## Editor's Notes

IRICHARD T. W. ARTHUR is Professor of Philosophy at Mc-CONTRIBUTORS Master University. He works on early modern natural philosophy and mathematics, the theory of time, and the infinite. He is known primarily for his work on Leibniz, on whom he has written numerous articles, and is the author of G. W. Leibniz: the Labyrinth of the Continuum (Yale U. P., 2001), Leibniz (Polity P., 2014), and a monograph forthcoming from Oxford University Press, Monads, Composition and Force: Ariadnean Threads through Leibniz's Labyrinth. JOLEN GALAUGHER'S research has focused on the history of philosophy, with emphasis on analytic philosophy. She is the author of Russell's Philosophical Approach to Logical Analysis, 1897-1905 (Palgrave, 2013). She lives in Winnipeg with her husband and daughter where she works as a private consultant to industry. NICHOLAS GRIFFIN is Director of the Bertrand Russell Research Centre and Canada Research Chair in Philosophy at McMaster. He is General Editor of Russell's Collected Papers and is working with Arthur and Galaugher on a volume of papers on Russell's interpretation of Leibniz. YOUR EDITOR spoke on using Russell's revised editions at the 2017 BRS meeting, has begun revising the Russell Bibliography, and is editing Russell's late 1940s political and cultural writings for the CPBR.

¶It was 1899 when Russell gave his course of lectures on Leibniz. Seventy years later I was invited to tea with Beatrice Whitehouse, a Newnham student who took the course. Unfortunately, she offered no documentation, but equally for-

tunately G. E. Moore took notes at the lectures. They are part of the documents offered in this issue for further study of one whom Russell called "one of the supreme intellects of all time" (HWP, p. 581). Yet Leibniz was a "scoundrel" and "not admirable". Russell twice, in The Philosophy of Leibniz, complains of Leibniz's "decrying" the atheist Spinoza (pp. 5, 202) and again in the History (p. 582). Yet he confessed to putting images of both men on his mantelpiece and having "imaginary conversations" with Leibniz, "in which I tell him how fruitful his ideas have proved, and how much more beautiful the result is than he could have foreseen" (Auto. 1: 183-4). They "seem like friends". Russell tells them that he is carrying on their work. (What he meant by this in connection with the monist Spinoza is a mystery; with the monadist Leibniz he was surely referring to mathematical logic as developed since Leibniz's characteristica universalis.) "I can hardly resist the feeling that they hear and approve", he told Ottoline Morrell in 1911. His study of Leibniz was so intense that he continued to refer to a scholarly tool like the main Gerhardt edition into his mid-70s. In 1946 he regarded Leibniz as "possibl[y]" still best known to himself (HWP2, preface), for he believed he had discovered the key to Leibniz's system. He continued to value his monadist theory of two kinds of space. This issue presents new text: a notebook on his reading, his recondite marginalia on Gerhardt, alterations in the book manuscript (now revealed to have several layers) and collation with the book, two rare prefaces, an index to PL's bibliographical sources, and a list of reviews, as well as Moore's notes. These documents, fully annotated here, will facilitate further study.

¶Peter Stone, ed., Bertrand Russell's Life and Legacy (Vernon FORTHCOMING P., 2018). Andrew G. Bone, ed. Cold War Fears and Hopes, BOOKS 1950-52 (vol. 26 of the Collected Papers, Routledge). Russell Wahl, ed., The Bloomsbury Companion to Bertrand Russell (Bloomsbury).

Samuel Lebens, Bertrand Russell and the Nature of Proposi-NEW BOOKS tions: a History and Defence of the Multiple Relation Theory of Judgement (London and New York: Routledge). Stefano

Donati, Il Logicismo di Bertrand Russell e il suo Contesto Filosofico [The Logicism of Bertrand Russell and Its Philosophical Context] (North Charleston, sc: CreateSpace, 2016). Josef Rattner, Bertrand Russell: ein Essay; Studienausgabe (Berlin: Verlag für Tiefenpsychologie, 2016). George Kalpadakis, 0 Μπέρτραντ Ράσσελ και η μετεμφυλιακή Ελλάδα [Bertrand Russell and Post-Civil War Greece] (foreword by Manolis Glezos) (Athens: Oi Ekdoseis ton Synadelfon, 2012; ebook).

¶A book annotated by Russell in the late 1890s: G. R. Kirch-RECENT hoff's Vorlesungen über mathematische Physik, V. I: Mechanik ACQUISITIONS (1883). A gift of the BRPF, an eight-sided, 78-rpm set of records of his first BBC talk on nuclear warfare, "The Outlook for Mankind" (8 March 1947, during "Atomic Week"). Two invitations, signed by Russell, to join the Committee of 100. A 1925 letter with Russell telling his Dutch host: "impressed by the much higher level of culture than ... in England. Among all the Great Powers, nationalism makes culture narrow." A 1966 letter seeking more of his archives. Princeton photos of Bertie, Peter and children. Trinity College has posted the scanned MS of Our Knowledge of the External World.

The 2018 annual meeting of the Bertrand Russell Society RUSSELL will be held at McMaster on 22-24 June, in conjunction SOCIETY; with SSHAP. By the time of the meeting, the Bertrand Russell NEW QUARTERS Archives are expected to have moved to a building dedicated to curating the Archives and the work of the Russell Research Centre.

¶Except for the latest complete volumes (35–36), Russell may be consulted freely on the Internet at McMaster University Library Press's site for McMaster journals: http://mulp. mcmaster.ca/russelljournal/. For online and print subscriptions, see this site.

> The Russell Archives' annotated catalogue of letters totalled 131,545 records by 18 August 2017. The latest records are revealed via Advanced Search. Many more letters are expected if a certain new acquisition is made. The new database is capable of more than a correspondence catalogue. Trials are underway to add scholarly transcriptions of text.

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