



S/S 7192

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

GENERAL

2877  
③  
COSS  
CO305  
FG105

May 28, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McGEORGE BUNDY  
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Bertrand Russell's Letter to the  
President of May 3, 1964 on Cuba

Bertrand Russell's letter to the President of May 3, 1964 on Cuba, transmitted to the Department on May 13, 1964, raises certain issues on our policy toward Cuba which warrant a reply, given the standing of Bertrand Russell and the fact that the letter is addressed to the President. The Department believes that an appropriate person in the White House should make the reply.

The Department recommends that a letter along the lines of the enclosed draft be used for this purpose.

Gordon:

*Benjamin H. Read*

Benjamin H. Read  
Executive Secretary

I do not think Bundy ought to open a line to Russell. I think Department ought to reply for the President.

S/S informed  
6/2/64

JUN 3 1964  
CENTRAL FILES

BKS  
GC

RECEIVED

JUN 3 1964

CENTRAL FILES

le. files 6/4/64

From: The Earl Russell, O.M., F.R.S.,  
PLAS PENRHYN,  
PENRHYNDEUDRAETH,  
MERIONETH.  
TEL. PENRHYNDEUDRAETH 242.

21 December 1963

THE WHITE HOUSE  
DEC 30 8 50 AM '63  
RECEIVED

President Lyndon B. Johnson,  
The White House,  
Washington, D.C.,  
U.S.A.

Dear President Johnson,

I write to express my appreciation of your policy towards the important issue of peace and future relations with the Soviet Union. I am particularly hopeful that your Administration will find a way of involving China in the essential discussions related to disarmament and an end to the Cold War.

I hope you will agree that Chinese intransigence is both unfortunate and remediable. The exclusion from world affairs and the grievances the Chinese profess to feel could, if redressed, result in considerable advance as may be shown by the extensive proposals for nuclear disarmament advanced by the Chinese Government in Peking Review. It has further come to my notice that Premier Castro would welcome lessening of tension with the United States and I very much hope this will be possible despite political differences.

The feeling is growing that the grave and imminent danger of mass extermination can be finally ended and I wish to assure you of the widest possible support in that pursuit among all those who have worked against nuclear war over many years.

I enclose for your interest some literature concerning the recently formed Peace Foundations. I should value your opinion of these efforts and, still more, your support of them.

Yours sincerely,

*Bertrand Russell*

Bertrand Russell.

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JAN 2 1964  
CENTRAL FILES

GENERAL

PC1

Russell, Bertrand

January 8, 1964

Dear Lord Russell:

The President has asked me to acknowledge with thanks your letter of December 21 with its enclosures. I am sure you will have seen from a number of the President's public statements the strength and depth of his commitment to building the peace.

Sincerely,

McGeorge Bundy

The Earl Russell, O.M., F.R.S.  
Plas Penrhyn  
Penrhydeudraeth  
Merioneth, Wales

From: The Earl Russell, O.M., F.R.S.,  
PLAS PENRHYN,  
PENRHYNDEUDRAETH,  
MERIONETH.  
TEL. PENRHYNDEUDRAETH 242.

6 January 1964

President Lyndon B. Johnson,  
The White House,  
Washington, D.C.,  
U.S.A.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
JAN 11 12 06 PM '64

RECEIVED

Dear President Johnson,

I am much disturbed by certain reports in the New York Times and New York Herald Tribune, respectively for September 25, 1963 and September 30, 1963.

These reports comprise an interview with Mr. Luis Somoza, a powerful figure in Nicaragua and refer to a joint U.S.-Nicaraguan plan leading to an American invasion of Cuba. The alleged facts in these troubling reports entail a three-phased programme.

The first phase consists of smuggling weapons into Cuba for the purpose of harrassing the Castro Government. This was to have occurred during the past two months. The second phase consists of an invasion of former Cubans now in the United States armed forces who would be released from these forces for the purpose. They would seek to capture any town with the assistance of those who were prepared in Cuba by the first phase. Any such captured town would be declared the seat of an insurgent Government. The third phase would consist in the recognition of the insurgent Government by certain Central and South American nations who would send troops to support the insurgents at the invitation of the insurgents. The completion of this phase would bring American troops to Cuba in the summer of 1964, shortly before the Presidential election.

I hope you will appreciate the motives which induce me to write you about this. Luis Somoza has enjoyed American support and claims to be in contact with Attorney General Robert Kennedy and the leader of the Bay of Pigs invasion, Manuel Artimo. The President of Nicaragua, Rene Schick confirmed to the reporter from the New York Herald Tribune that such a plan existed and that his government would join multilateral action against Cuba with the armed forces of Venezuela, Colombia and possibly Argentina.

I hope you will agree that these authoritative reports are most damaging to the United States and should be repudiated in the interests of the good name of the government of the United States.

I shall seek to bring these facts to the attention of people in the hope that their falsity may be demonstrated and the hopes of mankind for a detente in the Cold War may be strengthened.

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JAN 14 1964  
CENTRAL FILES

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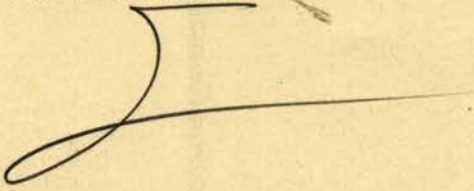
I look to your office for reassurance in this important matter.

With my respect,

Yours sincerely,

*Bertrand Russell*

Bertrand Russell.



7  
EXECUTIVE

C 055-

C 0305-

Times  
Herald Tribune

C 0204

PR18

January 27, 1964

Sir:

Thank you for your letter of January 6 to President Johnson concerning certain press reports purporting to give the views of Mr. Luis Somoza toward Cuba.

The United States Government has no connection with any plans of the kind attributed to Mr. Somoza.

Sincerely,

Bromley K. Smith

The Right Honorable  
The Earl Russell, O.M., F.R.S. (Bertrand Russell)  
Plas Penrhyn  
Penrhyndeudraeth,  
Merioneth  
Great Britain

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JAN 30 1964  
CENTRAL FILES

G. La

3/23

Aaron Katz  
307 Eastern Parkway  
Brooklyn 38, N. Y.

March 20, 1964

*clb*  
*encl*  
*Justice*  
*-encl-*

Hon. Lyndon B. Johnson  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

MAR 26 1964

Dear Mr. President:

I am deeply grateful to Dr. Harold Urey and Bertrand Russell and Pablo Casals and Martin Buber and Linus Pauling because of their sponsorship of a petition urging a full pardon for Morton Sobell. Let me tell you why this petition is so meaningful:

From all sections of our country, indeed, from all parts of the world, the White House is regularly receiving appeals urging the freedom of Morton Sobell. Generally, these appeals come from the most well-informed and responsible people, from philosophers and jurists and educators, from scientists and theologians and statesmen.

They appeal for varying reasons: Some, because they are convinced of Mr. Sobell's complete innocence; others, because of doubts about guilt or innocence or about the fairness of the trial and the subsequent proceedings; others, because they are aware that the courts have already agreed that the trial was unfair by present-day standards, and that the conduct of the prosecution was "wholly reprehensible"; others, finally, because of the inordinate sentence of thirty years imprisonment.

Mr. Sobell should have been pardoned or freed long ago. Why should our friends and enemies be able to point to this case as an example of American "justice", month after month and year after year, when it is obvious to any unbiased observer that this case is certainly not "typical" of American justice, but rather is representative of our "lowest common denominator"?

Have we many capital cases where a conviction is based on the word of only one witness?

• Furthermore, where the sole witness' testimony is totally uncorroborated?

Further, when it comes from the mouth of a confessed perjurer?

Further, when this uncorroborated testimony is also "accomplice" testimony?

Further, when this testimony is purchased, or rewarded by non-prosecution for admitted crimes?

Further, when this testimony is replete with contradictions, implausibilities, and impossibilities?

Further, when this testimony was never reviewed by any court?

Further, when a 30-year sentence is based on such testimony?

Further, when this inordinate sentence has never been reviewed by any court?

*F. Russell*  
*13/5/64*

From: The Earl Russell, O.M., F.R.S.,

5 May 1964

President Lyndon B. Johnson,  
The White House,  
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Dear President Johnson,

I have followed with great approval your efforts towards the establishing of better relations with the Soviet Union and for the relaxation of tension in the Cold War. I hope, therefore, you will understand the motives which prompt me to write you now about the situation in Cuba.

I can not see that a tolerant policy towards Yugoslavia and improved relations with the U.S.S.R. are compatible with so hostile a policy towards Cuba. The only hope for peace must lie, surely, in the diminution of hostilities in troubled areas of the world and it is hard to see why the island of Cuba should represent any threat to peace or American security. The declaration that the United States may fly craft over Cuban territory is entirely in violation of Cuban sovereignty and unacceptable to any State in the world today. The United States possesses missiles on her territory but would not permit Soviet or Cuban craft to violate her air space because this is so.

I fear the consequences of the continuation of this practice and the maintenance by force of an unwanted military base at Guantanamo Bay. Surely it is this sort of action on the part of a large neighbour towards a smaller one which the United States has professed to deplore.

I appeal to you to establish normal relations with Cuba and to forgo flights over her territory so that the hopes for peace built so arduously in recent months may not be dashed. I feel certain this course

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MAY 13 1964  
AMEMB, WASH.

is in the vital interests of the United States, will promote unhesitatingly  
the cause of peace and will win worldwide support for American democracy.

With my respect.

Yours sincerely,

Isidor Feinstein Brown



is in the vital interests of the United States, will promote immeasurably the cause of peace and will win worldwide approval for American magnanimity.

With my respect.

Yours sincerely,

Bertrand Russell.

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London SW1, England

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cables  
Russfound London SW1

# Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation

19 October, 1964.

President Lyndon B. Johnson,  
The White House,  
Washington, D.C.,  
U.S.A.

Bertrand Russell

Dear Mr. President,

I am appealing to you to make use of an opportunity such as has never come before to any human being. You are engaged in a contest with an opponent who is ignorant and bellicose. Your victory would be evidence of the American people's desire for peace. The world hopes confidently for your victory. But if you win, your victory may remain incomplete.

While present policies continue, the danger of a nuclear war not merely remains but increases. Present wars - which risk escalation into larger conflicts - should be halted and negotiations should be instituted for the peaceful resolution of the issues involved.

Everybody knows and proclaims that the spread of nuclear weapons to new powers will be a disaster. But nothing effective is done to prevent it. France and China already possess such weapons. Germany will soon follow suit. And within a few years, every important country will possess the means of exterminating the human race. It is open to you to prevent this disaster. One essential step will have to be the

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Prime Minister Kenneth Kaunda  
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## Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation

2.

recognition of the Chinese Government by the United States and its admission to the United Nations. The hostile feelings which have been generated will have to be mitigated and we shall all have to recognise that our supposed enemies are also human beings and that the universal wickedness we attribute to them is a myth.

China and Russia call for an international Congress of which the purpose should be to abolish all nuclear weapons. We are told by many in the West that such a proposal is premature. This means only that those who advance this argument have not yet thought out plausible ways to bring about the failure of such a conference.

It is open to you, if you so choose, to add your immense power to the influence of those who advocate such a Congress, in the sincere hope that it may remove the imminent peril of universal destruction.

If you do this you will lift the burden of fear from all the millions of human beings who watch with paralysed terror the march of mankind toward the abyss.

You will be hailed in every country and in every continent as a saviour, as one who in a mad world has shown

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Prime Minister Kenneth Kaunda  
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Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, deceased  
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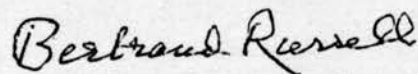
## Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation

3.

the road to sanity; and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have performed a service to humanity more noteworthy and more immense than has been performed by even the greatest of your predecessors.

In the name of mercy, in the name of humanity, I implore you not to let this opportunity pass unused.

Yours sincerely,



Bertrand Russell

From: The Earl Russell, O.M., F.R.S.,  
PLAS PENRHYN,  
PENRHYNDEUDRAETH,  
MERTONETH.  
TEL. PENRHYNDEUDRAETH 242.

21 December 1963

THE WHITE HOUSE  
DEC 30 8 50 AM '63  
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President Lyndon B. Johnson,  
The White House,  
Washington, D.C.,  
U.S.A.

Dear President Johnson,

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I hope you will agree that Chinese intransigence is both unfortunate and remediable. The exclusion from world affairs and the grievances the Chinese profess to feel could, if redressed, result in considerable advance as may be shown by the extensive proposals for nuclear disarmament advanced by the Chinese Government in Peking Review. It has further come to my notice that Premier Castro would welcome lessening of tension with the United States and I very much hope this will be possible despite political differences.

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I enclose for your interest some literature concerning the recently formed Peace Foundations. I should value your opinion of these efforts and, still more, your support of them.

Yours sincerely,

*Bertrand Russell*

Bertrand Russell.

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May 13, 1964

**MEMORANDUM FOR**

**Mr. Benjamin H. Read  
Executive Secretary  
Department of State**

**The attached miscellaneous correspondence  
is referred for appropriate handling by the  
State Department.**

**McGeorge Bundy**

**Letter to the President dated May 3, 1964 from The Earl Russell,  
Plas Penrhyn, Penrhynreudraeth, Merioneth, Wales -  
Recommends establishment of normal relations with Cuba and  
ending of overflights.**

**Letter to Mr. Bundy dtd April 14 from Henry W. Litchfield,  
State Hospital, W. Choate 1  
Taunton, Mass. News report in general. including establishment  
of a strong Moslem enclave in the Americas.**

January 27, 1964

Sir:

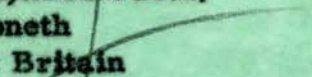
Thank you for your letter of January 6 to President Johnson concerning certain press reports purporting to give the views of Mr. Luis Somoza toward Cuba.

The United States Government has no connection with any plans of the kind attributed to Mr. Somoza.

Sincerely,

Bromley K. Smith

The Right Honorable  
The Earl Russell, O. M., F. R. S.  
Plas Penrhyn  
Penrhyndeudraeth,  
Merioneth  
Great Britain



GENERAL

PC 1

January 8, 1964

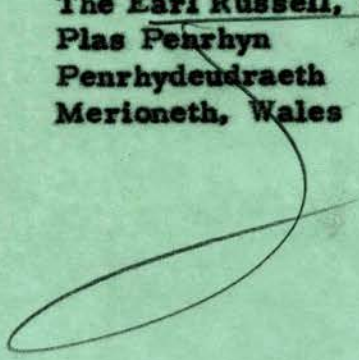
Dear Lord Russell:

The President has asked me to acknowledge with thanks your letter of December 21 with its enclosures. I am sure you will have seen from a number of the President's public statements the strength and depth of his commitment to building the peace.

Sincerely,

McGeorge Bundy

The Earl Russell, O.M., F.R.S.  
Plas Penrhyn  
Penrhydeudraeth  
Merioneth, Wales



GENERAL

e0312

November 16, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Mr. Thomas J. Corcoran  
S/VN 7435  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT: Bertrand Russell's cable to the  
President

As I told you on the phone on Friday, I tend to feel that Bertrand Russell's cable should be answered politely and fully, but from State rather than the White House.

The Read/Bundy memorandum of October 31 regarding his message provides information on only one of the three names listed by Lord Russell. I think that any reply should include information on the other two names as well -- if possible.

James C. Thomson, Jr.

The White House  
Washington

*State*

1966 FEB 15 PM 6 28

WN1 26 VIA RCA

LONDON 2150 FEB 15 1966

THE PRESIDENT

WHITEHOUSE

URGE RELEASE OF <sup>*push*</sup>GREGORY AS RECENT WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATION  
AGAINST NET FISHING SEEMS FLAGRANT BREACH OF 11 YEAR INDIAN  
TREATY

BERTRAND RUSSELL

*J*



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ND 19/CO 312  
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S/S 16799

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

January 21, 1965 *Thorne*

*OK*  
*9019*

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McGEORGE BUNDY

THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: ~~Bertrand Russell's~~ <sup>X</sup> Telegrams to  
President Johnson

<sup>X</sup>  
The Viet-Nam Interdepartmental Committee has considered the advisability of replying to Lord Bertrand Russell's cables to the President calling for intercession in favor of condemned Viet Cong terrorists and arguing against "extension of the war" in Viet-Nam. The Committee recommends against any reply to Bertrand Russell for the following reasons:

1. Russell's output closely follows the Communist propaganda line.
2. Any official U. S. reply would help him to gain much more publicity for his views on Viet-Nam than he has so far received.
3. British Professor P. J. Honey, writing in a British newspaper, has already answered one of Russell's earlier attacks on U. S. policy in Viet-Nam and has done so very effectively. Replies by people like Honey are much more effective in deflating Russell's line than official American statements.

*for* *Benjamin H. Read*  
Benjamin H. Read  
Executive Secretary

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President Kwame Nkrumah  
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# Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation

9th February, 1965.

President Lyndon B. Johnson,  
The White House,  
Washington, D.C.,  
U. S. A.

Dear President Johnson,

The American attack on North Vietnam is disastrous on two grounds: one, that it is unjust, and two, that it exposes mankind to an appalling danger. Americans have been trying for years to subdue the desire of South Vietnam for independence and to compel it against its will to serve American purposes. South Vietnam wishes to be independent and neutral. America will not permit this. This is imperialism of an old-fashioned kind.

But the graver objection to the American action is that it involves the danger of war with Russia and China. In such a war, civilisation will be extinguished for a century or two and it is not impossible that the human race will be exterminated. Is it worthwhile to pay this price in order to prevent South Vietnam from its legitimate desire for independence?

It is intolerable that the British Labour Government should support a policy involving such dangers through a cowardly desire to support the United States whatever that power may decide to do.

I hope the American action in North Vietnam will be condemned as aggression at the United Nations and that it will be abandoned as a result of protests in every part of the world.

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FEB 17 1965  
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Yours sincerely,

*Bertrand Russell*

Bertrand Russell

GENERAL

ND19/CO 312

February 24, 1965

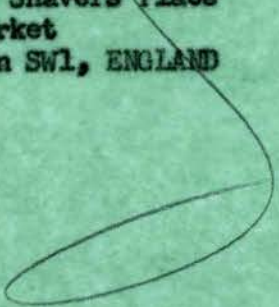
Dear Mr. Russell:

Your letter of February 9, to the President of the United States, expressing your views on the situation in Vietnam, has been added to the many other opinions received at the White House.

Sincerely yours,

Chester L. Cooper

Mr. Bertrand Russell  
Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation  
3 & 4 Shavers Place  
Haymarket  
London SW1, ENGLAND



Robert E. Kintner /a \*

August 20, 1966

Dear Joe:

You were very kind to write me your letter of August 15 about Bertrand Russell. Personally, I think your analysis of him is a good one.

I had rather lost track of you and was glad to hear from you because I respect your ability. If you ever get to Washington, I hope you will stop in to see me.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Kintner  
Special Assistant to the  
President and Secretary  
to the Cabinet

✦  
Mr. Joe Anthony  
2212 Washington Boulevard  
Santa Monica, California 90405

REK:ny

EXECUTIVE

ND 19/00312

PU 2-2/16\*

0081

(2)  
(10)

# Leibman, Williams, Bennett, Baird and Minow

208 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET • CHICAGO 4 • FINANCIAL 6-2200

CABLE ADDRESS "CROLEX CHICAGO"

OF COUNSEL  
J. ARTHUR FRIEDLUND  
MAX SWIREN

MORRIS I. LEIBMAN  
D. B. WILLIAMS  
RUSSELL O. BENNETT  
RUSSELL M. BAIRD  
NEWTON N. MINOW  
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R. QUINCY WHITE, JR.  
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WILLIAM P. COLSON  
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DAVID E. MCCrackEN  
STEPHEN P. THOMAS  
MARK J. LEVICK  
MATA P. HILGEBON

August 16, 1966

Honorable Walt W. Rostow  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Re: Bertrand Russell "Trial"

Dear Walt:

You will note the enclosed reference to the Bertrand Russell trial. I, of course, have had a number of calls from our friends across the spectrum.

Have you reached any conclusions about this affair? If so, is there anything you want me to do in connection with any of my activities?

Sincerely,

Morris I. Leibman

MIL:m  
Encl

RECEIVED  
AUG 30 1966  
CENTRAL FILES

*Filed by Mr. Boston's Office.*

Nothing else sent to  
Central Files as of 8/30/66  
MIL

than you may be able to understand

Yours sincerely,

Bertrand Russell

Bertrand Russell.

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 Lord Boyd Orr, FRS, Nobel Prize for Peace  
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 President Kenneth Kaunda  
 President Ayub Khan  
 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, deceased  
 President Kwame Nkrumah  
 President Julius Nyerere  
 Professor Linus Pauling, Nobel Prizes for Chemistry, Peace  
 President S Radhakrishnan  
 Vanessa Redgrave  
 Dr Albert Schweitzer, Nobel Prize for Peace, deceased  
 His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I  
 President Leopold Senghor  
 His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk

the Earl Russell, OM, FRS  
 the Countess Russell  
 Hamza Alavi  
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 cables ; Russfound London SW1

# Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation

25 August 1966

President Lyndon B. Johnson,  
 The White House,  
 Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Dear President Johnson,

I write in connection with the International War Crimes Tribunal which has been under preparation for a period of time. This tribunal concerns the conduct of the war in Vietnam by the United States Government. Within living memory only the Nazis could be said to have exceeded in brutality the war waged by your administration against the people of Vietnam and it is because this war is loathed and condemned by the vast majority of mankind that demands are heard throughout the world for a formal international tribunal to hear the full evidence.

Your Secretary of Defence, Mr. McNamara, has stated that the tonnages used in Vietnam exceed any used in Korea or World War II. These approach 1,500 tons daily - high explosive dropped on hospitals, schools, and sanatoria systematically. Poison gas, chemicals, napalm, phosphorus and fragmentation bombs of a particularly horrible order are freely used by your Government on your instruction against densely populated civilian areas. But no attacks

...have not bombed one school

42  
 9-1  
 England

your instruction against... have occurred on the United States. Vietnamese have not bombed one school or village or violated U.S. territory. Their troops occupy no part of the United States. The vast bombardment of their agricultural land, their villages and towns by the United States can not be resisted by a Vietnamese air force. This war is like that waged by fascist Japan and Nazi Germany in

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## Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation

-2-

Southeast Asia and Eastern Europe, respectively.

The parallel is precise. President Eisenhower made explicit American purposes in 1953:

"Now let us assume we lost Indo-China. If Indo-China goes, the tin and tungsten we so greatly value would cease coming. We are after the cheapest way to prevent the occurrence of something terrible - the loss of our ability to get what we want from the riches of the Indo-Chinese territory and from Southeast Asia."

Here then is the reason why the peoples of the world resist as the people of Vietnam are now resisting. Here also is the reason why the torture and experimental weapons inflicted by you on Vietnam are grounds for solemn proceedings intended to examine this practice and to weigh the evidence of crimes against the peace and crimes against humanity in the precise sense laid down at Nuremburg.

Justice Robert Jackson of the United States Supreme Court said at Nuremburg:

"The real complaining party at the bar is civilisation. Civilisation is asking whether law is so laggard as to be utterly helpless to deal with the crimes of such magnitude as Germany's. ...Civilisation expects this Tribunal to put the forces of international law, its precepts, its

to put the forces of international law, its precepts, its prohibitions and most of its sanctions on the side of peace."

This is the indictment against your Government today. The relevance of it was also made clear by Justice Jackson:

"No future lawyer undertaking to prosecute crimes against the peace of the world will have to face the argument that the effort is unprecedented and, therefore, by inference, improper."

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## Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation

-2-

I ask you to appear before this tribunal in your own defence to answer charges contained in the evidence and eye-witness testimony concerning the acts carried out on your instruction. If you are unwilling to appear personally I request you to appoint officially persons who will seek to defend the actions of your Government.

This tribunal rests for its legitimacy not only upon its public mandate, nor upon the eminence and internationally representative character of the members. The tribunal has a solemn antecedent in the Nuremburg proceedings. American Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson summarised the issue and stated the basis of the present tribunal:

"If certain acts and violation of treaties are crimes, they are crimes whether the United States does them or whether Germany does them. We are not prepared to lay down a rule of criminal conduct against others which we would not be willing to have invoked against us."


Here, then, is the challenge before you: Will you appear before a wider justice than you recognise and risk a more profound condemnation than you may be able to understand?



MC

FILE MEMO:

See: C.F. FO 6-2, for corresp., 11/23/66 re AMERICA ILLUSTRATED SOVIET LIFE and  
Bertrand RUSSELL.

A large, handwritten scribble or signature in black ink, starting from the underlined text and extending downwards and to the right.

*galt*

EXECUTIVE (3)

ND 19/CO 312

AR 5

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 12, 1967  
1:55 p.m., Thursday

2  
FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM Joe Califano *galt*

You might be interested in the attached poem by Ogden Nash, condemning Bertrand Russell for the Viet Nam trial.

Attachment

You Are Old, Father Bertrand

be, with  
no jury  
or judge,  
a judi-  
cative  
mess."  
"We'll be  
judge,  
We'll be  
jury,"  
said  
Ber-  
trand  
with fury:  
"And our  
verdict  
has  
just  
been  
released  
to the  
press."

—OGDEN NASH

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 23, 1967

EXECUTIVE

VA

IN

ND19

PU2-3

F&145-6

F&300

MEMORANDUM FOR

Douglass Cater

It seems to me that this is a rather bad time to celebrate the Indian wars. Bertrand Russell might, after all, enlarge his genocide charge.

Why not ship this off to the Commission on Indian Affairs?

Bureaucratically yours,

J.L.

John P. Roche

Oliver E. + Meadows  
Reginald + Bradley  
Frederik + Friske

May 1, 1967

Dear Mr. Bronfen:

The President has received your recent letter concerning the activities of Sir Bertrand Russell. Your interest in writing, and your support for our country's purposes in Vietnam, are appreciated.

Sincerely,

Donald W. Ropa  
National Security Council Staff

Mr. George B. Bronfen  
Widenmayerstrasse 11  
8 Munich, Germany