

## BERTRAND RUSSELL'S LIFE IN PICTURES

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Over the many years of his lifetime, Bertrand Russell distinguished himself in mathematics, philosophy, and logic. His popular and semi-popular books on atoms, relativity, mind, matter, China, education, and happiness, his collections of essays, and his autobiography were all widely read. He lectured to scholarly and general audiences on three continents and served as visiting professor of philosophy in Beijing, Chicago, and Los Angeles.

Early and late he championed controversial causes: women's suffrage, free trade, liberal marriage and divorce laws, pacifism, international government, and nuclear disarmament.

As a consequence, he was frequently depicted in photographs, drawings, paintings, sculptures, cartoons, and caricatures. This corpus of illustrations adds another dimension to the thousands of biographical and autobiographical words about him. Because of the huge number of depictions of him from his earliest years, it is not feasible to list and describe each one of the over 2,000 illustrations which have come to my attention. Instead, I have concentrated on certain key illustrations which throw light on some of the peak moments of his career and character.

### CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE

"I was not born happy" (*CH*, p. 18). This is how Bertrand Russell characterized his early years. It is perhaps not surprising that he should say this, having lost his mother when he was two, his father, two years later, and his grandfather two years after that. Already at age five, he reported,

he looked with trepidation at the prospect of a long life: "I reflected that, if I should live to be 70, I had only endured, so far, a fourteenth part of my whole life, and I felt the long-spread-out boredom ahead of me to be almost unendurable" (*ibid.*). His dark mood continued into adolescence: during those years, he was "continually on the verge of suicide".

Portraits of Bertrand during his childhood years<sup>1</sup> show him as a solemn child, but the void left by the deaths of his parents was filled by the loving attention he received from his grandmother and his Aunt Agatha.

*In a photograph of Bertrand as a child, perhaps four or five, his hair is quite curly, he has a lace collar and cuffs, wears what seems to be a dress, and snuggles up against his grandmother affectionately. She looks down on him tenderly. She wears a long lace scarf on her head and holds him by the hand.*<sup>2</sup>

*Plate 16 in Monk's biography<sup>3</sup> shows young Bertie with a drum, but still in a dress. Perhaps he was supplied with the drum to encourage his masculinity.*

Bertie is somewhat older in a pose, also affectionate, with Agatha.

*He has his arm on her shoulders. She is dressed elegantly and wears a hat. He wears short pants with ornamental buttons.*<sup>4</sup>

He refrained from committing suicide because of his desire to learn more mathematics. His elder brother Frank had introduced him to the subject when Bertrand was eleven. He found the experience, as he expressed it in his adult years, "as dazzling as first love". He had not imagined there was anything "so delicious in the world" (*Auto.* 1: 36).

In his mature years, he was often melancholy or depressed. His *History of the World in Epitome* (1962) reads in its entirety: "Since Adam and Eve ate the apple, man has never refrained from any folly of which he was capable. The End."

<sup>1</sup> *Auto.* 1: illus. no. 1; Walter Langhammer, *Bertrand Russell* (Leipzig: Urania, 1983), p. 11. See the Appendices, pp. 45–52, for details about the illustrations.

<sup>2</sup> Philippe Devaux, *Bertrand Russell* (Paris: Seghers, 1967), facing p. 32. Also in Moorehead, facing p. 214.

<sup>3</sup> Ray Monk, *Bertrand Russell: the Spirit of Solitude* (London: Cape, 1996).

<sup>4</sup> Ronald W. Clark, *Bertrand Russell and His World* (London: Thames and Hudson, 1981), p. 11. Also in *SLBR* 1: 2nd plate after p. 170; Monk, *op. cit.*, illus. no. 14.

*A portrait by Alfred Eisenstaedt depicts him sad, fearful, and suspicious.*<sup>5</sup>

A vivid cartoon by Neng portrays Russell's state of mind in the 1960s.

*On a path labelled "Mankind", Russell is a turtle whose shell has a map of the world and who is travelling toward a destination labelled "Hope". The rear of the path is named "Fear". Support for the path is designated "Logic". Bertrand, looking back at Fear, is drawn in a manner expressing horror.*<sup>6</sup>

An extract from Volume 1 of his *Autobiography* (p. 13) characterizes the sources of his distress as an adult: "Echoes of cries of pain reverberate in my heart.... The whole world of loneliness, poverty, and pain make a mockery of what human life should be. I long to alleviate the evil, but I cannot, and I too suffer."

#### THE UNIVERSITY

Russell entered Cambridge University in 1890. He joined the rowing crew, indulged his intense appetite for mathematics, and joined a select

*Russell is shown with fellow crew members, all of whom are huskier than he. He was the coxswain.*<sup>7</sup>

group of students known as "The Apostles". They explored various philosophical and religious issues with boldness and imagination.

In 1915, when he was a Lecturer of Trinity (and formerly a Fellow), he was photographed with other members of the Moral Sciences Club.

*Also shown are his old friend, G. E. Moore, and his former professor, John McT. E. McTaggart.*<sup>8</sup>

<sup>5</sup> *Life*, 32, no. 2 (14 Jan. 1952): 97; Alfred Eisenstaedt, *The Eye of Eisenstaedt* (New York: Viking, 1969), p. 100.

<sup>6</sup> *The Washington Post [and] Times Herald*, 11 Nov. 1969, p. B-10; reprinted in *BRA* 2: illus. no. 17.

<sup>7</sup> Moorehead, between pp. 214 and 215.

<sup>8</sup> Wood, facing p. 128; also in Paul Levy, *Moore: G. E. Moore and the Cambridge Apostles* (London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1979), plate xx, facing p. 177. Cropped, showing Russell's face only, it is in his *Justice in War-time* (Chicago and London: Open

## FIRST MARRIAGE

In the summer of 1889, he met Alys Pearsall Smith, an American Quaker. He fell in love with her "at first sight" (*Auto.* 1: 76), and when he came of age in May 1893, having acquired financial and legal independence, he proposed and eventually was accepted.

*A photograph of them together at the time of their marriage shows them sitting side by side. In one pose, their heads are touching; in another they are not.*<sup>9</sup>

In 1907, his love for her had cooled.

*A photograph taken at the time shows Alys sitting on a stool and, beside her, Bertrand standing stiffly, neither looking at the other, and Bertrand has his arms behind him.*<sup>10</sup>

## ENTRY INTO POLITICS

The year 1907 marks also the time of Russell's first attempt to seek public office. In May, he announced his candidacy for Parliament as an (unofficial) Liberal and a suffragist in the Wimbledon by-election.

*A portrait appears in an election pamphlet as well as in a number of London newspapers.*<sup>11</sup>

At the end of a short and rowdy campaign, he was defeated.

In 1922, he campaigned again for a seat in the House of Commons, this time as a Labour candidate.

Court, 1916), frontispiece, and in *Papers* 8: frontispiece.

<sup>9</sup> Robert Allerton Parker, *A Family of Friends: the Story of the Transatlantic Smiths* (London: Museum P., 1960), p. 120. Also in Monk, *op. cit.*, illus. no. 29; Levy, *Moore*, plate viii.

<sup>10</sup> Barbara Strachey, *Remarkable Relations* (London: Gollancz, 1980), between pp. 160-1. Also James T. Flexner, *An American Saga* (Boston: Little, Brown, 1984), plate 24, between pp. 238-9, and *SLBR* 1: 3rd plate following p. 362.

<sup>11</sup> Russell, [*To the Electors of the Wimbledon Division of Surrey*] (London: Falkner, 1907); *The Daily Chronicle*, 4 May 1907; *The Tribune*, 4 May 1907, p. 8; *The Daily News*, 6 May 1907, p. 8. Reprinted in *Papers* 12: frontispiece, and in Monk, *op. cit.*, illus. no. 39.

*This is the frequently reprinted portrait by Hugh Cecil, the "pen portrait" (see Appendix IV).*<sup>12</sup>

Defeated, he tried again the following year. His son John and his second wife Dora are shown in two photos taken during the 1923 campaign.

*In one, Russell holds John on his shoulder while holding up a campaign poster reading "Vote for Russell Labour Candidate". The child's arm partly obscures Russell's face. In the other, Russell is shown at Party headquarters. Three campaign workers, including Dora, are also shown.*<sup>13</sup>

*His campaign pamphlet, again titled To the Electors of Chelsea (1923), reprinted the Cecil portrait.*<sup>14</sup>

## WORLD WAR I

The prospect of war in 1914, he wrote, "filled me with horror, but what filled me with even more horror was the fact that the anticipation of carnage was delightful to something like ninety per cent of the population ..." (*Auto.* 2: 17). In one publication, which appeared shortly after Britain declared war against Germany, he wrote, "In the name of humanity and civilization, I protest against our share in the destruction of Germany."<sup>15</sup> He unleashed a torrent of articles, letters to editors, pamphlets, and leaflets, and composed a series of lectures entitled "Principles of Social Reconstruction" analyzing the sources of the warlike spirit, and suggesting countermeasures to social pathology. When the government learned of another lecture series which was to begin on 16 October 1916, they chose to bar him from coastal regions, suspecting apparently that he might spy there for the enemy.

*They issued him a "permit book" which he was required to show when challenged. It contains a photograph of Russell smiling slightly.*<sup>16</sup>

<sup>12</sup> Also in *The Chelsea Courier*, 10 Nov. 1922, p. 6.

<sup>13</sup> Clark, illus. nos. 20 and 21.

<sup>14</sup> *The Chelsea Gazette*, 29 Nov. 1923, printed a portrait which had previously appeared in *The Daily Herald*, 14 Oct. 1919.

<sup>15</sup> *The Nation*, London, 15 (15 Aug. 1914): 737; quoted in *Auto.* 2: 42; *Papers* 13: 7.

<sup>16</sup> *Papers* 13: frontispiece; also in Monk, *op. cit.*, illus. no. 54.

His revulsion against the war produced in him a deep sympathy for those who refused to take up arms in it. Conscientious objectors were sometimes treated harshly by the government. Russell published a leaflet describing the case of one CO and was charged with interfering with recruitment. He was tried on that charge, found guilty, and fined £100. The confrontation with the government had its up side since it gave him an opportunity to make his opposition to the war and to the recruiting of COs more widely known.

*The feeling is clearly manifested in a photograph taken after the trial on the charge against him. It shows Russell striding along energetically with Lytton Strachey and Lady Ottoline Morrell. Russell has a broad grin on his face; the others are also in a jovial mood.*<sup>17</sup>

A more serious incident occurred after the United States entered the war. An editorial which Russell wrote, entitled "The German Peace Offer",<sup>18</sup> was viewed by the Government as likely to demoralize the troops because of its derogatory remarks about the American army. Russell was charged with violating the Defence of the Realm Act and sentenced to six months in prison, though he served only five.

*A photograph shows him with a companion (his lawyer?) in front of the court where he was tried. Both are elegantly dressed, his companion carrying a cane. Russell is smiling, perhaps because he had been released on bail pending an appeal.*<sup>19</sup>

#### CHINA, SECOND MARRIAGE, FIRST TWO CHILDREN

Russell met Dora Black, who was to become his second wife, first in 1916, and then he got to know her better in the fall of 1919. He found her to have a quality of "elfin charm" (*Auto.* 2: 97), as well as "very good brains and the most delicious wit".<sup>20</sup> Moreover, she was as eager to have children as he. When he received an invitation to spend a year lecturing at the National University of Peking, he accepted, asking her to accompany him.

<sup>17</sup> *Daily Graphic*, 6 June 1916; reprinted in *Auto.* 2: illus. no. 3, facing p. 144.

<sup>18</sup> *The Tribunal*, London, no. 90 (3 Jan. 1918): 1; repr. in *Auto.* 2: 79-81; *Papers* 14.

<sup>19</sup> Wood, facing p. 129; Clark, illus. no. 14.

<sup>20</sup> Clark, p. 371, quoting from Russell's letter to Ottoline, 20 Dec. 1919.

*There is a striking photograph of the two of them in China. Dora wears what seems to be an authentic Chinese dress. Both look pleased with each other.*<sup>21</sup>

*Another photograph of Russell shows him standing on the Peking wall, dressed warmly.*<sup>22</sup>

After returning to England August 1921, Bertrand obtained a divorce from Alys, married Dora, and welcomed his first child, John Conrad Russell.

*Bertrand and Dora are shown in a photograph taken at Garsington by Lady Ottoline Morrell, in the spring or summer of 1922. They make an attractive looking couple, apparently quite happy.*<sup>23</sup>

*This photograph is cropped, showing Dora alone in Clark, Russell and His World, p. 63. Clark names her Dora Black; at this time she was already Dora Russell.*

*Bertrand is shown in a separate photograph holding his young son in his arms and grinning with pride. John responds with a relaxed smile.*<sup>24</sup>

*Plate 68 in Monk's biography shows Bertrand full figure. He holds John in his right arm. Bertrand holds an umbrella in his left hand and has a pipe in his mouth. It may have been taken at about the same time as Bertrand's second attempt to gain a seat in Parliament from Chelsea.*

The following year, Dora gave birth to another child, Katharine Jane. "I have found the happiness of parenthood", he wrote in 1930, "greater than any other that I have experienced" (*CH*, p. 197).

#### THE PIPE

The year 1924 marks the first appearance (to my knowledge) of a portrait of Russell with a henceforth frequent companion, his pipe.

<sup>21</sup> Clark, *Russell and His World*, p. 71.

<sup>22</sup> *Russell*, no. 7 (autumn 1972): 15.

<sup>23</sup> Carolyn G. Heilbrun, *Lady Ottoline's Album. Snapshots and Portraits of Her Famous Contemporaries ...* (New York: Knopf, 1976), p. 60.

<sup>24</sup> Heilbrun, *idem*.

*His pipe is in his mouth, his left hand on the bowl.*<sup>25</sup>

*Two strands of smoke are rising from a pipe in Russell's mouth in a drawing by S.L.H.*<sup>26</sup>

*Two different photographs show him with smoke swirling around him.*<sup>27</sup>

*Sometimes Russell is shown in process of lighting his pipe.*<sup>28</sup>

Russell's devotion to his pipe paid off once by saving his life. In October 1948, he was in a seaplane en route to Trondheim, Norway, when suddenly it sank. He was sitting in the rear of the plane, the smoking section, for he had declared, "If I cannot smoke, I shall die." Indeed the passengers in front all drowned (*Auto*. 3: 21).

*A photograph of Russell recovering in bed in Trondheim after the accident appears in a number of places.*<sup>29</sup>

*The photograph in Clark shows him with a strained expression, wearing an overcoat over striped pyjamas. He holds a teacup in his right hand. In the Daily Mail photograph he seems none the worse for his encounter with the North Sea. He is shown reading My Best Thriller, dressed in the pyjamas, with his faithful friend, his pipe, in his mouth.*

This incident may have inspired a satirical piece eighteen years later, targeting the staff of the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, who were inclined to present Russell to the public as if he were a demigod.

*Titled "Bertrand Russell Swims Atlantic", it invents a fantastic tale of adventure*

<sup>25</sup> *Time*, 14 April 1924.

<sup>26</sup> *Boston Evening Transcript*, 19 May 1926, Part III, p. 4; also in *The New York Times*, 30 May 1926, sec. 3, p. 7.

<sup>27</sup> *Life*, 27, no. 15 (10 Oct. 1949): 17. *Wisdom*, Beverly Hills, 2, no. 2 (Feb. 1957): back cover; also in Yousuf Karsh, *Karsh Portfolio* (London: Nelson, 1967), p. 175. Karsh took his photos in July 1949. Some unpublished photos from the session are in RA.

<sup>28</sup> *Chicago Daily Tribune*, 30 Sept. 1938, p. 7. *The San Diego Union and Daily Bee*, 31 Dec. 1939, sec. B, p. 2.

<sup>29</sup> *Dagens Nyheter*, Stockholm, 3 Oct. 1948, p. 1; *Daily Mail*, London, 3 Oct. 1948; Clark, illus. no. 46.

*accompanied by a trick "photo"-montage of Russell in the midst of a turbulent sea.*<sup>30</sup>

Russell's pipe continued to be a frequent companion, as we shall see in illustrations of subsequent years.

#### BEACON HILL SCHOOL

As their children grew into school age, Bertrand and Dora gave thought to their education, finally deciding to establish and conduct a school of their own.

*They are shown in a story about the school featuring three American brothers enrolled in it.*<sup>31</sup>

Other pictures relating to it appeared in various places, including the following:

*John and Kate stand side by side on a ladder. Bertrand holds Kate by the hand; a governess steadies John.*<sup>32</sup>

*A drawing by S. J. Woolf of Bertrand derived from a photo first published in 1921 accompanies Russell's article, "A Bold Experiment in Child Education".*<sup>33</sup>

*Bertrand smiling, surrounded by twelve children, also smiling, sitting on steps. Kate sits on Bertrand's lap. John stands directly in front of his father.*<sup>34</sup>

*Bertrand with two young girls, topless. One girl sits on a donkey which the other girl and Bertrand pet. Bertrand holds the animal by the reins.*<sup>35</sup>

*Bertrand and Dora stand side by side, looking at children playing "bridges".*<sup>36</sup>

<sup>30</sup> *Private Eye*, London, 15 Aug. 1964; reprinted in Clark, *Russell and His World*, p. 108.

<sup>31</sup> *The Detroit News*, 25 Sept. 1927, Part 2, p. 8.

<sup>32</sup> *Children: the Magazine for Parents*, Chicago, 2 (April 1927): 18.

<sup>33</sup> *The New York Times*, 2 Oct. 1927, sec. 4 ("Magazine"), p. 9.

<sup>34</sup> *Daily Sketch*, London, 18 March 1931; reprinted in Moorehead, between pp. 374-5.

<sup>35</sup> *New York American*, 30 Dec. 1934, "American Weekly", p. 3.

<sup>36</sup> *New York American*, loc. cit. Reprinted in Clark, *Russell and His World*, p. 77.

*Eight children and Bertrand running together. Four of them on his right, including John; four of them on his left, including Kate. Bertrand looks down on Kate. The children are dressed casually, but Bertrand is in dark suit, shirt, tie, vest, and watch chain.<sup>37</sup>*

#### AMERICAN LECTURE TOURS

In 1924, Russell ventured forth on a public lecture tour of the United States, the first of seven such tours. They often attracted large audiences, and reports of the lectures were often accompanied by portraits of Russell, either before or after the event.<sup>38</sup> Accompanying an interview of Russell in which he expressed his views on progress, nationalism, the white race, and other subjects was a drawing by Samuel Cahan.

*He is shown full face, wearing a high collar, with a somewhat quizzical expression.<sup>39</sup>*

Three years after his first lecture tour, Russell was back in America. His first speaking assignment, as far as I know, was in a debate with Will Durant on whether democracy is a failure. Russell denied it. The debate, which took place in Boston, 12 October, was summarized, with multiple quotations, in *The Boston Herald*, 13 Oct. 1927, p. 12. Presumably in anticipation of this debate, the same newspaper printed a photograph of Russell in the rotogravure section of its Sunday issue.

*Looks directly at photographer. Right ear just barely visible. Sober expression. Stiff, medium height collar.<sup>40</sup>*

*Looks down, in reflective mood. Drawing by K.S.W.<sup>41</sup>*

<sup>37</sup> *Life*, Chicago, 68, no. 5 (13 Feb. 1970): 32–3. Reprinted in *Smithsonian*, Washington, DC, 24, no. 2 (May 1993): 128–9.

<sup>38</sup> See Harry Ruja, "Russell's American Lecture Tours," *Russell*, no. 6 (summer 1972): 6–8, and no. 10 (summer 1973): 22–3.

<sup>39</sup> *The World*, New York, 13 April 1924, p. 1E.

<sup>40</sup> *The Boston Herald*, 2 Oct. 1927, Rotogravure Section, p. [3].

<sup>41</sup> *The New Student*, New York, 7, no. 4 (19 Oct. 1927): 1.

*Clip collar. Outdoors. Dark shadows under eyebrows. Full face, though left ear just barely visible.<sup>42</sup>*

*Stylized drawing of Russell at podium. No right ear, no right eye. Angular face.<sup>43</sup>*

*No left ear. Left eyebrow just barely visible. Medium height collar.<sup>44</sup>*

*Russell looks down at a pen which he holds in his right hand. No right eye, no right ear. Medium height collar. Not the same as the Cecil photo of 1916.<sup>45</sup>*

Almost exactly two years later, Russell was again in America, this time travelling to the West Coast (six cities in California) and to the South (five cities in Texas). In addition, he was also briefly in Canada (Toronto). At this time, Liveright published an advertisement for the just-published *Marriage and Morals*, including a photo of the author.

*No left ear visible. Right side of face and of forehead dark. Medium height collar. Slight smile.<sup>46</sup>*

In this same issue of the *Herald Tribune*, there is a review of *Marriage and Morals*. A portrait accompanies the review.

*Caricature. Collar extravagantly tall. Nose bulbous. Eyes jet black. Vanishing chin. A poor resemblance.<sup>47</sup>*

Other portraits which appeared, often in conjunction with reports of lectures the same year, are as follows:

*With John and Kate. All sit on steps outdoors looking at a book in Bertrand's lap. Bertrand embraces Kate, who is to his left. John, in bare feet, is to Bertrand's right. Bertrand wears white shoes.<sup>48</sup>*

<sup>42</sup> *The Ohio State Journal*, Columbus, 30 Oct. 1927, p. 3.

<sup>43</sup> *The Milwaukee Journal*, 5 Nov. 1927, p. 5.

<sup>44</sup> *The Detroit Jewish Chronicle*, 32, no. 24 (11 Nov. 1927): 1.

<sup>45</sup> *The New Leader*, London, 9 Dec. 1927, p. 8.

<sup>46</sup> *New York Herald Tribune*, 20 Oct. 1929, sec. XII ("Books"), p. 17; reprinted from *Vanity Fair*, New York, 28, no. 5 (July 1928): 40.

<sup>47</sup> *New York Herald Tribune*, 20 Oct. 1929, sec. XII ("Books"), p. 5.

<sup>48</sup> *The Birmingham (Ala.) News*, 20 Oct. 1929, p. 4; reprinted in *Auto*. 2: facing 160;

*Slight smile. No right eye or right ear visible. Stiff, medium height collar.<sup>49</sup>*

*Full face portrait, though right side of face is dark. Relaxed, pleasant. Body turned slightly to his left.<sup>50</sup>*

*Smiles. No left ear visible. Tie is light-coloured.<sup>51</sup>*

Again, two years later, Russell travelled to America. He found the tours remunerative, and since Beacon Hill School was a drain on his resources, he was happy to have this additional source of funds. The American edition of his *The Scientific Outlook* was published by Norton, 28 September 1931. By the time he disembarked in New York harbour, 23 October 1931, the book had been advertised in a number of places.

*One such advertisement appeared in New York American, 7 Oct. 1931, p. 7. A drawing came with it. No left ear. Eyes to his right. Somewhat stern appearance. Head turned somewhat to his left; body more so.<sup>52</sup>*

*Another portrait of Russell, but a photograph this time, appeared in New York Herald Tribune, 24 Oct. 1931, p. 11. Russell is shown outdoors, hatless, squinting a bit. He has on a choke collar and a patterned tie. His eyes, face, and body all face toward his right. His right ear is not visible.*

*In another drawing of Russell, he looks somewhat stern. His left ear is not visible. His collar is medium height and stiff.<sup>53</sup>*

*Russell is shown shaking hands with Sherwood Anderson, with whom he had debated "Shall the State rear our children?" Russell took the affirmative. Anderson is to Russell's left. Both wear tuxedos.<sup>54</sup>*

in Dora Russell, *The Tamarisk Tree* (London: Elek Pemberton; New York: Putnam, 1975).

<sup>49</sup> *San Diego Union and Daily Bee*, 26 Oct. 1929, sec. 1, p. 7.

<sup>50</sup> *The Topeka (Kan.) Daily Capital*, 8 Nov. 1929, p. 7.

<sup>51</sup> *The Philadelphia Record*, 5 Dec. 1929.

<sup>52</sup> The same advertisement and drawing of Russell appeared also in *The New York Times*, 18 Oct. 1931, sec. 4 ("Book Review"), p. 22.

<sup>53</sup> *Emanu-El*, San Francisco, 72, no. 28 (6 Nov. 1931): 3.

<sup>54</sup> *New York Herald Tribune*, 8 Nov. 1931, sec. 9 ("Rotogravure"), p. 4; reprinted in *BRA* 1: illus. no. 9.

*Russell sits with a University of Michigan co-ed. Both look at a notebook. The girl is at Bertrand's right. She points to something in the notebook and smiles.<sup>55</sup>*

*Outdoors, hatless, pleasant, relaxed smile. No right ear. Choke collar.<sup>56</sup>*

*Outdoors. Full face. Hatted. Stiff, low cut collar. Alert expression.<sup>57</sup>*

In late 1950, he travelled again to the United States for a series of lectures in various colleges. He was frequently photographed.

*Russell looks directly at the camera. He smiles. There is a shadow behind him to his right.<sup>58</sup>*

*Pipe in mouth. Right hand on pipe. No right ear. His spectacles are in his left hand at his lap.<sup>59</sup>*

*With six Princeton University students, who look at Russell and smile. They stand. Russell sits at a table, his curved pipe in his mouth. His left hand is on the pipe, his right on a pen.<sup>60</sup>*

*His hair extends in both directions.<sup>61</sup>*

*Curved pipe in his mouth. Right hand on his pipe.<sup>62</sup>*

*Looks toward his upper left. Smiles. Prominent tendon in his neck just above the tie. Holds pipe in his right hand. Right cheek dark.<sup>63</sup>*

*With Manhattan telephone directory. He points with his pipe held in his right hand at the directory held in his left hand and is quoted as having said that there is more*

<sup>55</sup> *The Detroit Free Press*, 4 Dec. 1931, p. 12.

<sup>56</sup> *The Evening Telegram*, Toronto, 12 Dec. 1931, p. 23.

<sup>57</sup> *The Toronto Daily Star*, 12 Dec. 1931, p. 1.

<sup>58</sup> *New York Herald Tribune*, 11 Nov. 1950, p. 5.

<sup>59</sup> *Indiana Daily Student*, Bloomington, Ind., 11 Nov. 1950, p. 6.

<sup>60</sup> *The New York Times*, 19 Nov. 1950, sec. 6, p. 66. Reprinted in *BRA* 2: 297.

<sup>61</sup> *Newsweek*, 20 Nov. 1950, p. 64.

<sup>62</sup> *Princeton Alumni Weekly*, 51, no. 9 (24 Nov. 1950): 5.

<sup>63</sup> *New York Post*, 26 Nov. 1950, p. 2M.

truth in the directory than in "all the books written on philosophy".<sup>64</sup>

In October 1951, Russell was once again in the United States for a series of lectures and interviews. Among photographs which were published during this period were the following:

*Distinguished looking. Wears wing collar, smiles, head turned slightly toward his right.*<sup>65</sup>

*Eyes to his right. Looks haggard.*<sup>66</sup>

*Head rests on right hand.*<sup>67</sup>

#### AUSTRALIAN LECTURE TOUR

In 1949, a wealthy Australian and leading member of the Australian Institute of International Affairs started a process which culminated in arranging for Russell to deliver a series of lectures in Australia over a two-month period (22 June–23 August).<sup>68</sup> Before departure, however he was interviewed twice by Australian journalists in his Richmond home. Both of the published interviews displayed portraits of him as follows:

*Black eyebrows, right shoulder and background out of focus. Tweed suit. Full face though eyes are turned slightly to his left. Body is turned to his right.*<sup>69</sup>

*The second interview was published in The ABC Weekly, 24 June 1959, p. 4. Russell is shown wearing horn-rimmed glasses and looking somewhat quizzical. On*

<sup>64</sup> *New York Herald Tribune*, 27 Nov. 1950, p. 23.

<sup>65</sup> *New York Herald Tribune*, 28 Oct. 1951, sec. 9, p. 16; reprinted in *idem*, 3 May 1964, sec. 1, p. 43.

<sup>66</sup> *Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch*, 30 Oct. 1951, p. 4.

<sup>67</sup> *Oberlin (Ohio) Review*, 2 Nov. 1951, p. 1. Also in *The Carolinian*, Greensboro N.C., 2 Nov. 1951, p. 1; *The Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette*, 4 Nov. 1951, p. 12. Reprinted in *London Calling*, no. 661 (22 May 1952): 13; *Los Angeles Times*, 21 Nov. 1954, Part 4, p. 7; *Chicago Sun-Times*, 21 Feb. 1958, p. 27.

<sup>68</sup> See Nicholas Griffin, "Russell in Australia", *Russell*, no. 16 (winter 1974): 3–12.

<sup>69</sup> *Sydney Morning Herald*, 2 June 1950, p. 2; reprinted from A. G. Stock and R. Reynolds, eds., *Prison Anthology* (London: Jarrolds, 1938), p. 37.

*this latter date* The Sydney Morning Herald printed four photos showing Russell at successive stages of a developing smile. The caption reads "Distinguished Philosopher Thinks Up an Answer" and explains that when he was told of the plight of a surplus of unmarried young women in Australia at the time, he pondered a solution and then joined in the laughter when he suggested "mass emigration" (p. 1).

Other illustrations of Russell during his Australian tour are as follows:

*Wearing hat and coat, carrying books and a suitcase in his left hand.*<sup>70</sup>

*A drawing by Rory appears in The Sun, Sydney, 30 June 1950, p. 15. It has a rather angular quality. Wrinkles are pronounced. His eyes are wide open and intense. His right ear is not visible. In an article entitled "Bertrand Russell Talks on Women", Russell is portrayed smiling broadly. It includes also a drawing showing him examining a woman with a magnifying glass, and another showing him placing a crown on a woman's head.*<sup>71</sup>

*Russell is shown reading a book entitled A Battle of Nerves at the Gai Moulin, probably a mystery novel. He has a pipe in his mouth and holds it with his right hand, the book being in his left hand.*<sup>72</sup>

*Hatted. Looks directly and soberly at photographer.*<sup>73</sup>

While he was in Australia, a journalist wrote that Russell looked like "a sophisticated koala bear who has just thought of a funny story" (Wood, p. 212). Russell took the opportunity to observe a koala.

*There is a photo of him with one in Wood, facing p. 224. The animal is in a tree, resting among leaves. Russell offers it a twig. Only the right side of Russell's face and body is shown.*<sup>74</sup>

On his way back to England, he made a brief stopover in Singapore where he held a press conference at which he expressed his conviction

<sup>70</sup> *The Herald*, Melbourne, 30 June 1950, p. 4.

<sup>71</sup> *The Daily Telegraph*, Sydney, 8 July 1950, "Magazine Section", p. 15.

<sup>72</sup> *The Herald*, Melbourne, 21 July 1950, p. 3.

<sup>73</sup> *The Argus*, Melbourne, 31 July 1950, p. 2.

<sup>74</sup> Another pose of the two is in *Into the Tenth Decade* (London: n.p., 1962), p. [28], and is reprinted in *Auto*, 3: illus. no. 1.



that Great Britain should withdraw from Asia.

*A local newspaper published a photo of him in hat and overcoat, his pipe in his mouth.<sup>75</sup>*

#### THE VISITING PROFESSOR

In 1935, Bertrand and Dora were divorced. The following year, he married Patricia ("Peter") Spence, and a year later, she gave birth to his third child and second son, Conrad. The year 1935 also marks a convenient date for Russell's return to philosophy. On 28 November 1935, he read a paper entitled "The Limits of Empiricism" to the Cambridge Moral Sciences Club and on 6 April 1936 repeated it to the Aristotelian Society.<sup>76</sup> With the help of his American publisher, Warder Norton, he sought a faculty position at Princeton, Columbia, and Harvard Universities, but none of these possibilities materialized. However, in January 1938, he received an offer from the University of Chicago to teach there. He promptly accepted, and in mid-September, with his new wife and their infant son, he set off for America, arriving in New York on 23 September. A reporter from *The New York Times* interviewed him on his arrival and reported the results in an article titled "Bertrand Russell Here; Says the World Will be 'Mad' after the Next Great War".<sup>77</sup>

His appointment was for the fall and winter quarters of 1938–39.<sup>78</sup> The following portraits of Russell appeared during this period in his life.

*Accompanying the article cited in footnote 78 is a photo (p. 4) of Russell sitting on a desk in his office (?). His legs are crossed; he leans on the desk with his left hand, his right hand holds a pipe in his mouth, he is fully dressed with a vest, and his watch chain is visible. His eyes are directed toward his left.*

*With Peter and Conrad. The parents sit on a lawn. Peter holds the baby in her lap, looks down on him. Bertrand, pipe in right hand, looks at child. No left ear.<sup>79</sup>*

<sup>75</sup> *Malaya Tribune*, 25 Aug. 1950, p. 2.

<sup>76</sup> *Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society*, 36 (1935–36): 131–50; in *Papers* 10.

<sup>77</sup> *The New York Times*, 26 Sept. 1938, p. 7; reprinted in *Russell*, no. 10 (summer 1973): 6; and in *BRA* I, Chap. 10.

<sup>78</sup> See Gary Slezak and D. W. Jackanicz, "The Town Is Beastly and the Weather Was Vile: Bertrand Russell in Chicago, 1938–39", *Russell*, nos. 25–8 (1977): 5–12.

<sup>79</sup> *The Sunday Express*, London, 30 May 1937, p. 11; reprinted in *Smithsonian*, 24, no.

*Full face, looks directly at photographer. Clip-on collar, black tie, pleasant, slight smile.<sup>80</sup>*

*Hatted. Shown with trunk on arrival in New York, 23 September 1938.<sup>81</sup>*

*No left ear, very little left eye. Holds pipe in right hand, big grin. Shot from below.<sup>82</sup>*

*Pipe in mouth. Holds pipe in left hand, lights it with right hand.<sup>83</sup>*

*Four portraits, all taken at about the same time. Pipe in mouth, or in hand, in three of the poses. Smiles in all.<sup>84</sup>*

*With DeWitt Parker, Professor of Philosophy, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Wears hat and coat. Emerging from campus building where he had spoken on the concept of space in modern philosophy and physics.<sup>85</sup>*

*Russell sits at banquet table, Cleveland, Ohio, 25 February 1939, before his address that evening to a branch of the National Education Association. With a somewhat pixieish expression, he is conversing with the person at his right. Both wear tuxedos.<sup>86</sup>*

*Stands at lectern during debate on "Can Democracy Be Defended?" Russell took the affirmative against C. R. L. James, member of the Fourth International, shown sitting behind Russell. The chairman of the event sponsored by the Socialist Club, Professor A. E. Haydon, is also shown.<sup>87</sup>*

Between March 1939, when his duties at the University of Chicago ceased, and September 1939, when they began at UCLA, he travelled to various places, often delivering lectures. On one such occasion, he was photographed in Philadelphia, where he was to urge the United States to remain neutral in any war which might break out in Europe.

2 (May 1993): 132.

<sup>80</sup> *The New York Times*, 18 Sept. 1938, sec. 6 ("Book Review"), p. 17.

<sup>81</sup> In *BRA* 1: illus. no. 15; also *BRA* 2: front cover.

<sup>82</sup> *Chicago Herald Examiner*, 30 Sept. 1938, p. 4.

<sup>83</sup> *Chicago Daily Tribune*, 30 Sept. 1938, p. 7.

<sup>84</sup> *Saturday Review of Literature*, 18, no. 25 (Oct. 1938): 10.

<sup>85</sup> *The Michigan Daily*, Ann Arbor, 19 Feb. 1939, p. 1.

<sup>86</sup> *The Plain Dealer*, Cleveland, 26 Feb. 1939, p. 5-A.

<sup>87</sup> *Pulse*, Chicago, 2, no. 7 (March 1939): 13.

He is shown with the president of the Contemporary Club before the lecture. They are both in tuxedos. Russell's right ear does not show.<sup>88</sup>

Having invited his two elder children to join him in California for the summer, he is shown with them and with Peter in Yosemite National Park. All four are in summery clothes standing alongside a car which they may have just driven through an opening in a huge tree behind them. A sign at their right reads "Wawona".<sup>89</sup>

No right ear. Eyes to his left. Grey hair.<sup>90</sup>

Conrad sits in front of a model train set. Bertrand, with pipe in his left hand, crouches on the floor adjacent to Conrad and the trains, looking down at the child. Peter sits on the floor, also looking at Conrad. Her right hand is on the controls.<sup>91</sup>

Another photo of Conrad with his train set appears in *Life*, 1 April 1940. Bertrand and Peter are shown with him again, but in addition, John and Kate are present. Bertrand's right hand is on the controls, his left hand touches one of the cars; Conrad touches a miniature station. Peter has her knitting in her hands; Kate carries her cat. John stands in the background, looking on.<sup>92</sup>

A commercial greeting cards company, Recycled Paper Products, Inc., of Chicago, marked up this photo, representing Bertrand as saying, "No, you had your turn; this is my train set." The card's message reads, "Happy Birthday to Someone Who Refuses to Grow Old!" Bertrand is shown in another pose with Conrad in the same issue of the magazine. Conrad sits in Bertrand's lap and taps him gently on the chin.

In another photo, Conrad is shown turning the pages of a book which Bertrand holds, while Peter looks on. Bertrand has a pipe in his mouth.<sup>93</sup>

In September 1939, he was interviewed by a UCLA student, and a portrait accompanies the published interview.

He wears a striped suit and a vest. Sits in an armchair. His right ear does not show.

<sup>88</sup> *The Philadelphia Record*, 18 April 1939, p. 3.

<sup>89</sup> Clark, *Russell and His World*, p. 84.

<sup>90</sup> *Los Angeles Evening Herald and Express*, 1 March 1940, p. A-2.

<sup>91</sup> *New York Post*, 30 March 1940, p. 3; reprinted in Clark, *illus. no. 42*.

<sup>92</sup> *Life*, 8, no. 14 (1 April 1940): 25.

<sup>93</sup> *Los Angeles Times*, 29 March 1940, Part 2, p. 1.

Looks straight ahead with a calm expression. An open book rests on his left hand which rests on his knee.<sup>94</sup>

Another photo shows him seated, looking down at a chess set. His opponent (probably John) is not visible. He has a pipe in his mouth. His right hand is on the pipe. His right ear does not show. His left hand rests on his thigh. The set is non-standard. He sits on a sofa.<sup>95</sup>

A group of students, all smiling, are shown in Russell's office at UCLA. He has a broad smile on his face and sits at his desk, looking to his left at a girl student seated next to him at his left. Russell holds a pipe in his right hand.<sup>96</sup>

In addition to the photos in *Life* for 1 April already cited, other photos in this issue appear as follows:

Page 23. Russell walks up steps outdoors on his way, perhaps, to class. One of the major buildings on the campus, Royce Hall, is seen back of him. He holds his pipe in his right hand, books and papers in his left.

Page 24. Russell in his classroom lecturing and responding to questions from his students, and in his office counselling a student.<sup>97</sup>

Page 25. Bertrand is playing chess with John. With his left hand, he is picking up a piece preparing to move it. His pipe, which he holds in his right hand, is in his mouth.

In February 1940, Russell received an offer to serve as professor of philosophy at the City College of New York. He promptly accepted, but, although the Board of Higher Education, which had control over such matters, had unanimously approved the appointment, fierce oppo-

<sup>94</sup> *California Daily Bruin*, Los Angeles, [15 Sept.] 1939, p. 1.

<sup>95</sup> *Los Angeles Examiner*, 14 Dec. 1939, sec. 1, p. 5. Reprinted in Christopher Farley and David Hodgson, *The Life of Bertrand Russell in Pictures and in His Own Words* (Nottingham: Spokesman Books, 1972), p. 61. *Life*, 1 April 1940, p. 25, prints another photo of him at a chess set.

<sup>96</sup> *New York Post*, 15 March 1940, p. 3. Reprinted in *Wisdom*, Feb. 1957, p. 28.

<sup>97</sup> Five other photos of him lecturing to his class at UCLA, May 1940, are in *San José Studies*, San José, Calif., 18, no. 3 (fall 1992): 30-1.

sition developed among various religious groups, culminating in judicial action voiding the appointment.<sup>98</sup>

*Bertrand and Peter are shown ruefully reading the adverse news. Bertrand holds a sheet of paper in both hands, wears glasses as he reads it, a pipe in his mouth. Pete stands at his left looking on, and holds a cigarette in her right hand.*<sup>99</sup>

The judge in the case accused the Board of Higher Education of seeking to establish a "chair of indecency".

*Rollin Kirby, a political cartoonist for the New York Post, used that phrase as his theme for an ironic cartoon on the decision. It shows the judge in his official robes pointing to Russell who is shown sitting on a chair on top of a column of his publications. Shown are nine of his more scholarly and technical books: An Essay on the Foundations of Geometry, The Principles of Mathematics, The Analysis of Mind, and the like.*<sup>100</sup>

After the appointment was voided, efforts to reinstate it failed. With the UCLA appointment terminated, Russell was left without long-term gainful employment. However, Harvard had invited him in January to deliver the William James Lectures, and in the fall of 1940, Russell travelled to Cambridge to take up his duties there.

*He appears in a photo with a Harvard professor, Raphael Demos, who had been his pupil when Bertrand lectured at Harvard in 1914. The two are shown walking alongside each other. Russell strides energetically along, his hands back of him, smiling broadly.*<sup>101</sup>

The Harvard appointment was temporary and limited. A more permanent arrangement was provided by Dr. Albert C. Barnes, a rich art collector. In the summer of 1940, Barnes had invited Russell to lecture on philosophy at his art school. Russell responded affirmatively, and eventually a five-year contract was drawn up satisfactory to both.

<sup>98</sup> For a full account of the aborted CCNY appointment, see *BRA* I, Chaps. 11–12.

<sup>99</sup> *Daily News*, L.A., 29 March 1940, p. 3. Repr. cropped in Clark, illus. no. 44.

<sup>100</sup> *New York Post*, 2 April 1940, p. 10. Reprinted in *BRA* I, illus. no. 21; Clark, *Russell and His World*, p. 87.

<sup>101</sup> *The Boston Daily Globe*, 2 Oct. 1940, p. 4. Reprinted showing only Russell, in Clark, illus. no. 39.

*A photo of the two of them standing in front of one of the French masterpieces ("The Card Players" by Cezanne) in Barnes' gallery was taken at Merion, Pa., 2 January 1941.*<sup>102</sup>

*Accompanying a published report by Carl McCardle of Russell's first lecture at the Barnes Foundation is a photo of Russell sitting in a chair, his pipe in his mouth, his right hand on his pipe.*<sup>103</sup>

Russell continued to receive independent publicity as an author and a lecturer.

*Russell's hair is neatly combed, he wears a stiff collar of medium height and looks downward.*<sup>104</sup>

*In a caricature by Salvatore Baguez, Russell is shown with a somewhat smug smile. His right ear does not show.*<sup>105</sup>

*In connection with a lecture Russell delivered in a synagogue entitled "Why I Cannot Be a Pacifist in the Present World Crisis", he was photographed with Rabbi Max Klein, both men smiling broadly at each other.*<sup>106</sup>

A portrait of two glum persons tells a story of another rejection. On 28 December 1942, suddenly, with no advance warning, Russell received a letter from Dr. Barnes informing him that in three days his appointment at the Barnes Foundation would be cancelled.

*Bertrand sits on a sofa, pipe in mouth, left hand on pipe. Peter stands behind him.*<sup>107</sup>

*One photo of him with Peter and three photos of him alone are displayed in the*

<sup>102</sup> Howard Greenfeld, *The Devil and Dr. Barnes: a Portrait of the American Art Collector* (New York: Viking Penguin, 1987), pp. 116–17. Repr. in *Paris Match*, no. 2,312 (16 Sept. 1993): 75.

<sup>103</sup> *The Evening Bulletin*, Philadelphia, 3 Jan. 1941, p. 3.

<sup>104</sup> *World Review*, London, Aug. 1941, p. 42. The portrait is reprinted from Clifton Fadiman, ed., *I Believe* (London: Allen and Unwin, 1940), facing p. 272. Reprinted in *Auto*, 2: frontispiece.

<sup>105</sup> *Los Angeles Times*, 5 Jan. 1941, Part III, p. 7.

<sup>106</sup> *Philadelphia Public Record*, 5 Jan. 1942, p. 3.

<sup>107</sup> *Philadelphia Record*, 18 Jan. 1943.

New York Post, 10 March 1943, "Daily Magazine Section", accompanying an interview characterizing him as "broke and bland".

The letter gave no explanation for this drastic action, though Russell thought it was because Barnes was annoyed with Peter who used to sit in on Bertrand's lectures knitting. In addition, Barnes did not understand that Bertrand felt himself free to deliver lectures outside the Foundation. Russell sued for the salary due him for the remaining years of the contract, and won. Now he was free to return to England as soon as the British Embassy would authorize the trip. Before leaving the United States, however, he had the satisfaction of knowing that P. A. Schilpp had chosen his philosophy as the subject-matter for a collection of critical essays in Schilpp's series entitled *The Library of Living Philosophers*. His autobiographical essay entitled "My Mental Development" is included in the volume, *The Philosophy of Bertrand Russell*, and dated Bryn Mawr, July 1943.

*The frontispiece shows him seated at a table, his hands clasped, abnormally large because of foreshortening, his face slightly turned to his right, his eyes also to his right, smiling pleasantly.*

Another noteworthy portrait accompanies his article, "Citizenship in a Great State".

*He sits relaxed in an easy chair. No right ear. Holds a pipe in his right hand. Wears slippers. A table carrying a tea set is at his left. The caption reports that the portrait was taken in California in 1940.*<sup>108</sup>

#### BACK IN ENGLAND

The Barnes case settled, it was time for Russell to concentrate on getting back to England. He succeeded in persuading the British Embassy to authorize his departure and that of Peter and Conrad. They sailed in May 1944, Bertrand in a Liberty ship in a slow convoy, Peter and Conrad on the *Queen Mary*. Bertrand was pleased to be back in England

<sup>108</sup> *Fortune*, Chicago, 28, no. 6 (Dec. 1943): 166. Reprinted in Dilip K. Roy, *Among the Great* (Bombay: Tripathi, 1945), facing p. 107.

especially since Trinity College had given him a five-year lectureship and granted him a fellowship. Photographs of the Russells at Cambridge, where Peter and Conrad were living, and at Trinity, where Bertrand had lodgings, appeared in *Picture Post*, London, 21 April 1945.

*Page 16. Wearing slippers, Bertrand stands adjacent to a fireplace reading poetry to Peter, who sits on a sofa.*

*Page 16. Outdoors, Peter's right hand is on Bertrand's chest as if preparing to adjust his tie; he has a pipe in his right hand. Both smile at one another.*

*Page 16. Bertrand, Peter, and an unidentified man with a pitchfork, perhaps the gardener. Bertrand and Peter stand alongside a wheelbarrow; the gardener stands behind it.*<sup>109</sup>

*Page 17. Bertrand alone. Pipe in right hand, as if he had just taken it from his mouth. Mouth open. No right ear. Brick building in background.*

*Page 18. Leans on wall, hands clasped. No right eye. College (Trinity?) building in back.*<sup>110</sup>

*Page 18. With Peter and Conrad, all three holding hands, viewed from the back as they walk toward the college.*<sup>111</sup>

#### FOURTH MARRIAGE

In June 1952, Peter divorced Bertrand for desertion. He then asked Edith Finch, a former English professor at Bryn Mawr College whom he had met during his American visits, to marry him. Their engagement was announced on 19 November 1952, and they were married 15 December in a civil ceremony. Photos of the two appeared in various places.<sup>112</sup> A more formal portrait of the couple is by Lotte Meitner-Graf:

<sup>109</sup> Reprinted in *Wisdom*, Beverly Hills, CA, 2, no. 2 (Feb. 1957): 26; cropped, showing only Bertrand, in Farley and Hodgson, *The Life of Bertrand Russell*, p. 57.

<sup>110</sup> Reprinted in *Wisdom*, Feb. 1957, p. 29.

<sup>111</sup> Reprinted in *Wisdom*, Feb. 1957, p. 26; Moorehead, between pp. 374 and 375.

<sup>112</sup> *Evening Standard*, London, 19 Nov. 1952. *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post*, London, 22 Nov. 1952. *Evening News*, London, 15 Dec. 1952. *Evening Standard*, 15 Dec. 1952. *Daily Mail*, 16 Dec. 1952, p. 1. *Frankfurter Illustrierte*, 4 April 1953, p. 2. *Wisdom*, Feb. 1957, p. 27. Clark, *Russell and His World*, p. 103; *BRA* 2: illus. no. 5.

*Bertrand sits looking at Edith, his hands on his lap. She looks at him, her hand on his left arm. She is to his left; her left eye and left ear are not visible. His left ear is not visible.*<sup>113</sup>

#### HONOURS

“By the early part of 1950”, Russell wrote, “I had become so respectable in the eyes of the Establishment that it was felt that I ... should be given the O.M. [Order of Merit].”<sup>114</sup> After the award was made, a number of publications added the “O.M.” designation. Thus, H. W. Leggett’s study of Russell’s life in photographs was titled *Bertrand Russell, O.M.* Similarly, a London newspaper included a portrait of Russell in its series entitled “Portrait Gallery” and captioned it “Bertrand Russell, O.M.”

*It portrays him with a broad smile, no left ear, a pipe in his left hand.*<sup>115</sup>

In November 1950, he was notified that he had been chosen to receive the Nobel Prize in Literature for 1950. This produced a flurry of photographs, both in the United States where he received the news, and elsewhere. In December he travelled to Stockholm where he was photographed a number of times. Among the photos are some showing King Gustav VI Adolf giving Russell the prize.

*The King wears glasses. Russell wears the medal given to him when he received the Order of Merit.*<sup>116</sup>

Other photos taken in Stockholm at the time are as follows:

*With the wife of one of the Nobelists. She and Russell are at a banquet table, both with hearty smiles.*<sup>117</sup>

<sup>113</sup> Farley and Hodgson, *The Life of Bertrand Russell*, p. 85.

<sup>114</sup> *Auto*, 3: 26. The award certificate is dated 9 June 1949. See *Bertrand Russell Centenary Celebrations: Catalogue of the Exhibition* (Hamilton, Ont.: McMaster U. Library P., 1972), p. [33].

<sup>115</sup> *The Sunday Times*, London, 9 Oct. 1949.

<sup>116</sup> *Dagens Nyheter*, Stockholm, 12 Dec. 1950, p. 7. *The Sphere*, London, 23 Dec. 1950, p. 452. *The Observer*, London, 12 March 1967, p. 16. Farley and Hodgson, *The Life of Bertrand Russell*, p. 62. Clark, *Russell and His World*, p. 97.

<sup>117</sup> *The Sphere*, 23 Dec. 1950, p. 453. The woman is the wife of Philip Hench, prize-

*With seven other Nobelists. He is one of four standing behind a row of four seated.*<sup>118</sup>

*Stands at lectern. No left ear. Mouth open.*<sup>119</sup>

Jacob Epstein, a distinguished British artist, sculpted a bust of Russell in 1953. A photograph of the two of them during a sitting, taken by Ida Karr, shows Epstein at work. Russell sits back in his chair, smiling, his pipe in his right hand.<sup>120</sup> One copy of the bust is now in the possession of the McMaster Museum of Art and is on permanent display in the Bertrand Russell Archives. Some 27 years later, funds were raised for another bust of Russell. The new bust represented him, according to the sculptor, Marcelle Quinton, as at an “idealized 60 years of age”.

*The bronze bust was unveiled on 23 October 1980 in Red Lion Square, London. A photo of the bust appears in The Times, 24 Oct. 1980, p. 2, as photographed by Jonathan Player. Dora Russell stands at its side.*<sup>121</sup>

In 1955, Russell was awarded the Silver Pears Trophy in honour of his work on behalf of peace. He is shown with the trophy in three different, though similar, poses.<sup>122</sup> For his contributions to the popularization of science, UNESCO awarded him its Kalinga Prize in 1958.

*A photo of him accompanying the text of the lecture he delivered in Paris on receiving the prize is published in The UNESCO Courier, II, no. 2 (Feb. 1958): 4.*

In the spring of 1960, Russell travelled to Copenhagen to receive a prize for his contributions to European culture. He is shown receiving

winner for medicine and physiology.

<sup>118</sup> *Illustrated London News*, no. 217 (23 Dec. 1950): 1,028.

<sup>119</sup> *Picture Post*, 13 Jan. 1951, p. 31. With Irène Joliot-Curie, in *Auto*, 3: illus. no. 2.

<sup>120</sup> *Daily Mail*, 9 Jan. 1953, p. 1. Reprinted in *Auto*, 3: illus. no. 5. Reprinted, reversed, in *The Times*, London, 24 March 1960, p. 16. A silhouette of the bust is on the front boards of the volumes of *The Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell*.

<sup>121</sup> Reprinted in *Russell Society News*, no. 28 (Nov. 1980): 20, and again in no. 30 (May 1981): 7.

<sup>122</sup> *The New York Times*, 23 Oct. 1955, sec. 6 (“Magazine”), p. 76. *The Globe and Mail*, Toronto, 3 April 1958, p. 7. Clark, *Russell and His World*, p. [112]. The portrait in *The New York Times* is reprinted in Langhammer, *Bertrand Russell*, p. [6].

the prize from the Rector of the University of Copenhagen, sponsors of the award.<sup>123</sup> Later the same year, on the occasion of the tercentenary of the Royal Society, he was honoured, along with other Fellows of the Society who were also members of the Order of Merit.<sup>124</sup> In November 1961, Foyle's sponsored a luncheon to mark the publication of Russell's *Has Man a Future?*

*A photo taken of the event shows Russell seated at a table. He seems to be speaking. At his right is Vanessa Redgrave looking at him, and at his left, also looking at him is Dr. Mervyn Stockwood, Bishop of Southwark.*<sup>125</sup>

In 1962, a series of celebrations marked Russell's 90th birthday.

*In honour of the occasion, Christopher Ironside struck a medal showing Russell in bas relief on one side and a sit-down at Trafalgar Square on the other.*<sup>126</sup>

*On 19 May, a portrait was published showing him sitting in an easy chair in his home in Chelsea, an open book on his lap.*<sup>127</sup>

The major event commemorating the birthday was a benefit concert by the London Symphony Orchestra, the proceeds going to him. A 32-page pamphlet commemorating the event was published by the Malvern Press of London containing the programme of the concert and many illustrations from various periods of his life.

*On the front cover of the pamphlet is a distinguished looking portrait of Russell. He smiles. His left ear does not show. His hair is quite long. There is a wren in the corner of his left eye. Another version of the photo, in which detail was removed to enhance the black and white contrast, was incorporated in an advertisement for Auto. 1 in The Times, London, 23 March 1967, p. 7, and elsewhere.*<sup>128</sup>

<sup>123</sup> *Aktuelt*, Copenhagen, 20 April 1960, p. 9. *The Times*, 21 April 1960, p. 10.

<sup>124</sup> A photograph of the group appears in *The Times*, 19 July 1960, "Special Addendum", p. xviii.

<sup>125</sup> *The Guardian*, Manchester, 24 Nov. 1961, p. 26. Reprinted in *The Manchester Guardian Weekly*, 85, no. 22 (30 Nov. 1961): 6.

<sup>126</sup> *Auto. 1*, illus. no. 8, bottom.

<sup>127</sup> *The New York Times*, 19 May 1962, p. 1. *New York Herald Tribune*, 19 May 1962, p. 2.

<sup>128</sup> *Into the 10th Decade* (1962), front cover. Reprinted in Herbert Gottschalk, *Bertrand Russell: a Life* (London: John Baker, 1965), frontispiece, and elsewhere.

*The following day a photo was published showing the honoree standing at a lectern delivering his thanks to the musicians, those who arranged the gala event, and the audience. His right hand is on the lectern; his left ear does not show. Sitting behind him and slightly to his right is Vanessa Redgrave smiling.*<sup>129</sup>

Among gifts he received was a statuette of Socrates.

*He is shown with it in his right hand, admiring it.*<sup>130</sup>

In November 1962, Russell learned that at the annual meeting in New York of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee he would be given its Tom Paine Award in recognition of his efforts to promote individual freedom throughout the world.

*In advance of the award, the Committee printed a woodcut of Russell in its publication, Rights, New York, 9, no. 4 (Nov.-Dec. 1962): 1.*

In May 1963, Russell received an award from the government of East Germany for his efforts toward reconciling East and West.

*He is shown receiving the award at the hands of Mrs. Johannes Nexø.*<sup>131</sup>

#### THE LAST CAMPAIGN

At this stage of Russell's life, his alarm at the possibility of a generalized nuclear war intensified. He felt a moral compulsion to alert the general public to the potential disaster awaiting mankind. The personal loss he would feel in the event of such an eventuality he expressed thus: "As I go about the streets [of London] and see St. Paul's, the British Museum, the Houses of Parliament and the other monuments of our civilization, in my mind's eye I see a nightmare vision of those buildings as heaps of rubble with corpses all round them."<sup>132</sup>

On 23 December 1954 Russell broadcast an impassioned speech over

<sup>129</sup> *The Sunday Times*, 20 May 1962, p. 1.

<sup>130</sup> *The Observer*, 20 May 1962, p. 3.

<sup>131</sup> *Daily Worker*, London, 17 May 1963, p. 1.

<sup>132</sup> *The Parliamentary Debates*, House of Lords, 28 Nov. 1945, as quoted in *HMF*, Chap. 11.

radio entitled "Man's Peril from the Hydrogen Bomb".<sup>133</sup> In it he warned that a generalized war with hydrogen bombs might very well put an end to the human race, and a war with many such bombs might terminate all forms of life on earth.

It occurred to Russell that a statement warning men of the danger of nuclear war would carry more weight if it bore the signatures of a number of distinguished scientists. He recast the speech somewhat to make a statement which would be generally acceptable to the scientists he wanted to approach. He submitted it first to Albert Einstein, whom he had known for years and who agreed enthusiastically to add his name to it. Subsequently several others endorsed it, six of whom were Nobel Prize recipients in science. Russell then called a press conference for 9 July 1955.<sup>134</sup>

*A photo of the conference shows Russell standing before those assembled. His mouth is open, as if speaking. He wears glasses. He holds papers in his hands and is apparently reading from the papers.*<sup>135</sup>

Among those upon whom the Russell–Einstein manifesto made a deep impression was Cyrus Eaton, a wealthy industrialist and long-time admirer of Russell. It occurred to him that the scientists who signed the manifesto might wish to meet, joining with other scientists, to explore strategies for reducing the risk of an outbreak of atomic war. Russell was, of course, in sympathy with that goal. When Eaton offered his summer home in Pugwash, Nova Scotia, for such a conference, Russell promptly accepted. He asked future Nobel Peace Prizewinner Joseph Rotblat, one of the signatories of the manifesto and a professor of physics at the University of London, to handle the details of setting up the conference and inviting participants.

*Russell and Eaton appear together with Mrs. Eaton in a photo taken at Vienna at the time of the third Pugwash conference, 20 September 1958.*<sup>136</sup>

<sup>133</sup> *The Listener*, 52 (30 Dec. 1954): 1,135–6. Reprinted in *PFM*.

<sup>134</sup> See *The New York Times*, 10 July 1955, p. 25; *HMF*, Chap. v.

<sup>135</sup> Farley and Hodgson, *The Life of Bertrand Russell*, p. 73; Ken Coates, *The Most Dangerous Decade* (Nottingham: Spokesman, 1984), p. 10; *The Sphere*, 10 July 1955, p. 78. See also William Cahn, *Einstein: a Pictorial Biography* (New York: Citadel, 1955).

<sup>136</sup> Clark, illus. no. 50.

Russell attended the tenth Pugwash conference in London, 3 September 1962.

*He is shown with Rotblat, both men smiling.*<sup>137</sup>

*In another photo, he is shown greeting Linus Pauling, an American chemist, and A. N. Tupolev, a Russian airplane designer.*<sup>138</sup>

The conferences were a source of some modest satisfaction, but Russell still felt uneasy in the light of the serious urgency of the problem. He felt the need for more vigorous action against the possibility of nuclear war. He sought to satisfy that need by helping to form the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) which aimed at recruiting masses of citizens to protest government actions leading to the buildup of atomic weapons. CND had been started in January 1958 with L. John Collins as chairman and Russell as president.

One of the first mass rallies sponsored by it attracted 5,000 participants. Russell addressed the gathering which took place in London, 17 February 1958.

*Russell is shown in a photo taken the day of the rally conversing with two members of the organization, Jacquetta Hawkes and Sir Stephen King-Hall.*<sup>139</sup>

On 13 February 1960, Russell and Collins went together to the French Embassy to protest a nuclear explosion in the Sahara sponsored by the French government.

*A photo shows them at the Embassy. Collins is behind Russell. Their left eyes do not show.*<sup>140</sup>

On 24 September 1960, a group of anti-bomb activists from Edinburgh and elsewhere arrived in London and were greeted by Russell and other CND members.

<sup>137</sup> *Auto*, 3: illus. no. 8.

<sup>138</sup> *Tribune*, London, 26, no. 37 (14 Sept. 1962): 7. See also *Daily Worker*, 4 Sept. 1962, p. 3.

<sup>139</sup> *Daily Worker*, 18 Feb. 1958, p. 1.

<sup>140</sup> *Peace News*, no. 1,234 (19 Feb. 1960): 1.

Russell is shown addressing a large group in Trafalgar Square. He stands erect before microphones, a paper in his left hand. The audience consists mostly of young people, some of them smiling.<sup>141</sup>

An event which attracted much attention and was widely publicized was a sit-down demonstration in front of the Ministry of Defence, 18 February 1961.

Russell sits on the pavement with many others in front of a large sign reading "Committee of 100 Action for Life". Some police officers stand close by, watching the demonstrators.<sup>142</sup>

There is a closeup of the scene, cropping out all of the crowd except those closest to Russell in *The People*, 19 Feb. 1961, p. 1.

In August 1961, the Russells led a demonstration commemorating the dropping of the bomb on Hiroshima.

They are shown in Trafalgar Square sitting in chairs at the head of a large group standing silently in memory of those who died on that fateful day in 1945. A sign held aloft by the demonstrators reads "HIROSHIMA DAY VIGIL 6th August '61 and includes the CND symbol."<sup>143</sup>

In another photo of the same event, the Russells are standing, but otherwise the two photos are very similar.<sup>144</sup>

From Trafalgar Square, the group travelled to Hyde Park, where Russell attempted to address the crowd using a microphone and loud speakers. Apparently he was not aware (or chose to ignore it) that this was not allowed in Hyde Park, and the police stopped him.

A photograph was published showing Russell with his secretary, Ralph Schoenman and a police officer.<sup>145</sup>

<sup>141</sup> *The Daily Worker*, 26 Sept. 1960, p. 3.

<sup>142</sup> *The New York Times*, 19 Feb. 1961, sec. 1, p. 3. Also in Langhammer, *Bertrand Russell*, p. 87. Similar poses of the same event are in *The New York Times*, 13 May 1962 sec. 6 ("Magazine"), p. 102; and in *idem*, 7 April 1963, sec. 6 ("Magazine"), p. 35.

<sup>143</sup> *The Guardian*, 7 Aug. 1961, p. 12.

<sup>144</sup> *Peace News*, 11 Aug. 1961, p. 4.

<sup>145</sup> *The Daily Mail*, 7 Aug. 1961, p. 4.

Another photo of the incident shows the police officer writing what undoubtedly is a citation to appear in court.<sup>146</sup>

Russell was now willing to flout the law.

A cartoon shows him waving a flag labelled "Civil Disobedience". He is portrayed as if he has mounted the ramparts and is calling the troops to rally around him for action.<sup>147</sup>

Russell was convinced that in the event of a nuclear attack, none of the traditional civil defence strategies would prove effective. A cartoon by "Franklin" bears on that point.

It shows Russell being hauled away by a police officer. Russell holds a paint brush dripping paint. A wall poster behind the two read originally, "Civil Defence Is Common Sense", but Russell had blotted out the letters "C O M M" and replaced them with an "N", so that now the legend said: "Civil Defence Is Nonsense". Russell is represented as saying, "I haven't spoilt Mr. Butler's poster, officer—it still rhymes."<sup>148</sup> The top line of the cartoon reads "Civil defence is a 'cruel hoax'—Bertrand Russell".

A few days before this cartoon was published, Russell had characterized civil defence as "this cruel and murderous hoax".<sup>149</sup> But how would Russell defend Britain if he were Minister of Defence? A cartoonist, fantasizing, gave this answer:

Russell is portrayed riding in a military tank, decorated with the CND symbol. The dove of peace sits on his head, riding along with him. Where we should see the barrel of a large gun, we see instead an olive branch.<sup>150</sup>

On 12 September 1961, Russell presented himself at Bow Street Magistrate Court to answer a charge of disturbing the peace. Some members of the Committee of 100 with him agreed to be "bound over", that is, to

<sup>146</sup> *The Times*, 7 Aug. 1961, p. 4.

<sup>147</sup> *New Statesman*, London, 61 (17 Feb. 1961): 24.

<sup>148</sup> *Daily Mirror*, London, 14 March 1961.

<sup>149</sup> B. Russell, *Win We Must* (Coventry: Preparatory Committee of the 2nd Midlands Conference for Peace, 1961), p. 8.

<sup>150</sup> *Daily Express*, London, 12 Aug. 1966. The cartoonist was Cummings.



pay a fine and to pledge to refrain from further breaches of the peace; but most of them, including Lord and Lady Russell, refused to make any such promise and were sentenced to prison. At a news conference in London, 19 February 1961, he is quoted as saying, "To get mass popular support we must arouse rather more vigorous action from the authorities" and "I was, and am, prepared to go to prison for the cause."<sup>151</sup>

Seven months later, he is quoted as saying pretty much the same thing: "Prison? I think it might serve our cause better if I went."<sup>152</sup>

*The two Russells, accompanied by Ralph Schoenman, are shown walking to Bow Street. All three are in step. Their right foot is down, the left foot raised, in transition.*<sup>153</sup>

*They are shown again accompanied by others. Bystanders wave to them. The caption reads "Ban-the-bomb leader Lord Russell and his wife are clapped and cheered on their way to Bow Street Court yesterday."*<sup>154</sup>

*Waiting to enter the courtroom, Russell was photographed by Larry Burrows of Time-Life in a striking pose, perhaps the most memorable photograph taken during the anti-nuclear bomb period. It clearly and emphatically communicates his anger and disgust at the stupidity, even wickedness as he deemed it, of the political leaders who were exposing not only the human race to the possibility of extermination but perhaps all life on earth to the same fate. His extended neck led one observer to characterize him as resembling an "angry emu".*<sup>155</sup> *The photo appears in many places.*<sup>156</sup>

Bertrand and Edith were tried on the charge of inciting the public to civil disobedience. Though he spoke eloquently on the reasons for his

<sup>151</sup> *Daily Mail*, 20 Feb. 1961, p. 5.

<sup>152</sup> By Peter Lewis in the *Daily Mail*, 13 Sept. 1961, p. 7.

<sup>153</sup> *Pravda*, Moscow, 14 Sept. 1961, p. 6.

<sup>154</sup> *Daily Express*, 13 Sept. 1961.

<sup>155</sup> Constantine Fitzgibbon, review of *HMF*, *The Spectator*, London, no. 6,962 (1 Dec. 1961): 826.

<sup>156</sup> *Daily Mail*, 13 Sept. 1961, p. 7. *Evening Standard*, 13 Sept. 1961, p. 1. *Daily Herald*, 16 Sept. 1961, p. 6. *Illustrated London News*, 23 Sept. 1961, p. 503. *Newsweek*, 58, no. 13 (25 Sept. 1961): 47. *Life*, 51, no. 13 (29 Sept. 1961): 55. *The Times*, 30 Nov. 1961, p. 17 (in advert. by Allen and Unwin for *HMF*). B&R 1: facing p. 137. Drawings derived from this photograph are in *Daily Express*, 15 Dec. 1964, p. 6; *ibid.*, 16 March 1967. *Ramparts*, San Francisco, 5, no. 11 (May 1967): 15. The last is reprinted in *BRA 2*: illus. no. 14.

actions, they did not seem exculpatory to the magistrate, and the Russells were sentenced to two months in prison (commuted to a week), he in the hospital wing, she in the women's quarters (*Auto*. 3: 116).

The 89-year old earl who had achieved international fame as a philosopher and logician, and was now a lawbreaker, was not exactly a typical prisoner.

*A cartoonist exploits that unusual circumstance representing two fellow prisoners conversing. One says to the other: "So this bloke 'e sez to me he sez doubtless you're acquainted with my Outline of Western Philosophy."*<sup>157</sup>

*Similarly, Russell is represented in a cartoon by Jak in prison garb accompanied by three burly prisoners, also in prison garb, in sharp contrast with the dwarfed Russell, all of them standing in front of a huge gaping hole in the prison wall behind them, and confronted by two prison guards, one of whom asks "All right! For the last time, who's the brains behind this?"*<sup>158</sup>

A cartoon in the same newspaper two days later reminds us why Russell is in prison.

*It shows him sitting in a cell (but not in prison garb), through the bars of which the mushroom cloud associated with a nuclear explosion is visible.*<sup>159</sup>

*This same motif is in a caricature showing Russell sitting on the pavement smoking, and the smoke from his pipe is in the form of the cloud. He holds a staff in his left hand with the CND symbol. In the background are three police officers preparing to arrest him and transport him to police headquarters in the police wagon nearby.*<sup>160</sup>

The irony implicit in the circumstance that this agitator for peace should be forced to be quiet was not lost on the political cartoonists.

<sup>157</sup> *Daily Mail* [and] *News Chronicle*, 13 Sept. 1961, p. 7.

<sup>158</sup> *Evening Standard*, 15 Sept. 1961. Also in *Auto*. 3: illus. no. 7, and in Gunnar Fredriksson, *Bertrand Russell: en intellektuell i politiken* (Stockholm: ALBA, 1984), p. 231.

<sup>159</sup> *Evening Standard*, 17 Sept. 1961. Also in *Into the 10th Decade*, p. [18].

<sup>160</sup> *The Washington Post*, 18 Jan. 1976, sec. G ("Book World"), p. 9. Reprinted in *Russell Society News*, no. 63 (Aug. 1989): 33.

*One such cartoon, with a tragic quality, shows a dejected Russell sitting on a bench in a prison cell alongside a sign reading "World Peace".<sup>161</sup>*

At the end of seven days, both Lord and Lady Russell were released and enjoyed a joyful reunion.

*Bertrand is shown nuzzling his wife at home.<sup>162</sup>*

A reporter who spoke with him in his home after his release found him in a "bantering mood". Bertrand characterized his "sojourn" in the hospital wing "a holiday".<sup>163</sup>

*A photograph accompanying the report shows him sitting in an easy chair smoking his pipe.*

After resting in their London home for a while, the Russells returned to Plas Penrhyn, their home in Wales.

*Bertrand is shown outdoors with mountains behind him and clouds in the sky. He has a pipe in his mouth.<sup>164</sup>*

This placid interlude was interrupted for Russell when on 23 October the Soviets exploded a nuclear bomb in the Arctic. The next day, accompanied by members of the Committee of 100, he delivered a letter of protest to the Chargé d'Affaires at the Russian Embassy in London. The Committee of 100 called for public demonstrations of disapproval. On 29 October, Russell addressed an audience of 4,000 at Trafalgar Square, warning of the danger of an outbreak of nuclear war.

*A photo shows him addressing the crowd.<sup>165</sup>*

<sup>161</sup> *Toronto Daily Star*, 14 Sept. 1961; repr. *Russell Society News*, no. 75 (Aug. 1992): 25.

<sup>162</sup> *Daily Herald*, 19 Sept. 1961, p. 9. The two are shown together in another pose in *The Glasgow Herald*, 19 Sept. 1961, p. 16. Reprinted in *The Sunday Telegraph*, 28 Aug. 1988, p. 14.

<sup>163</sup> *The Guardian*, 19 Sept. 1961, p. 7; also in *Manchester Guardian Weekly*, 85, no. 12 (21 Sept. 1961): 4.

<sup>164</sup> *Liverpool Daily Post*, 26 Sept. 1961, p. 7.

<sup>165</sup> *The Times*, 30 Oct. 1961, p. 20. Also in Moorehead, between pp. 374 and 375.

Soon thereafter, he was in Cardiff, Wales, to deliver a speech under the auspices of the Welsh National Council for Nuclear Disarmament.

*A photo shows him addressing the audience of 1,000. He stands at a lectern in front of microphones, papers in his left hand from which he is reading. He wears glasses and looks determined and serious.<sup>166</sup>*

On 9 December 1961, the Committee of 100 sponsored a number of demonstrations at various airbases throughout Great Britain. The demonstrators were arrested and on 19 February 1962 tried for violating the Official Secrets Act of 1911. Six were convicted and sent to prison. In protest, the Committee called for a mass rally at Trafalgar Square for 25 February 1962. Five thousand came to listen to Russell and others explain the demonstrators' motives. The day was marked by "frequent snow showers and a bitterly cold wind", as *The Times* for 26 February reported.

*In a photo, Russell is shown on the stage as he speaks, bareheaded but in a sturdy overcoat flecked with snowflakes. The statue of the British lion is visible beyond him.<sup>167</sup>*

In October 1962, the United States reported that it had evidence that the Soviets were establishing a nuclear base in Cuba. A confrontation developed between the two superpowers which Russell feared might lead to a nuclear war. He sought to do what he could to avert the catastrophe. His tactic was to send cables to the two major protagonists, President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev, as well as to other political leaders, Macmillan, Castro, and U Thant. The cables urged forbearance and negotiation, reminding all that disaster would result if the dispute resulted in the outbreak of nuclear war. Khrushchev apparently was impressed by his reasoning and responded favourably to this appeal.<sup>168</sup>

*A cartoon depicts Russell's approach, as well as the approaches of others. Seven naked figures with wings are depicted, sashes around their abdomens labelled with one-*

<sup>166</sup> *Western Mail*, Cardiff, 2 Nov. 1961, p. 7.

<sup>167</sup> *Auto*, 3; illus. no. 9. A different pose is in David Boulton, ed., *Voices from the Crowd* (London: Owen, 1964), facing p. 96.

<sup>168</sup> See *UV*, Chap. 2.

word characterizations of their respective approaches. Russell's is "Telegrams" and he is shown launching a winged cable into the air. Kennedy's is "Firmness", a two-headed Khrushchev's is "Duplicity", Gaitskell's is "Legality", and so on. All have an olive branch in their mouths.<sup>169</sup>

The next major international crisis which commanded Russell's attention was the war in Vietnam. He expressed his distress at the American conduct of the war in a letter to Lord Gladwyn dated 14 November 1964 in these stern words: "The United States is conducting a war in Vietnam in which it has tolerated and supervised every form of bestiality against a primitively armed peasant population. Disembowelments, mutilations, mass bombing raids with jelly-gasoline ..." (*Auto*. 3: 195). On June 1965, he marched with Edith and others to present a petition asking the British government to dissociate themselves from American policy in Vietnam.

*He was photographed carrying a board reading "End Anglo-American Butchery in Vietnam". Edith at his left grasps his arm. Other protesters and a police officer are shown behind him.*<sup>170</sup>

Failing to budge the Labour Party from its support of the Americans in Vietnam, he chose a dramatic portrayal of his anger at their "shameful betrayal". At the end of his speech in London under the auspices of the National Youth Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament on 14 October 1965, he tore up his membership card, thus ending a 51-year association with the Labour Party.

*A number of published photos show him in the process of tearing the card, or holding up its two halves for display.*<sup>171</sup>

In the summer of 1966, Russell wrote to a number of persons prominent in politics, literature, and leftist circles inviting them to join a tribu-

<sup>169</sup> *The Guardian*, 27 Oct. 1962, p. 7.

<sup>170</sup> *Daily Worker*, 1 July 1965, p. 1. *BRA* 2: illus. no. 12. A different pose is in *The Minority of One*, 8, no. 9 (Sept. 1966): 5.

<sup>171</sup> *The Guardian*, 15 Oct. 1965, p. 3. *The Daily Telegraph*, 15 Oct. 1965, p. 1. *Pacific Stars and Stripes*, Tokyo, 17 Oct. 1965. *Peace News*, 22 Oct. 1965, p. 3. *Sanity*, Nov. 1965, p. 2. *The Stars and Stripes*, Darmstadt, 18 May 1967, "Magazine", p. II. *Sunday Telegraph*, 3 July 1988. B&S, frontispiece.

nal to examine evidence and judge whether the United States was guilty of war crimes in Vietnam.<sup>172</sup> On 16 November 1966, Russell was photographed at a press conference at which he announced the formation of the Tribunal.

*A photo shows him wearing glasses, with papers in his right hand, as he addresses reporters. The photo is cropped from a larger one which shows Ralph Schoenman sitting at his right holding a microphone for Russell's use.*<sup>173</sup>

*Another photo has Russell with four other members of the Tribunal. He stands.*<sup>174</sup>

#### CARTOONS AND CARICATURES

Not only did Russell's activities and views attract media attention, but his appearance tempted artists to draw his likeness. An early example of the former was provoked by a speech to the National Peace Council on 31 October 1935.<sup>175</sup> In it, Russell urged the British government to turn over the crown colonies to the League of Nations, thus eliminating a source of envy and promoting peace and security.

*A satiric cartoon, labelled "SOS" and using Russell's statement as the caption, shows five "league missionaries", dressed in black, dancing around a big pot of boiling water labelled "League Mandate". A black man wearing a grass skirt and labelled "Crown Colonies" is nearby. He waves a British flag and gestures to a ship offshore labelled "General Election". One of the missionaries looks at the black man, points to the pot, and says "Et alors!" ["And now!"].*<sup>176</sup>

In his *The Secret Sketchbook of a Bloomsbury Lady*,<sup>177</sup> Kenneth Mahood included two oddities of Russell drawn by Lady Ottoline Morrell.

<sup>172</sup> See *War Crimes in Vietnam* (London: Allen and Unwin, 1967); John Duffett, ed., *Against the Crime of Silence* (New York: O'Hare Books, 1968).

<sup>173</sup> *The New York Times*, 17 Nov. 1966, p. 6. *Peace News*, no. 1,587 (25 Nov. 1966): 1. *The Economist*, London, 31 Dec. 1966, p. 1,386.

<sup>174</sup> *New Left Notes*, Chicago, 1, no. 48 (16 Dec. 1966): 3.

<sup>175</sup> *Daily Express*, 1 Nov. 1935. See also *The Manchester Guardian*, 29 Nov. 1935.

<sup>176</sup> *Daily Express*, 2 Nov. 1935, p. 10. A report of the speech is on p. 8.

<sup>177</sup> London: Bodley Head, 1982.

*Russell stands on steps formed of the neck a giraffe. He reads a book held in his right hand, and with his left hand he holds one of the giraffe's horns (p. 30).*

*In the other drawing, Russell's likeness is carved out of a tree (p. 41).*

*A cartoon by Carl Rose shows Russell looking through a microscope at seven scenes of American life, none flattering.<sup>178</sup>*

A key sentence in the article accompanying the cartoon is: "Life for almost everybody [in America] is a long competitive struggle where very few can win the race, and those who do not win are unhappy."

*Two drawings of Russell contemplating the world appeared six months apart. One shows him resting on clouds, wearing slippers, and with a pipe in mouth, holding a globe showing two separate land masses, each displaying a different flag. He has the shock of white hair seen in many portraits in his later years.<sup>179</sup>*

*The Nation, 177 (7 Nov. 1953): 368, shows him also holding a globe in his hands, but he wears the high collar he wore in his early years.*

Russell is one of those included in a series of portraits published by *Punch* in 1957 titled "Heroes of Our Time".

*The artist, Ronald Searle, draws him in three-fourths full figure (down to his knees). He is shown with a smile, holding a pipe in his right hand. His left ear and arm are not visible. The blue of his eyes is intensified by the blue of his suit. He has a large shock of white hair, his face is pink, ear and nose exaggerated, chin receding.<sup>180</sup>*

Borrowing a phrase from *Hamlet* (Act 1, scene 5), the artist added this comment on the bottom margin of the portrait:

All earthly knowledge finally explored,  
Man feels himself from doubt and dogma free.  
There are more things in Heaven, though, my lord,  
Than are dreamed of in your philosophy.

<sup>178</sup> *The New York Times*, 15 June 1952, sec. 6 ("Magazine"), p. 12. Reprinted in *BRA* 2: illus. no. 4.

<sup>179</sup> *The New York Times*, 26 April 1953, sec. 6 ("Magazine"), p. 12.

<sup>180</sup> *Punch*, 27 March 1957, pp. 414–15. Reprinted, reduced, and in black and white, in *Auto*. 3: illus. no. 6.

Alongside the reproduction of the portrait in Russell's *Autobiography*, he retorts, "I dreamt of  $\omega$ , but it wasn't in heaven or earth", and quoted the passage in *The Principles of Mathematics* which expresses the paradox of "the class of all classes that are not members of themselves".

Also in 1957, the Lords in Parliament suggested that perhaps a committee of distinguished Britons might be recruited to write the Queen's speeches. Accordingly, one political cartoonist sketched a likely group for that assignment.

*Joining Russell are Sir Winston Churchill, T. S. Eliot, and Evelyn Waugh. The four are show consulting with one another, each holding tentative drafts in their hands.<sup>181</sup>*

In 1958, Russell participated with other members of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament in organizing protests at Aldermaston, the site of a British nuclear weapons research station and the airbase of American bombers.

*A satirical cartoon by Cummings, implying sympathy for Communism, features some of the major figures in the organization. Russell is shown in prison garb, wearing a cap labelled "Slave No. 30261", adjacent to a sign reading "Bertrand Russell shows how life improves after first few decades under Communism". A jovial Khrushchev is depicted. A Russian officer is in process of slapping Canon Collins, who wears a sign, "Smite this cheek please."<sup>182</sup>*

*The Sunday Times* of London remarked in February 1959 that A. J. Ayer, a highly regarded British philosopher and admirer of Russell, was the "Hoad" of philosophy, Hoad being the reigning champion of tennis. Continuing the metaphor, the *Daily Telegraph* added that if so, then Russell is the Pancho Gonzalez of the discipline (presumably the superior player).

<sup>181</sup> *Daily Express*, 17 Aug. 1957. See also the drawing by Vicky in *New Statesman*, 55 (4 Jan. 1958): 5.

<sup>182</sup> *Sunday Express*, 6 April 1958. In another cartoon in the same newspaper, the captain of the American submarine *Patrick Henry* is represented as having sighted through his periscope a "hostile under-water creature" (Russell) in diving gear armed with spear gun and wearing flippers with the CND logo. *Daily Express*, 4 March 1961.

In keeping with the metaphor, the *Telegraph* ran a cartoon labelled "On the Ball" showing Russell playing tennis and winning.<sup>183</sup>

In a cartoon by Cummings, the target of the satire seems to be the defence policy of the government.

Russell is represented holding a sign, "Ban Arms". A spokesman from the Ministry of Defence is saying, "You must have got the wrong address, Lord Russell. We don't have anything to do with arms here." Prominently displayed are four trash cans containing discarded military equipment. One barrel has a statue representing "Britannia Rules the Waves". Apparently the newspaper is attacking the downsizing of Britain's programme of military preparedness.<sup>184</sup>

Was the general public becoming impatient with the multiplicity of protesting groups?

Russell is shown with many of them. He leads a group holding signs reading "Ban Bomb" and "Ban Polaris" (the nuclear submarine), but there are many others with him in the group promoting various causes, to judge by the signs they are carrying: "Ban Apartheid", "Ban Capital Punishment", "Ban Tiger Hunts", "Ban Dogs", "Ban Belgium", "Ban Jet Planes", even "Ban Daily Express" and "Ban Cummings" (the cartoonist). Two officers are shown grumbling "Ban! Ban! March! March! And the British are supposed to be tolerant and unmilitary!"<sup>185</sup>

On 18 May 1962, Russell observed his 90th birthday. In honour of that occasion, the *New Statesman*, to which Russell had contributed articles and letters to the editor for 49 years, printed seven sketches of Russell: some with a pipe, one in front of microphones, all by Vicky.<sup>186</sup> In addition, since there were points of resemblance in the careers of Socrates and Russell—they were both gadflies of a sluggish democracy—it occurred to Vicky to show the two of them conversing with one another. There are two such representations:

<sup>183</sup> *The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post*, 11 Feb. 1959. Reprinted in Russell's *Wisdom of the West*, ed. Paul Foulkes (London: Macdonald, 1959), p. 320.

<sup>184</sup> *Daily Express*, 20 Feb. 1961, p. 6.

<sup>185</sup> *Daily Express*, 6 March 1961.

<sup>186</sup> *New Statesman*, 63 (18 May 1962): 703.

In one, the two are sitting on fragments of columns from Greek buildings. Russell is saying "We will have the human race continue in spite of the politicians."<sup>187</sup>

In the other, Russell is saying "You taught us democracy, but ..."<sup>188</sup>

When it became known to the Labour Party that Russell had agreed to be a sponsor of a forthcoming conference on disarmament in Moscow, the general secretary of the Party informed him that such sponsorship of what the Executive deemed a "Communist front" was incompatible with membership in the Party. Threats were made to expel him.

Two satirical cartoons depict the dispute. One shows Russell, pipe in hand, carrying a sign with the CND symbol, walking away from Labour leaders, Hugh Gaitskell and George Brown. Gaitskell stands alongside a door labelled "Labour Party exit" and points to Russell. The second shows Russell in the dock being accused by Brown in Gaitskell's court. Judge Gaitskell holds an axe while Brown is saying, "... and last but not least, m'lord—the accused owns us six bob". This refers to the current dues in the Party which Russell did (or did not) owe.<sup>189</sup>

The central issue between the Party and Russell was Labour's support of nuclear tests.

That conflict is represented by a cartoon depicting Russell as a weed confronting Gaitskell, a daffodil. Other weeds carry the CND symbol which progressively changes into the hammer and sickle. The caption reads: "Do not let weeds (Russellus Obnoxious and Aldermastonus Sinister) choke the daffodils."<sup>190</sup>

The posturing continued for three years. Finally, after the conference had met and a message from Russell had been published in the proceedings,<sup>191</sup> Russell simply resigned from the Party. (See above, p. 136.)

In 1964, Russell contributed a critical piece on *Time* to a journal of criticism called *Fact*.

In a satirical drawing as the March hare of Alice in Wonderland, Russell is shown

<sup>187</sup> *Evening Standard*, 18 May 1962.

<sup>188</sup> *New Statesman*, 66 (12 July 1963): 35.

<sup>189</sup> *Evening Standard*, 23 May 1962, and 21 June 1962.

<sup>190</sup> *Daily Express*, 26 May 1962.

<sup>191</sup> B&R B159.

with Henry Luce, the publisher of *Time*, as Alice, along with various political leaders. Russell wears a costume decorated with hearts, blows a horn, and has prominent rabbit ears.<sup>192</sup>

David Levine, a bold talented caricaturist on the staff of *The New York Review of Books*, has represented Russell in a number of poses.

In 1966, he showed him wearing a judge's wig, sitting alongside J. P. Sartre, both adjudicating President Johnson's alleged war crimes in Vietnam. Russell exhibits a baleful glare.<sup>193</sup>

Levine harkens back to an earlier age in a portrait showing Russell with a high collar.

*The nose is exaggerated, the rest of the body spindly.*<sup>194</sup>

In the 1960s, Russell let his hair grow long. Levine capitalized on that in three portraits.

1. *Hair long in back. Right ear exaggerated. Left ear does not show. The neck is scrawny and doesn't fit snugly the oversized collar.*<sup>195</sup>
2. *Russell as "hippie". Wears a vest but no shirt. His midriff is bare. He wears a necklace with the CND symbol. Two fingers of his right hand are raised in the victory salute. Baggy pants. Much hair, long neck.*<sup>196</sup>
3. *Much hair. Pipe in mouth, exaggerated bowl. Looks determined, directly at artist. Body is represented sketchily. Long neck.*<sup>197</sup>

<sup>192</sup> *Fact*, New York, 1, no. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1964): [2]. Reprinted in Ralph Ginzburg and W. Boroson, eds., *The Best of Fact* (New York: Triton, 1967), p. 158, and in *BRA* 2: illus. no. II.

<sup>193</sup> *Atlas*, New York, 12, no. 4 (Oct. 1966): 7.

<sup>194</sup> *The New York Review of Books*, 9, no. 7 (20 April 1967): 3. Reprinted in Levine, *Pens and Needles* (Boston: Gambit, 1969), p. 125; *BRA* 2: illus. no. 16.

<sup>195</sup> *The New York Review of Books*, 11, no. 3 (22 Aug. 1968): 3; reprinted in *Pens and Needles*, p. 125.

<sup>196</sup> *The New York Review of Books*, 8 Oct. 1970. Also in *idem*, 2 Feb. 1978, p. 2, and 2 Feb. 1989, p. 8; reprinted in *Russell Society News*, no. 61 (Feb. 1989): 3.

<sup>197</sup> *The New York Review of Books*, 23, no. 3 (4 March 1976): 6. Also in *The Observer*, 10 July 1988, p. 43.

The war in Vietnam evoked a striking painting in colour by Burton Silverman.

*Suggesting the famous painting by Rembrandt, "The Anatomy Lesson", it depicts President Johnson as the corpse being examined by a number of doctors and students. The doctors are all critics of American policy in Vietnam. Along with Russell, they include Senator William Fulbright, Dr. Benjamin Spock, and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.*<sup>198</sup>

The frequency with which newspapers reported on various actions of Russell's led Abu to draw a montage representing that fact.

*It consists of a portrait of Russell superimposed on a page from a newspaper.*<sup>199</sup>

A drawing accompanying an obituary merits special mention.

*Russell is portrayed as sober, somewhat depressed, and suspicious. His hair is uncombed. His eyes are directed to the side, as if he is looking askance at the aberrations of mankind. He has a scrawny neck.*<sup>200</sup>

Roy Perrott, the author of the obituary, directs our attention to the sit-down scene in front of the Ministry of Defence, 18 February 1961. "In the long, lined face, now a little saddened by the size of the task ..., one can see some of the elements that have brought him to this cold pavement.... There is the ruthless honesty of purpose, the aristocratic pride, the trenchant intellect, the hint of Voltaire-like devilishness ... and more." Some of these qualities are suggested also in the drawing.

A cartoon and a photograph may well epitomize two of the driving forces in Russell's life, the search for peace and the love of children.

*A bellicose Dulles and an equally belligerent Khrushchev sit facing each other before two separate buttons, each with a finger suspended over their respective nuclear missile switches, each prepared momentarily to initiate a catastrophic third world war. But Russell is snipping the wires that carry power to the buttons.*<sup>201</sup>

<sup>198</sup> *Esquire*, Sept. 1967, p. 115.

<sup>199</sup> *The Guardian*, 17 Feb. 1967, p. II.

<sup>200</sup> *The Observer*, 8 Feb. 1970, p. 21. The drawing is by Richard Willson.

<sup>201</sup> *Toronto Daily Star*, 9 Jan. 1959.

A photo taken shortly before his death shows Bertrand with his youngest grandson in an affectionate pose. The child, healthy and alert-looking, sits relaxed in grandfather's lap. Bertrand's mouth is open, as if speaking or singing. His arm encircles the child.<sup>202</sup>

An artist named Opie sketched what might represent Russell's field of action after death.

He is shown wearing a white gown, a halo on his head, standing among the clouds, in the company of a host of distinguished persons from the past all of whom are dressed similarly in gowns and with halos. Russell is shown with his faithful companion, his pipe. They all wear t-shirts showing their names and portraits. Russell is shown in a group with Virginia Woolf and George Bernard Shaw. Others depicted include Einstein, Darwin, Freud, Brahms, Thoreau, Dickens, and many others.<sup>203</sup>

There, if he is there, he will be spending eternity no doubt discussing with his distinguished astral companions the ultimate meaning of life.

<sup>202</sup> *The Illustrated London News*, 14 Feb. 1970, p. 13, in an article by Conrad Russell.

<sup>203</sup> *The New Yorker*, 55, no. 49 (21 Jan. 1980): 33. Reprinted in *Russell Society News*, no. 25 (Feb. 1980): 16.

## APPENDIX I. ARTISTS

A list of the earliest published examples of each artist's representation of Russell follows. "Artist" includes sculptor, painter, engraver, caricaturist, cartoonist, and the like.

- Amberley, Katharine ("Kate") Russell, Viscountess. In Ronald W. Clark, *Bertrand Russell and His World* (London: Thames & Hudson, 1981), p. 6; also in Ray Monk, *Bertrand Russell: the Spirit of Solitude* (London: Cape, 1996), illus. no. 1.
- Anrep, Boris. In Christopher Farley and D. Hodgson, comps., *The Life of Bertrand Russell in Pictures and in His Own Words* (Nottingham: Spokesman Books, 1972), p. 71.
- Archer, C. *Everybody's Weekly*, London, 26 June 1954, p. 21.
- Baguez, Salvadore. *The Los Angeles Times*, 5 Jan. 1941, Part III, p. 7.
- Barnes, M. *The World*, New York, 8 Jan. 1928, p. 15M.
- Beerbohm, Max. *Observations* (London: Heinemann, 1925), p. 9.
- Bell, Vanessa. In Francis King, *E. M. Forster and His World* (London: Thames and Hudson, 1978; New York: Scribner's, 1978), p. 27.
- Blake, Quentin. *The Spectator*, London, no. 6,962 (1 Dec. 1961): 805.
- Bolles, Franciska. *The New York Times*, 29 Dec. 1935, sec. 6, p. 2.
- Cahan, Samuel. *The World*, New York, 13 April 1924, Editorial Section, p. 1.
- Eisenberg, Monroe. In Russell, *New Hopes for a Changing World* (New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1968), front cover.
- Epstein, Jacob. *Daily Mail*, London, 9 Jan. 1953, p. 1.
- Erni, Hans. *Broadsheet*, London, 21 Jan. 1960, p. 5. See also *Auto*, 3: illus. no. 4, facing p. 65.
- Fantoni, Barry. *The Observer*, London, 27 April 1967, "Colour Magazine", p. 42.
- Faulkner, Jane. In Louis Greenspan, *The Incompatible Prophecies* (Oakville, Ont.: Mosaic P./Valley Editions, 1978), front cover.
- Fish, Caroline. In Elizabeth R. Eames, ed., B. Russell, *Theory of Knowledge* (London: Routledge, 1992), front cover of paperback of *Papers* 7.
- Foget, Karen. *Russell Society News*, no. 53 (Feb. 1987): 20.
- Frasconi, Antonio. *Rights*, New York, 9, no. 4 (Nov.-Dec. 1962): 1.
- Fry, Roger. *Vogue* London, 62 (April 1923): 102. Also in *Papers* 9.
- Garutti, Franco. In José Babini, et al., *Bertrand Russell* (Buenos Aires: Editorial Ciencia Nueva, 1973), p. 34.
- Gentley, Nicolas. *The Sunday Times*, London, 19 March 1967, p. 10.
- Gill, Colim. *The Manchester Guardian*, 31 Aug. 1923, p. 5.
- Glaser, Milton. *Washington Post [and] Times Herald*, 16 April 1967, "Book Week", p. 1.
- Goodman, Marshall. *New York Herald Tribune*, 12 April 1953, sec. 7, part 1, p. 23.
- Guthrie, Robin. In Robert E. Egner, ed., *Bertrand Russell's Best*, 2nd ed. (London: Allen & Unwin, Unwin Books series, 1972), front cover.
- Hagenhafer, Robert. In Russell, *The Principles of Mathematics* (New York: Norton, 1964), front cover. (Actually a photo with the detail removed.)
- Hayes, Marvin. *Ramparts*, San Francisco, 8, no. 9 (March 1970): 4.
- Hazard, Charles. *The Sun*, Baltimore, 10 June 1974, p. K3.
- Hermann, Eva. *The Bookman*, New

- York, 69 (Aug. 1929): 590; also in *BRA* 1: illus. no. 14.
- Hirschfeld, Al[bert]. *The Saturday Evening Post*, 235, no. 24 (16 June 1962): 24. Also, cropped, in Leo Rosten, *Leo Rosten's Carnival of Wit* (New York: Dutton, 1994).
- Hoff, Krieg. *New York Evening Post*, 12 July 1924, sec. 3.
- Horrabin, J. F. *The Ploughshare*, London, n.s. 2 (Feb. 1917): 19. Also in *BRA* 1: illus. no. 5.
- Huergo, Juan Carlos. *La Nación*, Buenos Aires, 21 July 1931, "Letras-Artes", p. 4.
- Ironside, Christopher. In *Auto*. 3: facing p. 113; (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1969), facing p. 213.
- Jenkins, Steve. In Russell's *Philosophical Essays* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1984), front cover.
- John, Augustus. In *Papers* 7. Also in Monk, *Bertrand Russell*, illus. no. 42.
- Johnson, David. *The New York Times*, 31 Oct. 1933, sec. 7, p. 7.
- Kirby, Rollin. *New York Post*, 2 April 1940, p. 10. Also in *Auto*. 2: facing p. 224, top. Original in RA.
- Levine, David. *Atlas*, New York, 12, no. 4 (Oct. 1966): 7.
- Lewis, David G. In Matthew Lipman, *Discovering Philosophy* (New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1969), p. 146.
- Lopez-Fabrega, R. In Russell's *Sceptical Essays* (New York: Barnes & Noble, 1962), front cover.
- Low, David. *Low's Company* (London: Methuen, 1952), p. 97.
- Lundquist, Birger. *Samtid och Framtid*, Stockholm, 7 (Dec. 1950): 585.
- MacKenzie, K. *Clare Market Review*, London, 63, no. 1 (1963): 10.
- Macpherson, Duncan. *Toronto Daily Star*, 9 Jan. 1959.
- Maloney, Joe. *The Tablet*, Brooklyn, 30 March 1940, p. 10.
- Mayer, Anthony. *The Observer*, no. 8,713 (29 June 1958): 18.
- Nougués, Isaias. In José Babini, et al., *Bertrand Russell* (Buenos Aires: Editorial Ciencia Nueva, 1973), p. 10.
- Opfer, Ivan. *Daily Herald*, 12 July 1930.
- Parker, Stanley. *World Review*, London, Nov. 1945, p. 49.
- Paxton, P. *The Herald*, Heckmondwike, U.K., 6 Oct. 1934.
- Perry, H. A. *The Bookman*, London, 80 (April 1931): 64.
- Quinton, Marcelle. *The Times*, London, 24 Oct. 1980, p. 2.
- Regn, Johannes. In Russell's *The Practice and Theory of Bolshevism* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1964), front cover.
- Rifkin, Leslie. *Daily Sketch*, London, 18 May 1931, p. 47.
- Roberts, Don. *Daily Express*, London, 16 March 1967.
- Robinson, Boardman. *The Dial*, 77 (Oct. 1924): 278.
- Rockwell, Norman. *Ramparts*, 5, no. 11 (May 1970): front cover.
- Rose, Carl. *The New York Times*, 15 June 1952, sec. 6, p. 12. Reprinted in *BRA* 2: illus. no. 4.
- Rosen, Jack. *McMaster News*, Hamilton, Ont., 42, no. 3 (summer 1972): 3. Original, signed by Russell, in RA.
- Roth, Herbert. *McCall's Magazine*, 47, no. 8. (April 1920): 9. Original, signed by Russell, in RA.
- Rothenstein, William. *Twenty-four Portraits* (London: Chatto & Windus, 1923), facing p. [36].
- Searle, Ronald. *Punch*, London, 27 March 1957, pp. 414-15. Reprinted, with additional comment, in *Auto*. 3: illus. 6.
- Seckel, Paul. In Al Seckel, ed., *Bertrand Russell on Ethics, Sex, and Marriage*, 1987, front cover and title page.
- Segar, Rufus. *Anarchy*, London, no. 109 (March 1970): back cover.
- Silverman, Burton. *Esquire*, Sept. 1967, p. 115.

- Sinks, Don. *Chicago Tribune*, 16 April 1967, sec. 9 ("Books Today"), p. 1.
- Smith, Kenneth. *The Texas Observer*, 55, no. 16 (12 July 1963): 14.
- Spaeth Hauschke, Carol. *McMaster Times*, Hamilton, Ont., winter 1995, p. 26. Original in Russell Archives is dated Feb. 1944.
- Steffen, Fred. In Robert M. Hutchins and M. J. Adler, eds., *Gateway to the Great Books: Mathematics* (Chicago: Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1963), 9: 81.
- Steiner, Al. *The Hoya*, Washington, DC, 10 April 1940, p. 2.
- Taylor, Hod. *Chicago Daily News*, 1 March 1939, p. 13.
- Themerson, Franciszka. In Russell's *The Good Citizen's Alphabet* (London: Gabberboccus P., 1953), "P" page. Also in CS, pp. [336] and [343].
- Topolski, Feliks. *Vogue*, 111, no. 1 (June 1948): 122. Reprinted in *Vogue*, *The World of Vogue* (New York: Viking, 1963), p. 349.
- Weiss, Emil. *Saturday Review/World*, 1, no. 12 (23 Feb. 1974): 23.
- Weisz, Victor ("Vicky"). In Milton Shulman, *How to Be a Celebrity* (London: Reinhardt & Evans, 1950), p. 188.
- Whitelow, George. *John Bull*, 1 Oct. 1932, p. 12.
- Williams, Warren. *Newsletter*, Bertrand Russell Society, no. 5 (Jan. 1975): 11.
- Willson, Richard. *The Observer*, 8 Feb. 1970, p. 21.
- Wilson, H. M. G. *The Radio Times*, London, 15, no. 4 (8 April 1927): 49.
- Wilson, Helen. *Nash's Pall Mall Magazine*, London, 89, no. 469 (June 1932): 57.
- Woolf, S. J. *The New York Times*, 2 Oct. 1927, sec. 4, p. 9.
- Wright, Douglas. In Babini, *op. cit.*, 1973, p. 20.
- Zadig, Bertrand. *Common Sense*, London, 5, no. 3 (March 1936): 14.

## APPENDIX II. PHOTOGRAPHERS

The earliest published example of a photograph of Russell by each photographer is listed below.

- Aarons, Slim. *Holiday*, April 1958, p. 89.
- Anderson, Erich. In *Into the Tenth Decade* (London: n.p., [1962]), p. [27].
- Anderson, Peter. *Time*, 21 Dec. 1953, p. 94.
- Arya, Jikandra. *Auto*. 2: facing p. 241; (Boston: Atlantic-Little, Brown, 1968), facing p. 375.
- Avedon, Richard. *The Sunday Times*, London, 7 Sept. 1969, "Magazine", pp. 36-7. Also in Gregory Smith, ed., *1000 Makers of the Twentieth Century* (London: David & Charles: Newton Abbott, 1971).
- Bell, Ken. *Maclean's Magazine*, 68, no. 3 (1 Feb. 1955): 20.
- Berry, Ian. *The Observer*, London, 26 Feb. 1967, p. 1.
- Black, Dora. In Clark, illus. no. 17; Clark, *Russell and His World*, plate x, top left.
- Blau, Tom. *Everybody's Weekly*, London, 3 July 1954, p. 19.
- Bown, Jane. *The Observer*, 30 Jan. 1949, p. 7.
- Burrows, Larry. *Time*, 3 Jan. 1949, p. 66.
- Cake, Godfrey. In Wood, facing p. 22.
- Cecil, Hugh. *Foreign Affairs*, London, 3 (Nov. 1921): 69.
- Chappelow, Allan G. In Harry W. Leggett, *Bertrand Russell, O.M.* (London: Lincolns-Praeger, 1949), p. 77.
- Charboinier, Jean-Philippe. *Réalités Femina*, Paris, April 1963, p. 65.



- Clyne, Ronald. *United Nations World*, New York, 7, no. 1 (Jan. 1953): front cover.
- Coster, Howard. *The New York Times*, 6 Oct. 1935, sec. 6, p. 3.
- Crone, Bob. *Time*, 30 Nov. 1959, p. 96.
- Dallinger, Herb. *Life*, 8, no. 14 (1 April 1940): 25.
- Disraeli, Robert. *Saturday Review of Literature*, 18, no. 2 (15 Oct. 1938): 10.
- Dupain, Max. *New York Herald Tribune*, 7 Oct. 1951, sec. 6, p. 1.
- Earwell, Douglas. *Daily Herald*, London, 19 Sept. 1961, p. 9.
- Eisenstaedt, Alfred. *Life*, 32, no. 2 (14 Jan. 1952): 9.
- Gagnoni, Romano. *Black Dwarf*, London, 14, no. 37 (5 Sept. 1970): 7.
- Gilfeather, Martin. *Daily Express*, London, 4 May 1964, p. 9.
- Glass, Douglas. *The Sunday Times*, London, 9 Oct. 1949.
- Green, Will. *Peace News*, London, no. 1,278 (23 Dec. 1960): p. 1.
- Griffiths, Philip Jones. *The Observer*, 10 Dec. 1961, p. 9.
- Halsman, Phillippe. *The Saturday Evening Post*, 18 July 1959, p. 25.
- Harris, Alfred. *The Sunday Times*, 19 Feb. 1961, p. 1.
- Heydiger, Stuart. *The Observer*, 19 Feb. 1961, p. 1.
- Holmes, Fenwicke W. *San José Studies*, San Jose, Calif., 18, no. 3 (April 1992): 30-1.
- Karpinski, Otto. *The Sunday Times*, 29 Oct. 1961.
- Karr, Ida. See Epstein, in App. 1.
- Karsh, Yousuf. *Woman's Journal*, London, Jan. 1950.
- Lloyd, Gweslan C. *School and College*, London, 25, no. 12 (Dec. 1961): 1,366.
- Low, Alex. *The Sunday Times*, 20 May 1962, p. 1.
- Lynes, George P. *Life*, 27, no. 15 (10 Oct. 1949): 17.
- Mayne, Roger. *Peace News*, no. 1,289 (10 March 1961): 9.
- Meitner-Graf, Lotte. *The Guardian*, Manchester, 18 May 1962, p. 5.
- Mieth, Hansel. *Time*, 16 Dec. 1940, p. 10.
- Moore, Dorothy (Mrs. G. E.). In Clark, *Russell and His World*, p. 81.
- Morrell, Lady Ottoline Violet Anne Cavendish-Bentinck. In Clark, illus. no. 15.
- Morris, T. A. In *Into the 10th Decade. Tribute to Bertrand Russell* (London: n.p., 1962), front cover.
- Neame, Elvin. In Leggett, *op. cit.*, p. 61.
- Parkinson, Norman. *Vogue*, New York, 117, no. 9 (15 May 1951): 68.
- Penrose, E. *Philadelphia Public Record*, 5 Jan. 1942.
- Peto, Michael. *The Observer*, 5 Jan. 1958, p. 8.
- Player, Jonathan. See Quinton, in App. 1.
- Rhodes, Augustus. *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post*, London, 19 Sept. 1961, p. 13.
- Riboud, Marc. *The Listener*, 83 (12 Feb. 1970): 209.
- Rice, Don. *New York Herald Tribune*, 11 Nov. 1950, p. 5.
- Richardson, Alan W. *Princeton Alumni Weekly*, 51, no. 9 (24 Nov. 1950): 5.
- Rubinstein, Eva. In Leggett, *op. cit.*, p. 2.
- Russell, J. In W. H. Auden *et al.*, *Believe* (London: Allen & Unwin, 1940), facing p. 272.
- Scheer, Robert. *Ramparts*, 5, no. 11 (May 1967): 16.
- Seymour, David. *Dartmouth Alumni News*, 52, no. 4 (Jan. 1960): 21.
- Skidmore, Howard. *The Plain Dealer*, Cleveland, 6 March 1960, p. 1B.
- Snowdon, Anthony, Lord. *Look*, 31, no. 7 (4 April 1967): 30.
- Stackpole, Peter. *Life*, 8, no. 14 (1 April 1940): 23.
- Vandamm, Florence. *Vanity Fair*, 22 no. 4 (June 1924): 54.
- Warman, Morris. *New York Herald*

*Tribune*, 28 Oct. 1951, sec. 9, p. 16.

White, Harold. *Philosophy*, 35 (Jan. 1960): frontispiece.

Woodward, Wilcock. *Time*, 6 March 1950, p. 26.

Wrightson, Hay. In Leggett, *op. cit.*, p. 21.

### APPENDIX III. MULTIPLE REPRINTS OF EIGHT ILLUSTRATIONS

Here I have collected the portraits of Bertrand Russell that have frequently (20 times or more) been reprinted. Listed is the first appearance in a serial. For counting purposes, I do not distinguish full vs. cropped, photograph vs. drawing, as in original or reversed.

*Foreign Affairs*, London, 3 (Nov. 1921): 69.

Sixty-three reprints.

Photographer: Hugh Cecil. Taken 1916.

No right ear, though right eye shows. Russell looks downward, wears a high collar. This is a cropped version of a full figure portrait showing Russell holding a pen in his right hand. The latter's earliest appearance is in *To the Electors of Chelsea* (1922), a 4-page leaflet, and, in a serial, *The Chelsea Courier*, 10 Nov. 1922, p. 6.

*Jewish Daily Forward*, New York, 12 Sept. 1926, p. E1.

Twenty-five reprints, including two in *BRA* 1, illus. 7 and 8.

Photographer not named.

Mostly full face, though virtually no right ear. Collar medium height.

*Vanity Fair*, New York, 28, no. 5 (July 1928): 40.

Twenty-three reprints.

Photographer: Florence Vandamm. Stares fixedly directly at camera, somewhat cross-eyed. Stiff collar, medium height. Strong light on left forehead and cheek. Hair neatly parted (part on his right). Very slight smile. No left ear.

*The New York Times*, 6 Oct. 1935, sec. 6, p. 3.

Fifty-nine reprints.

Photographer: Howard Coster.

No right ear, though body faces camera. Light in front. Flowing locks, soft collar with clip. Slight smile.

*Woman's Journal*, London, Jan. 1950.

Thirty-three reprints.

Photographer: Yousuf Karsh

No left ear. Light on left side of face, left forehead. Only five of the reprints show his hands.

*Illustrated*, London, 16 Dec. 1950, p. 20.

Forty-three reprints.

Photographer: Yousuf Karsh. 1949.

Warm smile. Hands clasped. "Benign" expression.

*New Statesman and Nation*, London, 51 (18 June 1955): 836.

Twenty-one reprints.

Caricature by Vicky (Victor Weisz).

Big head, flowing white hair, scrawny neck, right hand holds pipe at chest, left hand in coat pocket. Similar pose in Milton Shulman, *How to Be a Celebrity* (London: Reinhardt & Evans, 1950), p. 188.

*The Observer*, London, 30 Jan. 1949, p. 7.

Twenty-one reprints.

Photographer: Jane Bown.

No right ear; slight, pleasant smile; body faces camera. Light comes from in front of his face. Striped suit, soft collar.

## APPENDIX IV. "PEN" PORTRAIT REPRINTS

Photograph by Hugh Cecil, 1916. Drawings derived from it. Year of appearance(s) and frequency. Total: 64.

Year	Cropped (Head Only)	Cropped Drawing	Cropped Reversed	Full (with Pen)	Full Reversed
1921	1				
1922	1			2	
1923				1	
1924	4			5	
1925	2			1	
1926	1			1	
1927	7	1	1		
1928		1		1	
1929			2		
1931				1	
1957				1	
1967	3			3	
1968	1				1
1970	1				
1972	3				
1972-73	1				
1975					1
1978		1		1	
1979		1			
1981				2	
1983				2	
1985				1	
1986					1
1987-88				1	
1992	2			3	

## APPENDIX V. COSTER PORTRAIT REPRINTS

Photograph by Howard Coster. First appearance: *The New York Times*, 6 Oct. 1935, sec. 6, p. 3. Description: No right ear, but body faces camera. Light from front. "Flowing" locks, slight smile, soft collar clipped. Total number of appearances: 54.

Year	Original	Original Reversed	Drawing	Drawing Reversed
1935	1	1	1	
1936			1	
1937		1		
1938	2	1	2	
1939			1	1
1940		1		
1941				2
1942		1		
1943		1		
1944		6	1	
1945		3	5	1
1949		3	1	1
1950		3		
1951	1			
1952		1		
1955		1		
1957		1		
1958		3		
1960		1		
1963		1		
1968		1		
1986		1		
1993		1	1	

## APPENDIX VI. MORRIS PORTRAIT REPRINTS

First appearance, *Into the Tenth Decade. Tribute to Bertrand Russell* ([1962]). Front cover, photo by T. A. Morris, Portmadoc. Long white hair, somewhat sad, looks down, wen in the corner of his left eye. Total: 47.

Year	Full	Cropped	Reversed	Drawing
1962(?)	1			
1964	1			
1965	1			
1966	1			
1967	16		1	
1968	6		1	4
1969			1	6
1970	2			
1976	1			
1990		5		

## APPENDIX VII. RUSSELL WITH HIS WIVES

A = Alys (married 1894–1921 [separated 1911])  
 D = Dora (married 1921–35 [separated 1932])  
 P = "Peter" (married 1936–52 [separated 1949])  
 E = Edith (married 1952–70).

- A. Clark, plate III.  
 D. *Daily Herald*, London, 23 Nov. 1934.  
 Also in Clark, *Russell and His World*,  
 p. 77.  
 P. *The Sunday Express*, London, 30 May  
 1937, p. II. Also in *Smithsonian*,  
 Washington, DC, 24, no. 2 (May  
 1993): 132.  
 P. *The Star*, London, 24 March 1938, p.  
 2. Reprinted in *The Sunday Tele-*  
*graph*, London, 28 Aug. 1988.  
 P. *Daily News*, Los Angeles, 29 March  
 1940, p. 3. Also in *BRA* I: illus. no.  
 20.  
 P. *Los Angeles Times*, 29 March 1940,  
 Part 2, p. I.  
 P. *Baltimore News-Post*, 30 March  
 1940, p. I.  
 P. *New York Post*, 30 March 1940, p. 3.  
 Reprinted in Clark, illus. no. 42;  
 (New York: Knopf, 1976), plate x;  
 Fredriksson, *Bertrand Russell: en*  
*intellektuell i politiken*, p. 20.  
 P. *The Globe and Mail*, Toronto, 1 April  
 1940, p. 3.  
 P. *Life*, 1 April 1940, p. 25.  
 P. *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 1 April 1940, p.  
 12.  
 P. *Los Angeles Examiner*, 1 April 1940,  
 sec. I, p. 3.  
 P. *Newsweek*, New York, 15, no. 15 (8  
 April 1940): 32.  
 E. *Smithsonian* 24, no. 2 (May 1993):  
 132.

## APPENDIX VIII. RUSSELL WITH HIS CHILDREN

- J = John (1921–1987)  
 K = Kate (1923–)  
 C = Conrad (1937–)  
 J & K. *Children: the Magazine for Par-*  
*ents*, Chicago, 2 (April 1927): 18.  
 J & K. *The Birmingham (Ala.) News*, 20  
 Oct. 1929, p. 4. Reprinted in Dora  
 Russell, *The Tamarisk Tree* (London:  
 Elek/Pemberton, 1975), facing p. 97.  
 J & K. *Daily Sketch*, London, 18 March  
 1931. Reprinted in Moorehead,  
 between pp. 374 and 375.  
 C. *The Sunday Express*, London, 30 May  
 1937, p. II. Also in *Smithsonian*,  
 Washington, DC, 24, no. 2 (May  
 1993): 132.  
 C. *The Star*, London, 24 March 1938, p.  
 2. Reprinted in *The Sunday Tele-*  
*graph*, London, 28 Aug. 1988, p. 4.  
 C. *Los Angeles Times*, 29 March 1940,  
 Part 2, p. I.  
 C. *New York Post*, 30 March 1940, p. 3.  
 C. *The Sun*, New York, 30 March 1940,  
 p. I.  
 C. *The Globe and Mail*, Toronto, 1 April  
 1940, p. 5.  
 C. *Life*, 8, no. 14 (1 April 1940): 23, 25.  
 C & J. *Idem*, p. 25.  
 J. *Idem*, p. 25.  
 C, K, & J. *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 1 April  
 1940, p. 12.  
 J. *New York Post*, 1 April 1940, p. 8.  
 J, K, & C. *Newsweek*, 15, no. 15 (8 April  
 1940): 32.