- 9:00 - 11:00 p.m. Board of Directors meeting (all members welcome)

Saturday, July 1, 1995

- 8:00 - 9:00 a.m. Registration
- 9:00 - 10:00 a.m. John Shosky, "Multiculturalism, Authenticity, and Enlightened Self-Interest: Bertrand Russell and the Quest for Political Recognition"
- 10:00 - 10:15 a.m. Coffee break
- 10:15 - 11:15 a.m. Michael J. Rockler, "Russell and Education: Russell's Debt to Locke"
- 11:15 - 12:15 p.m. Bertrand Russell Society business meeting
- 12:15 - 2:15 p.m. Lunch (on your own)
- 2:15 - 3:15 p.m. Timothy Madigan, "Russell and Dewey on Inquiry"
- 3:15 - 3:30 p.m. Coffee break
- 3:30 - 4:30 p.m. First presentation by Paper Prize Competition Winner

4:30 - 5:30 p.m. Free time
5:30 - 7:00 p.m. Red Hackle Hour
7:00 - 10:00 p.m. Banquet; Awarding of BRS Award to Zero Population Growth;
Banquet address by Susan Weber, ZPG Executive Director

Sunday, July 2, 1995

9:00 - 10:00 a.m. James Alouf, "Bertrand Russell as Teacher Educator"
10:30 - 10:45 a.m. Coffee break
10:45 - 11:30 a.m. Second presentation by Paper Prize Competition Winner
11:30 - 12:15 p.m. Peter Stone, "Problems of Power in Russell's Politics"
12:15 p.m. Closing

Columbia, Maryland is situated about half-way between Washington, DC and Baltimore, Maryland. The Columbia Inn lies 25 miles from downtown Washington, 20 miles from downtown Baltimore, 15 miles from Baltimore/Washington International Airport, 30 miles from Washington National Airport, and 47 miles from Dulles International Airport. A modern hotel and conference facility, The Columbia Inn has ten wooded lakeside acres, 289 guestrooms, full hotel services, and covered garage parking. Dining, shopping, and entertainment are nearby.

Meeting registration is being handled by the BRS. Hotel reservations are being handled by The Columbia Inn.

To register for the meeting: Please refer to the blue sheet accompanying this RSN issue. The per person fee of U.S. \$85.00 covers registration, coffee breaks, the Red Hackle Hour (reception featuring BR's favorite drink), and the Banquet. Those whose registrations are received by June 12 may register at the reduced per person fee of U.S. \$75.00. Please make checks or money orders in U.S. funds payable to "Michael J. Rockler". Write "BRS" on the check memo line. Mail the form and payment to: Michael J. Rockler; 14213 Chesterfield Road; Rockville, MD 20853; U.S.A. The Banquet will have a chicken entree; if you have a special dietary request, inform Dr. Rockler when registering by mail. Annual meeting questions and comments also should be directed to Dr. Rockler.

To reserve a room at The Columbia Inn: Please direct your inquiry to: The Columbia Inn Hotel and Conference Center; 10207 Wincopin Circle; Columbia, MD 21044; U.S.A.; telephone 800-638-2817 or 410-730-3900. June 12 is the deadline for receiving the special nightly rate of U.S. \$79.00 plus 10% tax. This rate applies to either a single or a double room. Mention "Russell Society" to qualify for this reduced rate. The Columbia Inn also should be contacted for additional information about its facilities and directions by car, train, bus, or air.

For information about area tourism, contact (1) Washington Convention and Visitors Association; 1212 New York Avenue NW.; Washington, DC 20005-3992; telephone 202-789-7000; (2) Maryland Office of Tourism Development; 217 East Redwood Street; Baltimore, MD 21202; telephone 800-543-1036.

We very much look forward to having you with us in Columbia in June!

(3) TREASURER'S REPORT

BRS Treasurer Dennis Darland submitted the following report for the first quarter of 1995.

Opening Balance January 1, 1995	\$2,395.09
Income	
Renewal Dues	5,276.05
New Member Dues	537.50
Contributions	636.00
Library	202.15
Interest	2.21
Total	<u>6,653.91</u>
Expenditures	
Newsletter	1,267.09
Russell subscriptions	2,518.50
Advertising	800.00
Library	199.57
Other	46.38
Total	<u>4,831.54</u>
New Balance March 31, 1995	4,217.46

(4) RUSSELL IN THE MANUSCRIPT MARKET--I

Here is a Russell manuscript notice appearing in early 1995 in catalog 3 from Gerard A.J. Stodolski, Inc.; 555 Canal Street; Manchester, NH 03101. On the same page are listings for Napoleon I, Wernher von Braun, and Diego Rivera.

113. RUSSELL, BERTRAND. (1872-1970). British philosopher, mathematician and political reformer. Autograph Letter Signed, "Bertrand Russell", on his imprinted Telegraph House / Harting, Petersfield stationery. Two pages, octavo. May 10, 1937. To "Dear Berlin". Russell writes: "I am sorry I omitted to keep you up to date. The Chicago plan fell through, and I have no intention of leaving England; on the contrary, I have just bought a house at Kiddington, and shall be inhabiting it as soon as it is habitable. I accepted the invitation to lecture after Xmas. I should enjoy reading a paper to the Philosophical Society if it could be on a topic connected with my lectures; I should hardly have time to prepare one on some other topic. I shall be here till September 29, and should be delighted if you would come for lunch and or tea. I can't ask any one to stay, as we are packing up and dismantling. I don't know how soon I shall be at Kiddington, but probably about October 10th. I am afraid I am too busy to come to London, and my wife is busy at Oxford with plumbers, decorators, etc. So do come here for the day -- any day, if you will phone to arrange it. Yours sincerely, Bertrand Russell". Fine condition. 425.00

(5)

BRS Business

1. Annual Meeting. Elsewhere in this issue is quite a bit of information about the June 30-July 2, 1995 BRS Annual Meeting to be held in Columbia, Maryland. Here, though, is yet another invitation for you to consider attending the meeting. A variety of presentations and other activities have been planned to make the weekend a worthwhile one for all interested in Russell. If you have attended an annual meeting before, you have a good idea how fulfilling doing so can be. If you have not attended before, let 1995 be your first and find out for yourself. We predict you'll be favorably impressed!

2. Contributions. Many thanks to the following members who recently made monetary contributions to the BRS when renewing their membership for 1995:

Jesus M. Altieri-Rodriguez
Walter Baumgartner
Richard Fallin
Charles W. Hill
Paul Kurtz
Michael H. Malin
James McWilliams
Virginia Ramsey
Timothy S. St. Vincent
Charles L. Weyand

3. Membership Information. Enclosed in each regular May 1995 RSN mailing is a copy of our information brochure and membership application. May we suggest that you pass the brochure on to a friend or colleague whom you know to be interested in Russell or related topics? We are always interested in increasing our membership. Your thoughtful help might bring in one or more new members. Thank you.

4. News About the Newsletter. This is the last issue of Russell Society News to be edited by Donald Jackanicz. Beginning with RSN No. 87, August 1995, Michael J. Rockler will become the new editor. As President of the BRS for several years, organizer of recent annual meetings, contributor to RSN and a variety of other publications, and someone very knowledgeable of Russell and Russell studies today, Michael is an excellent successor to Don.

Don, in turn, would like to acknowledge with appreciation the years of service to the BRS provided by Lee Eisler, who was the first and by far the longest serving newsletter editor. Recognition also is due to Dennis Darland, who substituted for Don in editing RSN No. 83, August 1994.

While Michael is considering introducing certain changes to the newsletter's style and format, he would be pleased to hear from members on any matter relating to RSN. If you plan to attend the June 30-July 2 Annual Meeting, please feel free to talk with him on this. You may also write to him at 14213 Chesterfield Road; Rockville, MD 20853; U.S.A. That address should also be used effective June 1, 1995 for contacting RSN, including for submitting letters or other materials to the editor. Michael looks forward to hearing from you.

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BRS LIBRARY

The Society library sells and lends books, audiotapes, videotapes, and other materials by and about Russell. Please direct BRS library inquiries and requests to Tom Stanley, Box 434, Wilder, VT 05088.

1. Books for sale H-Cloth, otherwise paperback. Prices are **postpaid**. Please send check or money order (U.S. funds only), payable to the "Bertrand Russell Society" to Tom Stanley.

By Bertrand Russell:

Appeal to the American Conscience.....	Spokesman	\$3.50
Authority and the Individual.....	Unwin-Hyman.....	7.95
Has Man a Future?.....	Allen & Unwin.....	H..8.00
History of the World in Epitome.....	Spokesman.....	1.00
In Praise of Idleness.....	Routledge.....	8.95
My Philosophical Development.....	Unwin-Hyman.....	7.95
Political Ideals.....	Unwin-Hyman.....	7.95
Power: A New Social Analysis.....	Routledge.....	8.95
Principles of Social Reconstruction.....	Unwin-Hyman.....	7.95
Sceptical Essays.....	Routledge.....	8.95

By Other Authors:

Bertrand Russell by John Slater.....	Thoemmes Press.....	20.00
Bertrand Russell, 1872-1970.....	Spokesman.....	1.50
Bertrand Russell's America, Vol. 2, 1945-1970, edited by Barry Feinberg and Ronald Kasrils.....	South End Press.....	9.95
Liberty and Social Transformation: A Study in Bertrand Russell's Political Thought by Chandrakala Padia.....	Heritage Publishers.H..	11.50
The Life of Bertrand Russell in Pictures and His Own Words, edited by Christopher Farley and David Hodgson.....	Spokesman.....	10.95
The Selected Letters of Bertrand Russell, Vol. I, The Private Years (1884-1914) by Nicholas Griffin.....	Houghton-Mifflin....H..	17.50

2. Book News

The paperback edition of John Slater's Bertrand Russell is in stock. Highly recommended! These three publications are still available from McMaster University Library Press, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON Canada L8S 4M6:

Russell in Review: the Bertrand Russell Centenary Celebrations at McMaster University, October 12-14, 1972. Edited by Thomas and Blackwell. Thirteen papers on Russell's life and work. Cloth 268pp. C\$14.00 + C\$2.00 postage.
My Own Philosophy: A New Essay by Bertrand Russell. 30pp. Paper C\$5.00+C\$1.00
Bertrand Russell Centenary Celebrations: Catalogue of the Exhibition. 40pp. Paper C\$1.00 + C\$1.00 postage.

3. Additions to the lending library

In Quest of Certainty: Bertrand Russell's search for certainty in religion and mathematics up to 'The Principles of Mathematics' (1903) by Stefan Andersson. Almqvist & Wiksell International, 1994. Review copy.

Bertrand Russell by John Slater. Thoemmes Press, 1994 Review copy.

"Russell and Pitcher on Propositions" by Todd Hughes. 18 pp. Prize paper read at the 1994 annual meeting.

"On Russell's Construction of Mind" by Jason Holt. 25 pp. Prize paper read at the 1994 annual meeting.

"A. J. Ayer's Language, Truth and Logic." by Prof. Darren Staloff 1994 40' audiocassette. From 'The Great Minds of the Western Intellectual Tradition', Part Five of Five. The Teaching Company, Springfield, VA

(7)

BRS AWARD TO ZERO POPULATION GROWTH

At the June 30-July 2 annual meeting the BRS Award will be presented to Zero Population Growth for its work on a concern of great interest to Russell. Accepting the award will be Susan Weber, ZPG Executive Director, who will speak about her organization and the population challenge we all face. Although the article below (Chicago Tribune, February 20, 1995, sect. 1, p. 3) does not mention ZPG, it does begin to describe the magnitude of our collective problem.

Population nearing limit, some warn

Scientists fear no one is listening

By Jon Van
TRIBUNE STAFF WRITER

ATLANTA—Population growth threatens worldwide starvation and strife in the next several decades, researchers warn, but they acknowledge that few people take them seriously because false alarms have been sounded before.

In reports to the annual meeting of the The American Association for the Advancement of Science, researchers said that Earth's supply of arable land and petroleum reserves are strained beyond capacity, and further population growth will hasten the day of massive shortages.

For example, one researcher said, America's abundant food supply is produced on 470 million acres of arable land, or about 1.8 acres per person. The land produces enough food to feed the nation's 260 million people and export food to other countries.

But at the current growth rate of 1.1 percent, the country can expect its population to double in 60 years, said David Pimentel, a professor of ecology at Cornell University.

Urbanization as well as erosion and other predictable developments will reduce America's available cropland to 290 million acres by the year 2050 at a time when the population has ballooned to 520 million, Pimentel said.

That works out to just over half an acre per person, he said, which isn't nearly enough to support the nation's current diet and lifestyle.

Worldwide, things look even bleaker, he said. Today there is only about two-thirds of an acre of arable land to support each person, and, at current growth rates, that will dwindle to one-third of an acre in 2050.

Despite these projections, Pimentel said, people seem disinclined to become concerned about the perils of population growth.

"It's a nickel-and-dime kind of problem," he said. "Quality of life just erodes a little bit at a time. We're already seeing it in the United States where personal income for 80 percent of the people has been stagnant or dropping for the last decade.

"But nothing dramatic has happened yet, and without a crisis people are seemingly unable to act."

Failure of people or policymakers to perceive the threat of overpopulation is crucial, according to Vanderbilt University anthro-

'People who receive aid or who see their countrymen emigrate to the United States get the message that this is a world of plenty and the future is bright, so they can have large families.'

Virginia Abernethy
Vanderbilt anthropologist

pologist Virginia Abernethy, because people limit their family size only when they hold a pessimistic view of the future.

The widely accepted notion that people will limit family size as they become prosperous has failed to work consistently, Abernethy said, but policymakers continue to believe it.

The net effect of foreign aid and open immigration is to fuel worldwide population growth rather than to diminish it, she said.

"People who receive aid or who see their countrymen emigrate to the United States get the message that this is a world of plenty and the future is bright, so they can have large families," Abernethy said.

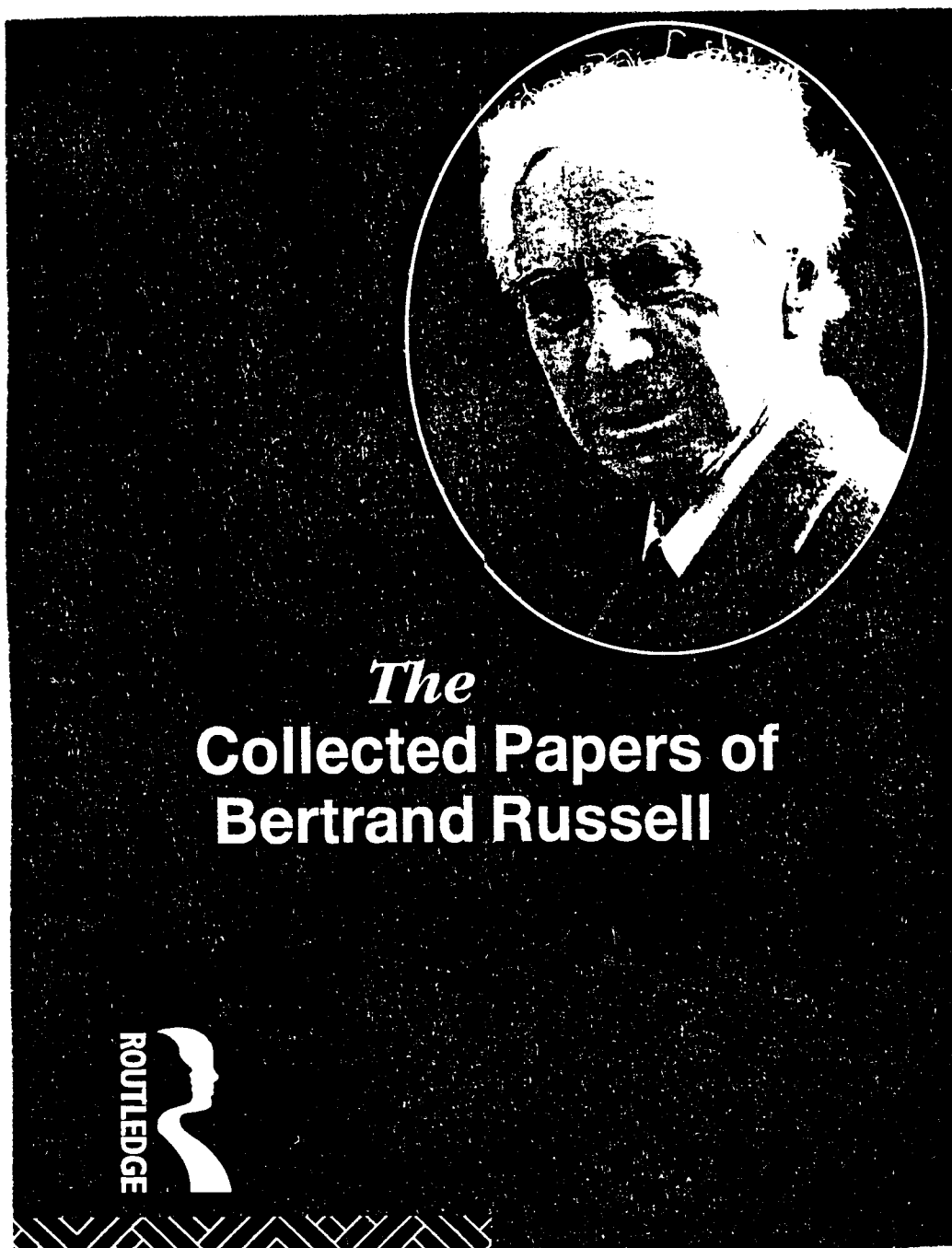
Although the message of scarcity in the face of population growth has a common-sense ring to it, most economists reject it because it was proved false in the early days of classical economics, said Kenneth Townsend, an economist from Hampden-Sydney College in Virginia.

Classical economists' dismal view of a world threatened by scarcity failed to take into account that technological innovations would expand resources exponentially, Townsend said. The difficulty today is that most current economists fail to reckon with limits of finite resources such as land and fuel, he said.

"When we had long lines at gas stations in the 1970s during the oil boycott, that got people's attention," Pimentel said. "But it didn't last after gasoline became plentiful again. A situation where you got permanent lines for gas and increased prices might get people's attention and hold it."

(8) "THE COLLECTED PAPERS OF BERTRAND RUSSELL"

The BRS is proud to announce that the 1995 BRS Book Award will be presented to Kenneth Blackwell and Harry Ruja for A Bibliography of Bertrand Russell, at the June 30-July 2 annual meeting. This three volume work, in whose production Sheila Turcon was also professionally involved, is one important part of the multi-volume "The Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell," being produced by McMaster University and the Routledge publishing company. For ordering information, contact Routledge Inc.; 29 West 35th Street; New York, NY 10001-2299; telephone 212-244-6412. Below are the cover sheet and information on individual volumes excerpted from a "Collected Papers" brochure.





The Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell, Volume 1

Cambridge Essays 1888-99

Edited by Kenneth Blackwell, Andrew Brink and Nicholas Griffin

'The first volume contains a great deal of varied and interesting writing from Russell's first decade as an independent thinker ... the great themes of God and freewill, immortality and conscience are rehearsed with charm and penetration ... Russell shows an exuberant delight in ingenious reasoning, expressed in the fewest possible words and in the least encumbered way, that was to remain with him a kind of trademark.' - Anthony Quinton, *The Times*

1983: 588pp

Hb: 0-04-920067-4; #A9409: \$135.00 [Can. \$181.95]

The Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell, Volume 2

The Philosophical Papers 1896-99

Edited by Nicholas Griffin and Albert C. Lewis

The 1896-1899 papers, few of which were published in Russell's lifetime, concentrates primarily on physics, arithmetic and the concept of quantity. Several views that later became well-known in his *The Principles of Mathematics* actually originate in his earlier work, and though incomplete, *An Analysis of Mathematical Reasoning*, forms a centrepiece of the volume.

1990: 672pp

Hb: 0-415-09863-7; #A9410: \$159.50 [Can. \$214.95]

The Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell, Volume 6

Logical and Philosophical Papers 1909-13

Edited by John G. Slater, with the assistance of Bernd Frohmann

The years covered by this volume of the *Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell* were among the most productive, philosophically speaking, of Russell's entire career.

1992: 682pp; illus. 1 frontispiece and 8 plates

Hb: 0-415-08446-6; #A9414: \$150.00 [Can. \$202.95]

The Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell, Volume 7

Theory of Knowledge: The 1913 Manuscript

Edited by Elizabeth Ramsden Eames and Kenneth Blackwell

'Russell's text is here presented with a careful historical introduction describing in detail ... the writing of the manuscript ... It is an impressively thorough and comprehensive piece by Russell which should earn the gratitude of all Russellian scholars.' - *Times Higher Education Supplement*

1984: 314pp

Hb: 0-415-10450-5; #A9415: \$150.00 [Can. \$202.95]

The Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell, Volume 8

The Philosophy of Logical Atomism and Other Essays 1914-19

Edited by John G. Slater

This volume collects together all of Russell's philosophical papers inspired by his work with Whitehead on *Principia Mathematica*.

1986: 418pp; illus.

Hb: 0-04-920074-7; #A9416: \$135.00 [Can. \$181.95]

The Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell

The McMaster University Edition

By any standards Bertrand Russell was a prolific writer. He was the author of seventy books in addition to over 2,500 shorter public writings, including scholarly papers, essays, magazine and newspaper articles, prefaces, introductions, forewords, political messages, letters and personal journals.

The editorial aim of *The Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell* is a complete, annotated edition arranged on the soundest principles. This arrangement is one that recognises the division between the technical writings on philosophy and logic and the other non-technical writings, and yet also succeeds in placing the material in approximate chronological order, so that the development of Russell's thought can be followed and the many interconnections between his popular and technical writings identified.

The entire series of volumes, when completed, will be indispensable to a thorough study of the intellectual development of one whose influence on his and our time has perhaps been greater than that of any other single individual. - P.F. Strawson, *Times Literary Supplement*

A Bibliography of Bertrand Russell **NEW**

I. Separate Publications II. Serial Publications III. Indexes

Kenneth Blackwell, Harry Ruja and Sheila Turcon, all at McMaster University, Ontario

From 1895, the year he published his first signed article, to four days before his death in 1970 when he wrote his last, Bertrand Russell was a powerful force in the world of mathematics, philosophy, human rights and the struggle for peace. During those years he published 70 books, almost as many pamphlets and over 2,000 articles, he also contributed pieces to some 200 books.

The availability of the Bertrand Russell Archives at McMaster University since 1968 has made it possible for the first time to compile a full, descriptive bibliography of his writings. The *Collected Papers* are based on it. Fully annotated, the *Bibliography* is textually oriented and will guide the scholar, collector and general reader to the authoritative editions of Russell's works. It includes references to the locations of all known speeches and interviews, and reproductions of the dust-jackets of Russell's books.

Blackwell and Ruja have cooperated for nearly 20 years on the new *Bibliography*. Lord Russell saw the extensive additions for it near the end of his life and declared: 'I am impressed.'

September 1994: 234x156: 1504pp; illus. plates

Hb: 0-415-11644-9; #B4525: \$455.00 [Can. \$613.95]

The Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell, Volume 3 **NEW**

Toward the 'Principles of Mathematics' 1900-02

Edited by Gregory H. Moore, McMaster University, Ontario

This volume shows Russell in transition from a neo-Kantian and neo-Hegelian philosopher to an analytic philosopher of the first rank. During this period his research centred on writing *The Principles of Mathematics* where he drew together previously unpublished drafts. These shed light on Russell's paradox. This material will alter previous accounts of how he discovered his paradox and the related paradox of the largest cardinal. The volume also includes a previously unpublished draft of an early attempt to solve his paradox, as well as the earliest known version of his generalised relation arithmetic. It contains three articles which have never previously been published in English.

March 1993: 234x156: 960pp; illus. 1 frontispiece, 8 plates and diagrams

Hb: 0-415-09405-4; #A9411: \$149.95 [Can. \$202.95]

The Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell, Volume 9

Essays on Language, Mind and Matter, 1919-26

Edited by John G. Slater and Bernd Frohmann

This volume contains Russell's reviews of and introductions to other philosophical works including his famous introduction to Wittgenstein's *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*.

1988: 704pp

Hb: 0-415-09917-X; #A9417: \$150.00 [Can. \$202.95]

The Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell, Volume 4 **NEW**

Foundations of Logic, 1903-05

Alasdair Urquhart, University of Toronto with the assistance of Albert C. Lewis, McMaster University, Ontario

This volume covers the period from the beginning of Whitehead and Russell's work on Volume 2 of the *Principles of Mathematics* to the critical discovery of the theory of descriptions in 1905. It contains a large number of unpublished manuscripts which give a vivid picture of Russell wrestling with the logical paradoxes, often unsuccessfully, as he tries out one foundational scheme after another. Previously unpublished work in the theory of denoting is included, which predates the famous article of 1905. This volume also gathers together several manuscripts on the so-called 'zig-zag' theory with which Russell attempted to provide a type-free foundation for mathematics. A number of reviews and survey articles are also published for the first time.

June 1994: 234x156: 796pp; illus. 8 plates, 4 line drawings

Hb: 0-415-09406-2; #A9412: \$150.00 [Can. \$202.95]

Forthcoming

The Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell, Volume 14

The No-Conscription Fellowship: Pacifism and Revolution, 1916-18

Edited by Richard Rempel, Louis Greenspan and Mark Lippincott, with the assistance of Beryl Haslam, all at McMaster University, Ontario

Volume 14 begins when Russell became the Acting Chairman of the No-Conscription Fellowship (NCF) very soon after the establishment of the Lloyd George coalition which signalled official British resolve to defeat Germany decisively. This uncompromising determination was matched by the German decision in January 1917 to initiate unrestricted submarine warfare. Volume 14 contains many short papers reflecting Russell's immediate responses to developments in the conflict as seen from his position as the most important political commentator for the official publication of the NCF, *The Tribunal*.

The No-Conscription Fellowship: Pacifism and Revolution, 1916-18 reveals how Russell continued to develop those patterns of political argument, rhetoric and activism which were characteristic of his work throughout his life.

June 1995: 234x156: 640pp; illus. 5 plates

Hb: 0-415-09410-0; #A9422: \$165.00 [Can. \$222.95]

The Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell, Volume 12

Contemplation and Action, 1902-14

Edited by Richard A. Rempel, Andrew Brink and Margaret Moran

'The Bertrand Russell Archive has as before, yielded some interesting unpublished material ... this volume lavishly footnoted, elegantly produced and a pleasure to read, is a real treat for anyone interested in Russell or in that strange remote country, Edwardian England.'

- Alan Ryan, *Times Higher Education Supplement*

1985: 654pp

Hb: 0-04-920078-X; #A9420: \$178.00 [Can. \$239.95]

The Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell, Volume 13

Prophecy and Dissent, 1914-16

Edited by Richard A. Rempel, Bernd Frohmann and Mark Lippincott

Bertrand Russell's shorter writings against British participation in the First World War from its outbreak until the formation of Lloyd George's coalition. It includes the fullest documentation yet of the continuing government attempts to stifle Russell, then regarded as Britain's most dangerous pacifist.

1988: 774pp

Hb: 0-415-10463-7; #A9421: \$150.00 [Can. \$202.95]

(9)

RUSSELL BOOKS FROM ROUTLEDGE

Here are excerpts from the current Routledge catalog, listing that publisher's excellent Russell offerings. In addition to books by BR and "The Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell," note the final title, Academic Freedom, by BRS honorary member Conrad Russell.

Bertrand Russell



Now in Paper Philosophical Essays Bertrand Russell

Bertrand Russell wrote most of his *Philosophical Essays* during the first decade of this century, a period when he was at the height of his creative energy in the realms of philosophy and mathematics. These seven essays display Russell's incisiveness and brilliance of exposition in the examination of ethical subjects and the nature of truth. They also mark an important stage in the evolution of Russell's thought.

1994: 160 pp
Pb: 0 415 10579 X: #B3085: \$10.95
[Can. Pb \$14.95]

New

Human Knowledge Bertrand Russell With an Introduction by John G. Slater

"It is the nearest thing to a systematic philosophy written by one who does not believe in systems of philosophy. Its scope is encyclopedic . . . a joy to read."
—Sidney Hook, *The New York Times*

Human Knowledge is Bertrand Russell's classic examination of the relation between individual experience and the general body of scientific knowledge. It presents a rigorous examination of the problems of an empiricist epistemology. This paperback edition includes a new introduction by John G. Slater.

1994: 540 pp
Pb: 0 415 08302 8: #B4573: \$22.95
[Can. Pb \$30.95]

New

Fact and Fiction Bertrand Russell

This collection of essays and stories by Bertrand Russell, the influential modern philosopher, is divided into four distinct parts. The first part is devoted to six essays on the books that influenced him in youth, broadly speaking from the age of 15 to the age of one. The writers whom he selects for discussion are Shelley, Turgenev, Ibsen, Milton, Gibbon, and the great mathematical writers. The second part of the book is devoted to essays on politics and education. The third part consists of advertisements, parables, nightmares and dreams, the dreams being recorded exactly as dreamt and in no way decorated or improved. The final section of the book contains 11 essays and addresses on peace and war, which include some of Russell's famous public pronouncements on nuclear war.

1994: 288 pp
Pb: 0 415 11461 6: #B4554: \$13.95
[Can. Pb \$18.95]

Introduction to Mathematical Philosophy Bertrand Russell With an Introduction by John G. Slater

1993: 208 pp
Pb: 0 415 09604 9: #B0413: \$15.95
[Can. Pb \$21.95]

Our Knowledge of the External World As a Field for Scientific Method in Philosophy Bertrand Russell

" . . . [a] brilliant, lucid and amusing book which . . . everyone can understand."
—*New Statesman*

1993: 256 pp
Pb: 0 415 09605 7: #B0417: \$14.95
[Can. Pb \$19.95]

The Philosophy of Leibniz Third Edition Bertrand Russell With an Introduction by John G. Slater

"Mr. Russell's very brilliant criticism of Leibniz . . . is a piece of controversial philosophy as well as a contribution to history."
—Bernard Bosanquet

1993: 352 pp
Pb: 0 415 08296 X: #B0541: \$18.95
[Can. Pb \$25.95]

Power

A New Social Analysis Bertrand Russell

"Extremely penetrating analysis of human nature in politics."
—*Sunday Times*

1993: 208 pp
Pb: 0 415 09456 9: #B2534: \$10.95
[Can. Pb \$14.95]

Available only in Canada A History of Western Philosophy And its Connection with Political and Social Circumstances from the Earliest Times to the Present Day Bertrand Russell

"A survey of Western philosophy in relation to its environment, of such sweep and acuteness, alive in every nerve . . . a masterpiece of intellectual energy . . . the Socrates of our time."
—A. L. Rowse

1993: 848 pp
Pb: 0 415 07854 7: #U2931: \$25.00 Can.

Theory of Knowledge The 1913 Manuscript Bertrand Russell Edited by Elizabeth Ramsden Eames and Kenneth Blackwell With an Introduction by Elizabeth Ramsden Eames

1992: 264 pp
Pb: 0 415 08298 6: #A7942: \$16.95
[Can. Pb \$22.95]

Logic and Knowledge Bertrand Russell Edited by Robert Charles Marsh

1988: 393 pp
Pb: 0 415 09074 1: #A9119: \$21.95
[Can. Pb \$29.95]

My Philosophical Development Bertrand Russell

1988: pp
Pb: 0 415 09865 3: #A9121: \$11.95
[Can. Pb \$15.95]

Education and the Social Order Bertrand Russell

1988: 208 pp
Pb: 0 415 07916 0: #A9113: \$15.95
[Can. Pb \$21.95]

In Praise of Idleness
Bertrand Russell

1985: 231 pp
Pb: 0 04 304008 X: #A9117: \$10.95
[Can. Pb \$14.95]

The Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell

Forthcoming

The No-Conscription Fellowship: Pacifism & Revolution 1916-18
Volume Fourteen

Bertrand Russell
Richard Rempel, Louis Greenspan,
and Mark Lippincott all at McMaster
University, Hamilton, Ontario

Volume 14 of the *Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell* begins when Russell became the Acting Chairman of the No-Conscription Fellowship (NCF) very soon after the establishment of the Lloyd George coalition which signalled official British resolve to defeat German decisively. This uncompromising determination was matched by the German decision in January 1917 to initiate unrestricted submarine warfare. *The No-Conscription Fellowship: Pacifism and Revolution, 1916-18* reveals how Russell continued to develop those patterns of political argument, rhetoric and activism which were characteristic of his work throughout his life.

June 1995: 640 pp
Hb: 0 415 09410 0: \$165.00
[Can. \$222.95]

New

A Bibliography of Bertrand Russell
Three Volume Set
Edited by Kenneth Blackwell

From 1895, the year he published his first signed article, to four days before his death in 1970 when he wrote his last, Bertrand Russell was a powerful force in the worlds of philosophy, mathematics, human rights and the struggle for peace. During those years he published 70 books, almost as many pamphlets and more than 2000 articles. He also contributed pieces to some 200 books. *A Bibliography of Bertrand Russell* has been compiled from the Bertrand Russell Archives at McMaster University which was

the source for the volumes in *The Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell* series.

The Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell

1994: 2120 pp: plates
Hb: 0 415 11644 9: #B4525: \$455.00
[Can. Hb \$613.95]

New

Toward the 'Principles of Mathematics,' 1900-02
Volume Three
Bertrand Russell
Edited by Gregory Moore

This volume shows Bertrand Russell in transition from a neo-Kantian and neo-Hegelian philosopher to an analytic philosopher of the highest rank. During this period, his research centered on writing *The Principles of Mathematics*. The volume draws together previously unpublished drafts which shed light on Russell's struggle to accept Cantor's notion of continuum as well as Russell's infinite ordinal and cardinal numbers. It also includes the first version of Russell's *Paradox*.

The Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell

1994: 960 pp: 1 frontispiece,
8 plates and diagrams
Hb: 0 415 09405 4: #A9411: \$149.95
[Can. Hb \$202.95]

Foundations of Logic, 1903-05
Volume Four

Bertrand Russell
Edited by Alasdair Urquhart, University
of Toronto and with the assistance of
Albert C. Lewis, McMaster University

This volume covers the period from the beginning of Bertrand Russell's work on Volume Two of the *Principles of Mathematics* to the critical discovery of the theory of descriptions in 1905. *Foundations of Logic* gives a vivid picture of Russell wrestling with the logical paradoxes, often unsuccessfully, as he tries out one foundational scheme after another.

The Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell

1994: 796 pp: 8 plates, 4 line drawings
Hb: 0 415 09406 2: #A9412: \$150.00
[Can. Hb \$202.95]

The Philosophical Papers 1896-99

Volume Two
Bertrand Russell,
Edited by Nicholas Griffin, and Albert C.
Lewis,
The Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell

1990: 672 pp
Hb: 0 415 09863 7: #A9410: \$159.50
[Can. Hb \$214.95]

The Philosophy of Logical Atomism and Other Essays 1914-19

Volume Eight
Bertrand Russell,
Edited by John G. Slater,
The Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell

1988: 418 pp: Plate
Hb: 0 04 920074 7: #A9416: \$135.00
[Can. Hb \$181.95]

Contemplation and Action, 1902-14

Volume Twelve
Bertrand Russell
The Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell

1989: 654 pp
Hb: 0 04 920078 X: #A9420: \$178.00
[Can. Hb \$239.95]

Academic Freedom

Conrad Russell, King's College, University
of London

"In his passionate polemic . . . Conrad Russell points out . . . how academic freedom, consisting as it must in the ability to decide what and how to teach as well as what to study and say, is being eroded; how the principles of academic freedom and public accountability have come into conflict."
—*The Times Higher Education Supplement*

1993: 128 pp
Hb: 0 415 03714 X: #B0289: \$49.95
Pb: 0 415 03715 8: #B0409: \$14.95
[Can. Hb \$67.95; Pb \$19.95]

ROUTLEDGE

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HOW TO THINK ABOUT WEIRD THINGS

Our thanks to Steve Shafer for bringing to our attention How to Think about Weird Things: Critical Thinking for a New Age by Theodore Schick, Jr. and Lewis Vaughn (Mountain View, California: Mayfield Publishing Co., 1995). Martin Gardner's foreword calls this book "a clearheaded assessment of scientific realism." A number of Russell references are to be found. We regret that space does not here allow a more detailed description of this noteworthy book.

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RUSSELL BOOKS FROM THOEMMES PRESS

The three titles described below are available from Thoemmes Press, Bristol, England. We note with appreciation that author Katharine Tait is an honorary BRS member and that author Kenneth Blackwell is the recipient—with Harry Ruja—of the 1995 BRS Book Award.



 WORKS RELATING TO BERTRAND RUSSELL

MY FATHER, BERTRAND RUSSELL*Katharine Tait*

My Father, Bertrand Russell allows a unique insight into a side of Bertrand Russell rarely considered – that of a father. Kate Tait, the daughter of Bertrand and Dora Russell, gives a personal account of life with the philosopher, describing a man of great warmth, charm and good humour. Her life with her parents and brother, John, at the holiday retreat in Cornwall and at Beacon Hill School is shown in fascinating detail, with Tait providing the reader with an intimate view of the personality of her father and his influence on her formative years. Touchingly written and beautifully described, Tait's account is a welcome access to the life beyond Russell's public image.

What was it like, having Bertrand Russell for a father? Was he stern, remote, analytical? ...What was he really like?

I have been asked such questions all my life and have struggled vainly to provide concise and honest answers. Two kinds of questions are mixed up here, and they need different kinds of answers.

'What was he like as a father' people ask. I can answer that with description: how he looked, what he said, what he ate for breakfast, what he did when we were bad. But 'What was it like having Bertrand Russell for a father?' involves much more: What was the atmosphere in our home? How did it affect us? How do I feel about it now, after so many years?

...We had a dog once who went on walks with us and chased after rabbits, following his nose. We, who walked upright and used our eyes instead of our noses, would see a rabbit run across the path ahead of us, while Sherry, running along with his nose to the ground, saw nothing, until suddenly he came upon the delicious scent of rabbit in his path. Being a dog bred more for looks than intelligence, he often went off in the direction that the rabbit had come, rather than that in which it had gone. We watched this performance with lofty amusement, despising the poor dog for his stupidity and his inability to use his eyes as we did. But secretly I identified with the dog and felt sorry for him, the recipient of our scorn. He was not really stupid, only a dog, behaving as a dog behaves.

That is what it was like, having Bertrand Russell for a father.

— From the Preface

'The complex human failings, as Katharine Tait makes clear, are as important a part of Russell as the very real nobility. With her intimate experience of Russell, she supplies the perspective ... We feel all the splendor, gaiety and charm of Russell, but also the selfishness and insensitivity ... A welcome access to this compelling and profoundly disturbing man.'

— New York Times

ISBN 1 85506 390 5 : 224pp : 1975 Edition : Pb : Publication October 1995 : £9.99

A DETAILED CATALOGUE OF THE SECOND ARCHIVES OF BERTRAND RUSSELL*Kenneth Blackwell and Carl Spadoni*

Bertrand Russell's literary legacy encompasses an enormous quantity of correspondence and manuscripts. Following the 'First Russell Archives' available in reference libraries around the world, Russell and his staff at the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation continued to create new documents. These arrived at McMaster University some years after Lord Russell's death in 1970. They are now the subject of a separate book catalogue, prepared by Russell archivists Kenneth Blackwell, Carl Spadoni and other staff. It covers Russell's last half-dozen years of political activity.

ISBN 1 85506 162 7 : 464pp : Hb : 1992 Edition : £60.00

BERTRAND RUSSELL*John Slater*

With a Preface by Ray Monk

This book is intended as an introduction to Bertrand Russell and his views in a variety of fields. In addition to being one of the most important logicians and philosophers of this century, Russell was also, for a very long time, one of its most prominent public figures, and his influence on his time was not confined to academic subjects. From a long list of possibilities nine areas have been selected for discussion. Pride of place goes to his work on the foundations of mathematics and to the philosophical method which he developed as a consequence of his successes in that field. There are also examples of the more popular side of his work, with discussions of positions he defended in the philosophy of religion, political philosophy, history and education, and one of the dominant themes of his life – his political activism. This book will have done its work if it leads its readers to explore his own writings for topics of special interest to them. If they do, they will find him a delightful author to read, and one whose opinions and the defence of them are bound to provoke thought, a cause very dear to Russell's heart.

Bristol Introductions are short original texts that aim to present challenging perspectives on philosophical themes, using non-technical language. These books are intended to be of interest to both the new student and the more advanced scholar.

Future volumes in the series will explore the connections and tensions between philosophy and other disciplines.

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Bristol Introductions No. 1 : £9.99

ISBN 1 85506 347 6 : NEW : 184pp : Hb
Bristol Introductions No. 1 : £25.00

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11 Great George Street,
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RUSSELL CONFERENCE IN SOUTHAMPTON

We are pleased to provide this information about the July 14-16, 1995 "Russell and the Origins of Analytical Philosophy" Conference at Southampton University. We are also pleased to see several participants having links to the BRS.

The British Society for the History of Philosophy with sponsorship from Thoemmes Press announce a three-day International Conference on

RUSSELL AND THE ORIGINS OF ANALYTICAL PHILOSOPHY

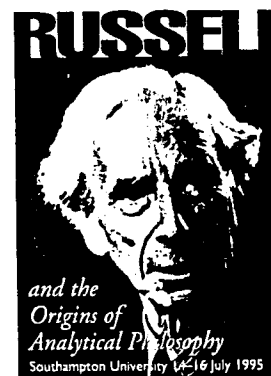
AT SOUTHAMPTON UNIVERSITY ON 14-16 JULY 1995

A distinguished list of participants from all over the world will be contributing a varied collection of papers, beginning with an informal after-dinner talk by Bertrand Russell's daughter, Katharine Tait.

The speakers will include:

- Ivor Grattan-Guinness (Middlesex University), the author of *Dear Russell - Dear Jourdain*
- Louis Greenspan (McMaster University), the author of *Incompatible Prophecies: Bertrand Russell on Science and Liberty*
- Anthony Grayling (Birkbeck College, London), the author of *Wittgenstein* and of a forthcoming study of Russell for OUP
- Nicholas Griffin (McMaster University), the author of *Russell's Idealist Apprenticeship* and the editor of *Russell's Selected Letters*
- Peter Hylton (University of Illinois), the author of *Russell, Idealism and the Emergence of Analytical Philosophy*
- C. W. Kilminster (King's College, London), the author of *Russell*
- Gregory Landini (University of Iowa), the author of a forthcoming book on Russell's Substitution Theory
- Ray Monk (Southampton University), the author of *Ludwig Wittgenstein: The Duty of Genius*, and of the forthcoming biography of Bertrand Russell, *Phantoms of the Dusk*
- Harold Noonan (Birmingham University), the author of *Personal Identity*
- Anthony Palmer (Southampton University), the author of *Concept and Object*
- Charles Pigden (University of Otago) the editor of a forthcoming collection of Russell's writings on ethics
- Francisco A. Rodríguez-Consuegra (Valencia University), the author of *The Mathematical Philosophy of Bertrand Russell* and of the forthcoming *Relational Ontology and Analytical Philosophy: Bertrand Russell and Bradley's Ghost*
- Mark Sainsbury (King's College, London) and Stewart Candlish (University of Western Australia), who will present a symposium on 'Russell's Theories of Judgment'

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND A REGISTRATION FORM, PLEASE CONTACT:
THE CONFERENCE OFFICER, THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON,
SOUTHAMPTON, SO9 5NH (TEL: 0703 760260).



RUSSELL AND THE ORIGINS OF ANALYTICAL PHILOSOPHY
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON
14-16 JULY 1995

Friday 14 July

15.00-16.00	Registration	15.30-16.00	Tea
16.00-17.00	Tea	16.00-17.15	Choice of two sessions: C W Kilmister, Kings College London "A Certain Knowledge? Russell's Mathematics and Logical Analysis"
17.00-18.30	Ray Monk, University of Southampton "What is Analytical Philosophy"	or	Charles Pidgeon, University of Otago "Russell on Ethics"
18.45	Dinner		
20.00-21.30	Choice of two sessions: Ivor Grattan-Guinness, Middlesex University "Where's the Mathematics in Logicism"	18.15-18.45	Reception by Southampton Philosophy Department
or	Francisco Rodrigues-Consuegra, Valencia University "Russell's Perilous Journey from Atomism to Holism"	18.45	Gala Dinner After dinner talk by Bertrand Russell's daughter, Katherine Tait
21.30-23.00	Bar	20.00-21.30	Mark Sainsbury, Kings College London & Stewart Candlish, University of Western Australia Symposium "Russell's Theories of Judgment"
Saturday 15 July			
08.15-09.00	Breakfast	21.30-23.00	Bar
09.00-10.30	Peter Hylton, University of Illinois "Concepts and Propositions"	Sunday 16 July	
10.30-11.00	Coffee	08.15-09.00	Breakfast
11.00-12.30	Choice of two sessions: Anthony Palmer, University of Southampton "The Complex Problem"	09.30-11.00	Nicholas Griffin, McMaster University "On Denoting Concepts"
or	Harold Noonan, University of Birmingham Title to be announced	11.00-11.30	Coffee
12.30	Lunch	11.30-13.00	Louis Greenspan, McMaster University "Russell on the Philosophical Canon"
14.00-15.30	Choice of two sessions: Gregory Landini, University of Iowa "Will the Real Principia Please Stand Up: Reflections on the Formal Logic of Principia Mathematica"	13.00	Lunch
or	Anthony Grayling, Birkbeck College "Complex Symbols, Meanings and Facts"		Conference Closes

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A REQUEST FROM CHINA

We usually don't print details about requests for BRS information. But this letter strikes us as particularly noteworthy. We will send Mr. Cui a BRS information brochure, a complimentary newsletter, and a letter, but perhaps members might be interested in writing directly to him.

Dear Sir:

May 2, 1995

My name is Zhaowen Cui. Bertrand Russell is my favorite philosopher. My penfriend once sent me a copy of Russell Society News. Through reading it, I want to learn more about Russell--his life, his ideas, his works....But I couldn't find more information about him in my area. I wish you could help me. So please send me information about the BRS. Thank you. Hope to hear from you soon. With best regards,

Zhaowen Cui
21 Dongjing Road; Beijing 100050; China

(14)

DUTCH HUMANISTS HONOR RUSSELL

Our thanks to Tim Madigan who informed us of an article titled "Bertrand Russell: Rebels filosoof vol passie" by Alice Brocksma, appearing in the Dutch publication, Humanist, no. 3, March 1995, pp. 10-17. The introductory page reproduced below is only suggestive of this substantial biographical article, which doubles as a review of Caroline Moorhead's 1993 book, Bertrand Russell: A Life.

Bertrand Russell

Bijna een eeuw oud werd hij: geboren in 1872 en overleden in 1970 - dit jaar precies 25 jaar geleden. Een lang, bewogen, vitaal en complex leven was het, vol rebellie en passie. Van huis uit wiskundige, raakte Bertrand Russell in de loop van z'n leven steeds meer betrokken bij de gebeurtenissen in de wereld. Hij had een brandend verlangen om de wereld bewoonbaar te maken en nam deel aan tal van campagnes tegen wat hij zag als onrecht of in strijd met de menselijke waardigheid. Zo leidde de

Russell-Einstein Verklaring tegen proeven met waterstofbommen (ondertekend door honderden geleerden) tot de Pugwash Conferenties. En met o.a. Sartre richtte hij het bekende Russell Tribunal op. Wie was deze humanist die hartstochtelijk maar ook met een grote dosis ironie en scepsis, streefde naar een betere wereld?

Een portret.

door Alice Brocksma



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DEATH OF CORLISS LAMONT

We regret to announce the death of Corliss Lamont on April 26, 1995. Mr. Lamont was a long-time supporter of the BRS and, of course, numerous points of view and causes shared with Russell. This obituary appeared in Chicago Tribune, April 30, 1995, sect. 2, p. 6. We welcome readers to submit reminiscences of him for possible use in a future newsletter.

Corliss Lamont, 93; waged battles as civil libertarian

NEW YORK TIMES NEWS SERVICE

NEW YORK—Corliss Lamont, the socialist author, teacher and humanist philosopher who battled Sen. Joseph McCarthy, the CIA and other icons of authority in a lifelong fight for civil liberties and international understanding, died Wednesday in his country home in Ossining, N.Y. He was 93.

Born into wealth, the scion of the chairman of J.P. Morgan & Co., Mr. Lamont grew up with privilege, attended Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard University like his father and might have had the life of a patrician on Wall Street. Instead, he cast his lot into the arena of radical causes.

In a career that spanned much of the century, Mr. Lamont wrote 16 books and hundreds of pamphlets.

He also served as a director of the American Civil Liberties Union for 22 years, was chairman of the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee for 30 years, won court fights against censure by McCarthy and mail censorship by the CIA, ran twice for the U.S. Senate, opposed the Vietnam War and championed the Bill of Rights in countless forums.

"My final word is that, in the battles that confront us today for America's freedom and welfare, our chief aim as public-spirited citizens must be neither to avoid



Corliss Lamont in 1953

trouble, nor to stay out of jail, nor even to preserve our lives, but to keep on fighting for our fundamental principals and ideals," Lamont concluded in his memoirs, "Yes to Life" (1981).

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NEWS OF THE BRS BENARAS CHAPTER

Here is an excerpt from a letter recently received from Chandrakala Padia on behalf of the BRS Benaras [India] Chapter.

My greetings to you from India....You will be very glad to know that the Benaras Chapter of the BRS is flourishing like anything. Recently I organized three seminars on Human Rights, Post Modernism, and Structural Readjustment Policy. I will be soon sending you the details of these seminars. Some new members have joined the Society [i.e. the Benaras Chapter] and a few old ones have left it on account of settling down in distant parts of the country. Its performance has crossed the boundaries of Benaras so two members from other parts of India have also joined.... Thanking you and with best wishes,

C. Padia
Political Science Dept.; Benaras Hindu University; Varanasi-221005; India

(17)

NEWS OF PATRICIA RUSSELL

Much time has passed since news was received about Patricia (Peter) Spence, Bertrand Russell's third wife. This welcome article brings us up to date. Thanks to Linda Egendorf who located this item in The [London] Sunday Times, July 24, 1994.

Missing wife of Bertrand Russell found 25 years on

by Annabel Heseltine

NOBODY could find her. Not even her son, the 5th Earl Russell, knew where she was, or if she was still alive. For more than 20 years, historians, authors and journalists have tried to track down the pipe-smoking third wife of Bertrand Russell, Britain's most influential 20th-century philosopher. Time and again the trail ran cold.

But yesterday Majorie Spence, who used to be known as "Peter" to her friends, was found safe and well, traced by The Sunday Times to a remote thatched cottage tucked away in the rolling hills of north Devon.

She is 83 years old, has changed her name to Patricia, lives alone with her pet sheepdog, and has little to do with her neighbours. "They call her 'the witch'," said Keith Pickering, a retired fireman who recalled once saving her after she had fallen in a stream. "Her wrist was all blue when I found her, but she didn't even say thank you."

Spence's discovery comes more than 25 years after she severed all links with her son Conrad. Her decision came after he settled a 17-year rift with his father, shortly before the philosopher's death in 1970.

Spence left her husband in the early 1950s after 15 years of marriage because she could no longer tolerate his womanising. She walked out on him after an unhappy holiday in Sicily when during a picnic he declared: "I am as drunk as a lord, but then I am one."

The couple divorced within two years and Conrad, then 15, initially went to live with his mother in a remote Cornish mill.

Bertrand Russell and Spence had met when she was his student at Oxford. She was a vivacious 25-year-old redhead when they married in 1936; he was 63.

The bizarre family rift was revealed publicly a week ago by Earl Russell in a brief newspaper interview in which he admitted he had no idea of his mother's whereabouts.

Caroline Moorehead, the biographer of Russell, a passionate opponent to war and

nuclear weapons, had succeeded in tracing Spence to a house in Oxford, but there the trail dried up.

The mystery ended yesterday at a West Country hamlet where she has lived for about 25 years. "I heard she was someone, but she made it clear that she didn't want anyone to know about it," said Roger Ward, the local postmaster. "She has taken everyone to court and is a great one with the letters. She comes down to the village once a week to fill up at the petrol station and buy the newspapers."

One neighbour recalled that Spence had moved to the cot-



Spence: an enigma even to her son

tage with Edna, a woman companion, who has since moved away. It was Edna who told some locals that Spence had once been married to Russell.

In the woods at the end of a long winding track Spence's cottage appears to slither off the edge of a small hill. The gate is padlocked and the house alarmed.

When Spence returned from walking her dog to find The Sunday Times waiting, she ran inside the house and locked the door. Her gardener later emerged to say: "She doesn't want to know you. She doesn't like people like you and she doesn't want to talk to you. She is not interested."

Yesterday Earl Russell, now 57, fell momentarily silent at his London home when he learned that his mother was alive and well. He said: "If she didn't want any more reporting on this, I would respect her wishes. I will say that for the record and leave it at that."

(18)

OLD BR PAPERBACKS REVISITED

A recent visit to a Chicago bookstore resulted in the discovery of a large quantity of 1950s-1960s American paperbacks, including multiple copies of Russell titles. Although the brownness and odor of forty year old acidic paper was obvious, these books were otherwise in fine condition. Their wordy, but attractive, covers were a treat to behold. Here are slightly reduced reproductions of two covers for The Conquest of Happiness (this printing 1952) and Bertrand Russell Speaks His Mind (this printing 1960). Note the latter's cover price is only fifty cents!

How to live the good life, the life of peace, health, and happiness.

The CONQUEST OF HAPPINESS
Bertrand Russell

THIS BOOK TELLS YOU HOW TO ACHIEVE PEACE OF MIND AND SUCCESS BY FOLLOWING ITS PRACTICAL ADVICE ON:

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- How You Can Be Popular
- How to Cure Envy of Others
- How to Banish Worry and Fear
- How to Understand Your Family
- How to Enjoy Life, Love and Work
- How to Achieve Success Without Struggle


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The Nobel Prize-winning philosopher, scientist and social critic brilliantly and frankly talks about the Nature of Happiness, War, Religion, the H-Bomb, Fanaticism, Birth Control, Communism vs. Capitalism, and the Future of Mankind

"A magnificent projection . . . of what used to be known in this country as cracker-barrel philosophy . . . It prickles a bit but how it stirs up the blood!"
—Atlantic Monthly



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RUSSELL FROM A POLISH PERSPECTIVE

Our thanks to Andrzej Wilk who wrote to us as follows on February 28, 1995: "I take the liberty to submit for your files a copy of Rzeczpospolita--Polish Daily newspaper [Warsaw] in which was published my essay 'Płynący pod prąd' ('Swimming against the Tide') on the 25th anniversary of the departure of Bertrand Russell." Here is the complete text of Mr. Wilk's article appearing in that publication on February 18-19, 1995, pp. 13-14.

W 25-lecie śmierci Bertranda Russella Płynący pod prąd

ANDRZEJ WILK

Minęło właśnie 25 lat od odejścia Bertranda Russella. W Plas Penrhyn w Walli zakończyła się długa droga życiowa sławnego angielskiego arystokraty, który zasłynął jako buntownik, matematyk, filozof i publicysta, propagujący nowe koncepcje społeczne, etyczne i pedagogiczne. Zmarł człowiek czczony i wielbiony, ale również wielokrotnie szykanowany i oczerniany. W jego osobowości doszukiwano się zarówno cech szatańskich, jak i oznak świętości i mistycyzmu. Jego życiu i działaniom towarzyszyła wielokrotnie atmosfera sensacji i skandalu. A skandale — jak pisał w swoim czasie Wacław Nałkowski — są czynnikiem ewolucji.

Bertrand Arthur William Russel urodził się 18 maja 1872 roku. Wcześniej stracił rodziców. Opiekę nad wnukiem przejęli lord John i lady Frances Russell. John Russell był ministrem spraw zagranicznych i dwukrotnie premierem rządu brytyjskiego. Pokój, w którym bawił się mały Bertrand, był miejscem posiedzenia gabinetu, na którym zapadła decyzja o rozpoczęciu wojny krymskiej. „Wychowywał się tedy — pisał Tadeusz Kotarbiński — aż do wieku naturalnego pod okiem babuni, osoby religijnej, oddanej purytanizmowi.

Nie chodził do szkoły,

edukowali go guwernerzy i guwernantki, a bardzo pilnowano, by wszystko było w zgodzie z Biblią. Jedyne nauczyciela o tendencjach wolnomyślicielskich usunięto natychmiast, gdy wyszło na jaw, co ze sobą przynosi. Opatrzność, życie przyszłe, nieśmiertelność duszy indywidualnej — oto pojęcia, w których aurze dojrzał i które stopniowo odrzącał własnym samotnym umysłowym wysiłkiem. Działo się to powoli, ale za to ze skutkiem stanowczym i trwałym”.

W okresie przeduniwersyteckim Russell nauczył się posługiwać w sposób klarowny i frapujący — bo nie obciążony szkolną manierą — ojczystym językiem. Od dzieciństwa interesował się matematyką i historią.

Pierwszą osobą, z którą Bertrand Russell zaprzyjaźnił się w Cambridge, był młody wykładowca, Alfred North Whitehead. Po ukończeniu studiów matematycznych Russell wspólnie z Whiteheadem postanowili napisać dzieło, w którym podstawy matematyki zostałyby wyprowadzone z zasad logiki.

Zamiast zaplanowanego jednego tomu, powstały trzy o łącznej objętości około dwóch tysięcy stron. Kolejne tomy „Principia Mathematica” ukazywały się w roku 1910, a następnie w 1912 i 1913. Wydawnictwo Cambridge University Press wyceniło, że „planowana strata”, związana z publikacją, wyniesie sześćset funtów. Połowę tej sumy wzięto na siebie. Dwieście funtów wyasygnowało Towarzystwo Królewskie (Royal Society). Pozostałe 100 funtów musieli zapłacić autorzy. Jest to znakomity przyczynek do oceny „efektywności ekonomicznej” badań podstawowych. Do pracy, która zajmowała kilkanaście godzin na dobę przez osiem miesięcy w roku, w ciągu dziesięciu lat Russell dopłacił „tylko” 50 funtów.

Jak pisał Ronald W. Clark — autor biografii Russella — „Principia Mathematica” przypominały pod pewnym względem „Kapitał” Karola Marksa. Wiele o nich mówiło, a mało kto je czytał. Wśród tych nielicznych byli członkowie stowarzyszeń naukowych w kilku krajach, które to stowarzyszenia problematycznie zawartej w „Principia Mathematica” poświęcały specjalne posiedzenia.

Wielkim wydarzeniem intelektualnym tamtych czasów były ogólna i szczególna teoria względności Alberta Einsteina. Russell zagłębił się w publikacje dotyczące obu tych teorii, odczuwając potrzebę zbadania filozoficznych konsekwencji rewolucyjnych zmian, dokonujących się w obrębie fizyki i kosmogonii. Nową fizykę poznał na tyle dokładnie, że stał się jej popularyzatorem. W 1923 roku ukazała się książka „The ABC of Atoms”, a w 1925 — „The ABC of Relativity”.

Były to — rzecz oczywista — „uboczne” produkty twórczości naukowej matematyka, który zajął się filozofią, a w szczególności teorią poznania.



FOT. ARCHIWUM

W 1914 roku ukazało się „Nasze poznanie świata zewnętrznego”. („Our Knowledge of External World”). W 1921 roku w „Analizie umysłu” Russell zakreślił wspólny obszar psychologii i fizyki. W „Analizie materii” (1927) przeprowadza analizę logiczną fizyki, charakteryzując głębiej różnice pomiędzy postępowaniem zdroworozsądkowym a percepcją wynikającą z fizyki. W książkach tych Bertrand Russell sformułował własną filozofię neutralnego monizmu, zwaną również logicznym atomizmem bądź też neutralizmem.

Przez pewien okres Russell podzielał poglądy George’a Edwarda Moore’a, który zapoczątkował kierunek znany obecnie jako brytyjska szkoła analityczna. Russell sądził, że nie ma ostrego przedziału pomiędzy materią a umysłem. Wielokrotnie powtarzał, że „materia jest mniej materialna, a duch mniej duchowy niż się zwykło uważać”.

W środowisku brytyjskiej arystokracji był Russell osobowością niezwykle. Wcześniej doszedł do przekonania, że wolność jest wartością najwyższą, b przewyższającą imperium brytyjskie. Jeżeliby wolność miała być zagrożona — głosił — to lepiej niech rozpadnie się imperium.

W początkach naszego stulecia matematyk z Cambridge staje się również konsekwentnym pacyfistą. Nie przekonuje go retoryka patriotyczna. Przed wojną światową przeciwstawia się poborowi do wojska.

Pisze artykuły antywojenne.

występuje na licznych wiecach i zebraniach. Przed jednym z wieców, dalek od Londynu, rozeszła się plotka, że prelegenci-pacyfści są po prostu niemiec

kimi agentami. Na salę wtargnął wzbudzony tłum. „Nieznani sprawcy” zaatakowali Russella. Policja nie reagowała. Jedna z miejscowych pacyfistek prosiła o interwencję, twierdząc, że człowiek znajdujący się w niebezpieczeństwie, to filozof znany na całym świecie. Policjanci nie reagowali. Jednakże, gdy usłyszeli, że brat owego sławnego filozofa jest hrabią, energicznie ruszyli do zaprowadzania porządku...

Brzmi to paradoksalnie, ale nonkonformizm Russella, jego skłonność do marszu „pod prąd” była w istotnej mierze skutkiem wychowania. Zwrócił na to uwagę Tadeusz Kotarbiński. „Babunia, o której mowa wyżej, pilnowała wprowadzić biblijnego wychowania młodego wnuka, ale jej pojmowanie religii zawierało czasem idee osobliwe. Brała ona bardzo serio hasło protestantów, akcentujących prawo każdego do rozumienia sakralnych tekstów po swojemu, wedle własnego rozumu i sumienia. Przy okazji którychś tam urodzin, wręczając solenizantowi w darze egzemplarz Pisma Świętego, zwróciła mu uwagę na pewne rady tam zawarte. Jakież to były wskazania? Żeby nie iść za głosem szerokich kół, jeśli źle czynią, i nie kierować się emocją lęku, lecz śmiało obstawać przy swoim. Więc już ona — to doprawdy nieoczekiwane — współdziałała, bodaj niechęcą, w urabianiu wychowanka na „rogatą duszę”.

Po rewolucji październikowej Russell pisze artykuły biorące w obronę bolszewików, w których widział realizatorów własnych koncepcji doskonalenia społeczeństwa.

W 1920 roku wraz z delegacją Partii Pracy udał się do Rosji Radzieckiej. W czasie kilkutygodniowego pobytu był niemiłe zaskoczony wystawnymi przyjęciami na cześć delegacji i uprzywilejowaniem rządzącej kasty w warunkach widocznej na każdym kroku nędzy. Irytująca i obraźliwa była dlań policyjna widoczność i kontrola.

Russell chciał spotkać się z Kropotkinem. Nie pozwolono mu na to. Został natomiast

przyjęty przez Lenina.

Po godzinnej rozmowie opuścił Kreml, rozczarowany. Lenin sprawił na nim wrażenie człowieka bezwzględnie i niezdolnego do myślowego wyjścia poza ramy uznawanej przez siebie doktryny. Zaskoczony był natomiast skromnym i bezpośrednim sposobem bycia Lenina.

Płynący pod prąd

W 1921 roku, po narodzinach pierworodnego syna, Russel napisał do Josepha Conrada Korzeniowskiego: „Chciałbym z pańskim przyzwoleniem nadać memu synowi imiona John Conrad. Mój ojciec miał na imię John, mój dziadek miał na imię John i mój pradziadek miał na imię John; a Conrad — to imię, które ma dla mnie szczególne znaczenie”. Joseph Conrad wyraził zgodę na uznanie go za ojca chrzestnego. Nadanie imienia chłopcu odbyło się bez formalnych uroczystości. Drugi syn Russela otrzymał imiona Conrad Sebastian Robert. W ten szczególny sposób upamiętnił Russel swą przyjaźń z Josephem Conradem, którego podziwiał za taelnt pisarski i „Isniącą szlachetność”.

6 marca 1927 roku w londyńskim Battersea Town Hall, na zebraniu zorganizowanym przez Towarzystwo Świeckie, Russell wygłosił odczyt „Dlaczego nie jestem chrześcijaninem?”, który później został przetłumaczony na kilkadziesiąt języków.

Uzasadniając swe stanowisko, Russel po kolei rozpatrzył teologiczne argumenty na istnienie Boga, z których żaden nie wydał mu się przekonujący. Sygnalizując swe wątpliwości na temat historyczności Chrystusa, oświadczył, że układ odniesienia jego rozważań o chrześcijaństwie stanowią ewangelie. Zdaniem Russella, Chrystus — podobnie jak Budda i Lao-Cy — był wielkim myślicielem, reprezentującym wysoki stopień doskonałości moralnej. „Sądzę, że w wielu sprawach zgadzam się z Chrystusem w większym stopniu, aniżeli praktykujący chrześcijanie. Nie wiem, czy mógłbym iść z Nim przez całą drogę. Mógłbym jednak iść z Nim znacznie dalej, aniżeli większość praktykujących chrześcijan” — pisał.

Po hitlerowskiej napaści na Polskę Russell-pacyfista dochodzi do przekonania, że pokój z Hitlerem jest niemożliwy, a wojna światowa — nieunikniona. Zmowa pomiędzy Hitlerem i Stalinem, a następnie radziecka napaść na Finlandię w listopadzie 1939 roku, utwierdzają go w przekonaniu, że jego

wrogość wobec bolszewizmu,

datująca się od 1920 roku, jest w pełni uzasadniona. Wrogość ta z czasem uczyniła Russella, który od marca 1938 roku wykładał w Stanach Zjednoczonych, coraz mniej popularnym. Zwłaszcza po rozpoczęciu akcji pomocy amerykańskiej dla Związku Radzieckiego. „Pomagamy dzielnej Armii Czerwonej, która utrzymuje wojnę daleko od brzegów Ameryki” — twierdził w przemówieniu radiowym prezydent F. D. Roosevelt, któremu zależało na zachowaniu poparcia społecznego dla jego polityki. A to oznaczało podsycanie proradzieckich nastrojów, a więc i sympatii dla „starego dobrego wujka Joe”, czyli Józefa Stalina. W takim klimacie antykomunizm Russella był — łagodnie mówiąc — nie na czasie.

Z drugiej strony, amerykańscy bigoci i obskuranci nie mogli zapomnieć Russellowi jego poglądów na temat małżeństwa, rodziny i wychowania oraz jego stosunku do religii. Udało im się zablokować mu drogę do stanowiska profesora logiki w College of the City of New York, dla którego to stanowiska Russell zrezygnował z wykładów w University of California. Po okresie szykan i kłopotów materialnych w 1944 roku Russell powrócił do Anglii. Dzięki staraniom przyjaciół, odzyskał pozycję profesora Cambridge University. W Trinity College zamieszkał w pokojach zajmowanych niegdyś przez Newtona...

Początek zimnej wojny sprawił, że nieprzejednany antykomunizm Russella stał się jego atutem, nie zaś kłopotliwym obciążeniem.

W roku 1950 Bertrand Russell odbywał podróż po Ameryce. Jest to podróż triumfalna. W Nowym Jorku, gdzie dziesięć lat temu nie dopuszczono go do profesury, audytoria są zapelnione setkami studentów, wykładowców i dziennikarzy. W czasie tej podróży, w Princeton, Russell dowiaduje się z radia, że został laureatem literackiej Nagrody Nobla.

W okresie amerykańskiego monopolu atomowego Russell był zdania, iż sytuację tę należy wykorzystać dla zahamowania radzieckiego ekspansjonizmu. Sądził, że Stany Zjednoczone powinny być gotowe do prewencyjnego uderzenia jądrowego przeciwko ZSRR. W tym okresie prasa radziecka nazywała go „filozofem bestialstwa”, „podżegaczem wojennym” i „wilkiem w smokin-gu”.

Kiedy Związek Radziecki znalazł się w posiadaniu broni jądrowej, globalna sytuacja geostrategiczna uległa radykalnej zmianie. Russell, który lepiej niż inni rozumiał implikacje tej broni, głosił potrzebę międzynarodowej kontroli zbrojeń i rokowań, zmierzających do zakazu prób, a w dalszej perspektywie do całkowitego wyeliminowania broni jądrowej. Nie sądził, ażeby te cele mogły być osiągnięte przez samych polityków i dyplomatów. Dlatego też stał się animatorem i intelektualnym przywódcą ruchów społecznych. Pierwszy z nich — to ruch uczonych na rzecz zakazu eksperymentów z bronią jądrową, znany pod nazwą ruchu Pugwash. Został on zainaugurowany apelem Russella-Einsteina, pod którym złożyło podpisy wielu wybitnych uczonych, w większości noblistów.

Następnie odegrał poważną rolę w zainaugurowanej przez znanego pisarza J. B. Priestleya Kampanii na Rzecz Rozbrojenia Nuklearnego (CND). Z czasem uznał jednak, że organizacja ta jest mało skuteczna. Na początku lat sześćdziesiątych Russell stanął na czele tzw. Komitetu Stu, mobilizującego brytyjską i międzynarodową opinię publiczną poprzez wiece, organizowane w Londynie na Trafalgar Square i demonstracje przed ambasadami mocarstw, przeprowadzających eksplozje jądrowe.

Wcześniej, bo już w 1963 roku, widział szkodliwość amerykańskiego zaangażowania w Wietnamie.

W okresie kryzysu kubańskiego skierował listy i depeze do Kennedy'ego, Chruszczowa i Castro. Jednakże wpływ sędziwego filozofa na bieg wydarzeń był raczej symboliczny. Zdaniem Ronalda Clarka, niewielkie, ale odczuwalne skutki przyniosły zabiegi Russella, zmierzające do zakończenia wojny chińsko-indyjskiej w Himalajach. Zarówno Nehru, jak i Czou En-laj, odpowiadała na jego listy z wielką uwagą i przyjmowali jego wysłanników. Następca Nehru, premier Lal Bahadur Shastri, odwiedził 93-letniego Russella w Plas Penrhyn dla przedyskutowania stosunków indyjsko-chińskich i indyjsko-pakistańskich. Pewne skutki praktyczne miała również korespondencja Russella z arcybiskupem Makariosem w sprawie Cypru.

W centrum uwagi Russella, a następnie założonej przez niego fundacji pokojowej, znajdowały się również

kwestie praw człowieka.

Działania, podejmowane w obronie więźniów sumienia, były stosunkowo mało skuteczne. W odpowiedzi na interwencję Russella w Austrii zwolniono dziesięciu studentów irańskich, a w Peru i w Boliwii odzyskały wolność grupy więźniów politycznych. Szczególnym przypadkiem była sprawa Heinza

Brandta, przetrzymywanego w NRD-owskim więzieniu. Russell w liście do Waltera Ulbrichta wystąpił o jego uwolnienie. Gdy list ten pozostał bez echa, odesłał do Berlina Medal Ossietzky'ego, którym kilka lat wcześniej odznaczyły go władze NRD. To dopiero przyniosło zamierzony skutek.

W cyklu wywiadów telewizyjnych, nadawanych przez BBC w 1961 roku, twierdził, że nie podziela poglądu Marksa na temat zadań filozofa. Nie powinien on zmieniać świata, ale starać się go rozumieć. Tak sądził Russell-filozof.

Natomiast Russell-publicysta doszedł do przekonania, że ograniczanie się do filozofii w obliczu społecznych zagrożeń i kataklizmów byłoby niedopuszczalnym luksusem. Dlatego też zarysował własny program przebudowy społecznej, a więc ograniczania nierówności społecznych, rozwijania demokracji, eliminacji rasizmu i militarystyki.

Twierdził, że potrzebna jest powszechna oświata, a nie rewolucja. Oświata, sprzyjająca swobodnemu kształtowaniu jednostki ludzkiej, wolna od zapędów indoktrynacyjnych. Wiele russellovskich koncepcji oświatowych znalazło zastosowanie w Europie Zachodniej i Ameryce Północnej.

Russell uważany jest za propagatora doktryny tzw. społeczeństwa przyzwalającego, które stało się rzeczywistością w wielu państwach zachodnich, gdzie nastąpiło dostrzegalne zmniejszenie prudencji i zakłamania w sferze obyczajowej. Ale występujące w tych społecznościach anomalie, takie jak np. narkomania i osłabienie więzi społecznej, są zasadniczo sprzeczne z jego założeniami intelektualnymi i całą koncepcją rozwoju jednostki.

Na płaszczyźnie społecznej bowiem lord Russell był przede wszystkim obrońcą praw człowieka, a zwłaszcza praw i godności jednostki ludzkiej. Ten sceptyk i pesymista był człowiekiem wielkiej pasji i ogromnej aktywności. Budziło to ciągle zdumienie. Pesymiści, przeświadczeni, że niewiele można zrobić dobrego, zazwyczaj nie widzą powodu, aby podejmować jakies gorącz-

kowe wysiłki. Tymczasem jego aktywność i energię pobudzała chęć przeciwstawienia się totalitarnym i autokratycznym formom rządzenia. Nie wierzył w „dobrych dyktatorów”, narzucających kolektywistyczne systemy kontroli i wymuszania posłuszeństwa. W 1961 roku przed kamerami BBC utrzymywał, że największym błędem komunizmu jest przeświadczenie, iż może istnieć dyktatura ludzi dobrej woli. Dobra wola z czasem ulatnia się, ale dyktatura pozostaje.

Mimo okrucieństw i zagrożeń, których jesteśmy świadkami, żyjemy w świecie coraz bardziej wyczulonym na przestrzeganie praw człowieka. Skompromitowały się systemy polityczne, zakładające podporządkowanie jednostki ludzkiej wymogom „dobra ogólnego”, zdefiniowanego przez dyktatorów i oligarchów. Nawet w społeczeństwach obciążonych tradycjami wschodniego despotyzmu wzrasta nacisk na rzecz ustanawiania instytucji i procedur demokratycznych oraz zwiększania zakresu swobód jednostki ludzkiej. Te zjawiska przybierają na sile wraz z zaawansowaniem gospodarczym i cywilizacyjnym.

Z drugiej strony, obserwujemy również tendencje represyjno-fundamentalistyczne, zmierzające do ograniczenia swobód jednostki, a zwłaszcza wolności słowa, do wymuszania zmian za pomocą terroru.

Zarówno pokojowe rewolucje demokratyczne w Europie Środkowej i Wschodniej oraz w RPA, jak i współczesny fundamentalizm, dostarczają argumentów na rzecz głoszonej przez Russella koncepcji przebudowy społecznej.

W świecie współczesnym godność jednostki i wolność słowa przestają być arystokratycznym przywilejem. Stopniowo stają się udziałem setek milionów ludzi. Przyczynił się do tego ów niezwykły arystokrata, który bez względu na konsekwencje — płynąc pod prąd — krok po kroku starał się uczynić świat lepszym dla każdego człowieka.

ANDRZEJ WILK

(20)

RUSSELL IN THE MANUSCRIPT MARKET--II

This Russell manuscript notice appeared on page 33 of the Winter 1994 catalog of Max Rambod; 9903 Santa Monica Boulevard; Beverly Hills, CA 90212. TLS = typed letter signed. Sharing space on the page with the Russell notice were listings for Spencer Tracy, Mother Theresa, and Barbara Stanwyck.

187. RUSSELL, BERTRAND (1872-1970)

3rd Earl. British Philosopher, Mathematician, and winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature. TLS, 8vo, 1p, November 10, 1954. Russell wrote on philosophy. He also campaigned for nuclear disarmament. He was arrested and even spent time in jail. In view of this, it is small wonder that he had to refuse to a request for some of his time. In part: "...I have too much on hand to compose a statement of the sort you suggest, but if you like look through my published works you may find something that you would think suitable...I am sorry not to be more cooperative, but my time is very much occupied." A fine addition to any collection related to literature, philosophy or peace.

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DONALD KEENE ON RUSSELL

Thanks to Tom Stanley who provided this excerpt from On Familiar Terms: A Journey Across Cultures by Donald Keene (Kodansha International, 1994).

Among the other acquaintances I made during my first year in Cambridge was Bertrand Russell. This was his last year of teaching at Cambridge, and his lectures on modern philosophy were attended by a great many people, all resolved to tell their children at some future date that they had actually heard the great man lecture. After one of the first lectures of the term I went up to ask him to autograph a copy of his *A History of Western Philosophy*, which had been published a few years earlier. As it happened, I was the first in a fairly long line of people, each of whom had a book for him to autograph, and Lord Russell used my pen to sign them all. After the last person had gone away he realized that he had kept me waiting and, after apologizing, suggested that we have a beer together.

Needless to say, I was enchanted at the idea. We went to a nearby establishment and drank together for about an hour before he had to go off to dinner in Trinity College. I have unfortunately no recollection of what we talked about, but I was overjoyed when, after we had finished our beers, Lord Russell said something like, "Young man, I like your company. Let us have beer together after every lecture this term." And that is precisely what happened. Friends who saw me walking from the lecture hall to the hotel where we were to drink said that they had never seen anyone look so happy.

What was it that so captivated me? Of course, it was highly flattering to think that a great man had singled me out from among all the undergraduates attending his lectures as his drinking companion. But it was more than that. Bertrand Russell spoke with a pronunciation and a precise choice of words that made me think of eighteenth-century English literature. He would ask me searching questions, as if he were really interested in me, and when I asked him a question would consider it, as if it were worthy of thought. He was also quick to discover when I was only pretending to know something in the hope of keeping him from being disillusioned about me. For example,

on one occasion he asked, "You remember how *Henry V* begins, don't you?" "Of course," I answered, though my mind was a blank. I had read the play several times and the film with Laurence Olivier was one of my great favorites, but I simply could not recall that it opens with the Archbishop of Canterbury planning to save church lands by backing Henry V's invasion of France. "I see that you do not know how *Henry V* begins," Lord Russell said with a smile.

How I wish that I had kept a diary or even a memorandum of the substance of our conversations at that time! But I had always had such confidence in my memory that it never occurred to me that I might forget conversations that brought me so much pleasure. By accident, I still have a brief memo to myself on one conversation. Lord Russell told me about a Chinese student named Hsü whose teacher in China was distinguished both by his unusual knowledge of the classics and by the fact he had never taken a bath. When the teacher died, his family thought that he should be bathed before the funeral, but Hsü objected, "No, bury him whole!"

One conversation lingers with particular vividness. Lord Russell thought that the greatest danger to a lasting peace was Stalin, and that the Americans, while they still had a monopoly on the atomic bomb should use it on the Soviet Union to get rid of Stalin. People I have told of this conversation find it hard to believe. Lord Russell would be known as a passionate advocate of peace with the Soviet Union, and he was even credited with the slogan "Better red than dead!" I realize how unlikely it is that he should have expressed himself in such terms, but I have no doubt whatsoever that this is precisely what he said.

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CSIKSZENTMIHALYI ACKNOWLEDGES RUSSELL

You might want to examine Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi's Flow: The Psychology of Optimal Experience (New York: Harper & Row, 1990). The paperbound edition (1991) back cover offers this summary:

For more than two decades Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi has been studying states of "optimal experience"--those times when people report feelings of concentration and deep enjoyment. These investigations have revealed that what makes experience genuinely satisfying is a state of consciousness called flow--a state of concentration so focused that it amounts to absolute absorption in an activity. Everyone experiences flow from time to time and will recognize its characteristics: People typically feel strong, alert, in effortless control, unselfconscious, and at the peak of their abilities. Both the sense of time and emotional problems seems to disappear, and there is an exhilarating feeling of transcendence. Flow: The Psychology of Optimal Experience reveals how this pleasurable state can, in fact, be controlled, and not just left to chance, by setting ourselves challenges--tasks that are neither too difficult nor too simple for our abilities. With such goals, we learn to order the information that enters consciousness and thereby improve the quality of our lives.

Russell would appear to have much in common with Csikszentmihalyi. On a biographical point, from 1938 to 1939 Russell was a University of Chicago philosophy professor, while Csikszentmihalyi has been a University of Chicago psychology professor for many years. But more importantly, the two seem to share certain philosophy of life positions. Below are a Russell-related passage from Flow (p. 93) and its corresponding endnote (p. 259), which are suggestive of the commonality of at least part of these two writers' thoughts.

Without interest in the world, a desire to be actively related to it, a person becomes isolated into himself. Bertrand Russell, one of the greatest philosophers of our century, described how he achieved personal happiness: "Gradually I learned to be indifferent to myself and my deficiencies; I came to center my attention increasingly upon external objects: the state of the world, various branches of knowledge, individuals for whom I felt affection." There could be no better short description of how to build for oneself an autotelic personality.

In part such a personality is a gift of biological inheritance and early upbringing. Some people are born with a more focused and flexible neurological endowment, or are fortunate to have had parents who promoted unselfconscious individuality. But it is an ability open to cultivation, a skill one can perfect through training and discipline.

The quotation from Russell was cited in an article in Self magazine (Mer-ser 1987, p. 147) [C. Mer-ser, "A Thoroughly Modern Identity Crisis"].

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A RESPONSE TO MICHAEL NOVAK

RSN 85 (February 1995) included a newspaper article in which Michael Novak of the American Enterprise Institute is quoted as saying, "Even atheists have accepted this Jewish and Christian ideal. Bertrand Russell, the atheist mathematician and writer, pointed out honestly that he borrowed the idea of compassion from Jesus, as wise humanists do." We asked for readers to substantiate or refute Novak's claim. Here is a response from Poch Suzara of the BRS Philippine Chapter.

Did Russell Borrow Compassion from Christianity?

A quotation from Michael Novak reads "Bertrand Russell, the atheist mathematician and writer, pointed out that he borrowed the idea of compassion from Jesus, as wise humanists do." Let's compare words from Jesus and Bertrand Russell.

From Jesus: "If any man come to me and hate not his father, and mother, and wife, and children, and brethern, and sisters, yea, and his own life also, he cannot be my disciple." Luke 14:26.

From Russell: "In the modern world, if communities are unhappy, it is because they choose to be so. Or, to speak more precisely, because they have ignorances, habits, beliefs, and passions, which are dearer to them than happiness or even life. I find many men in our dangerous age who seem to be in love with misery and death, and who grow angry when hopes are suggested to them."

A great many people believe that Christ is the epitome of compassion. In fact, Lent season in the Christian world recalls how Jesus Christ, God -- the Son, saved mankind from sin by being subjected to intense humiliation and suffering that ended with His death on the Cross. What is ignored, however, is that this divine mission had accomplices: Jesus and Pontius Pilate both ignorant and stupid men created too in the image and likeness of God -- the father.

Mr. Novak: There is little difference between some of the goals of the Christian and the Humanist: both value helping their fellow man. But the Humanist is drawn to this goal out of unselfish love and compassion-- which arises from intelligence and education. For him, the ultimate goal in life is human happiness here and now. The Christian, however, is driven to it out of fear for his own eternal welfare. For the Christian, helping his fellow man is not an end in itself but only a means of saving himself from eternal perdition. The Humanist realizes that he could be mistaken about what is best for his fellow man; so he is willing to listen to criticism. The Christian cannot admit that his ideas of right and wrong might be mistaken, because to doubt would, again, imperil his immortal soul.

I write from the Philippines, the only Christian country in Asia. In this country, I regret to admit, love and compassion hardly exist; but we all love God up there by hating one another down here.

Of course we cannot do without Jesus. Who, if not Jesus, will forgive our sins against the Almighty? Who, if not Jesus, will forgive our crimes against society? Forgiveness here, and forgiveness there, and forgiveness everywhere seem to characterize the success of Christianity in the Philippines. Is this what compassion is about?

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A MISCELLANY OF RUSSELL REFERENCES

(1) From Jeff Simon's The Buffalo [New York] News book review of Fighting Words, James Charlton, editor, July 17, 1994, p. G-6:

Bertrand Russell on William Wordsworth: "In his youth, Wordsworth sympathized with the French Revolution, went to France, wrote good poetry and had a natural daughter. Then he became good, abandoned his daughter, adopted correct principles and wrote bad poetry." That last is among my favorites. For all it lacks in jokiness, its shrewdness and terseness in assessing William Wordsworth's 80 years on earth can't be beaten.

(2) From David L. Chandler's The Boston Globe article on Norbert Wiener, "Not Your Ordinary Genius," November 28, 1994, pp. 25-26:

Soon after he [Wiener] earned his doctorate he went to England for post-graduate studies under philosopher Bertrand Russell, who wrote to a friend that "this youth has been flattered and thinks himself God Almighty....There is a perpetual contest between him and me as to which is to do the teaching.

(3) Thanks to Carl Westman for sending in this passage from the March 1995 A Common Reader catalog describing The Last Cuckoo: The Very Best Letters to "The Times" Since 1900:

This delightful collection of epistolary wit and wisdom, moral passion and common sense, eccentricity and idiosyncrasy reveals throughout the 20th century a kind of all-England town-meeting has been going on in The [London] Times' correspondence columns....One well-turned example of griping, for instance, comes from Bertrand Russell, who rails spiritedly against the unregulated dress of women at the Covent Garden Opera House ("this lady, whose hair was very black, had stuck over her right ear the pitiable corpse of a large white bird, which looked exactly as if someone had killed it by stamping on its breast, and then nailed it to the lady's temple, which was presumably of sufficient solidity to bear the operation").