

ROSTOW, EUGENE V(ICTOR)
 b. Aug. 25, 1913; New York, N.Y.
 Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs,
 October 1966-January 1969.

Rostow grew up in New Haven and studied at Yale University, where he received an LL.B. in 1937. His younger brother was Walt Whitman Rostow [*q.v.*], who gained prominence as an economist and foreign affairs adviser to President Lyndon Johnson. After a brief period in private law practice, Eugene joined the Yale Law School faculty in 1938. He served during World War II as a legal adviser in the State Department, where he worked for Assistant Secretary of State Dean Acheson. Returning to Yale after the war, Rostow soon became known as a liberal legal scholar. An article he wrote for the *Yale Law Journal* in 1945 helped persuade the federal government to restore the property and citizenship of Japanese-Americans confined to detention camps during the war. Rostow's book *A National Policy for the Oil Industry*, published in 1949, aroused considerable controversy by calling for reorganization and increased government regulation of oil companies.

In 1955 Rostow was appointed dean of the Yale Law School, a post he held for 10 years. During this time he supervised the development of an innovative curriculum, which gave Yale one of the most liberal law programs in the U.S. Rostow's goal was a "humane and broadly based" legal education relating law to history, economics and other social sciences. Despite initial resistance from conservative alumni, the new program was eventually considered a great success.

Rostow's academic career did not prevent him from maintaining the contacts he had developed in Washington during the war. Along with his brother Walt, he was an important link between the academic community and the federal government. In 1961 Rostow served on the Peace Corps Advisory Council and subsequently held a position as consultant to the State Department. He gave strong support to the foreign policy of the Johnson Administration, defending American involvement in

Vietnam and the 1965 invasion of the Dominican Republic.

Rostow began full-time government work in October 1966, when President Johnson appointed him undersecretary of state for political affairs. Three months later he was named an alternate governor of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. During his two years in these posts, Rostow concerned himself largely with international financial matters. In January 1967 he visited India and other countries to confer on U.S. food assistance. He urged a "concentrated international effort in the war against hunger." In February 1968 he participated in a United Nations conference that recommended a system of preferential tariffs to encourage the growth of industry in developing countries. Rostow also represented the U.S. in May 1968 in important negotiations over the financing of U.S. troops in West Germany; as a result of the talks the West German government agreed to reimburse the U.S. in 1969 for a large part of the cost of maintaining the troops. Rostow, meanwhile, continued to defend the Vietnam war, criticizing opponents of American involvement for stimulating a new isolationist spirit in the U.S.

In January 1969 Rostow left government service and returned to Yale as Sterling Professor of Law and Public Affairs. His defense of postwar American diplomacy, *Peace in the Balance: the Future of U.S. Foreign Policy*, was published in 1972. In this work he argued for continued attention to the international balance of power as "the key to any system of law . . . that seeks to assure liberty in peace."

[SLG]

ROSTOW, WALT W(HITMAN)

b. Oct. 7, 1916; New York, N.Y.
 Chairman, State Department Policy Planning Council, December 1961-April 1966; Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, April 1966-January 1969.

Rostow was one of three sons of a Russian-Jewish immigrant family. He attended Yale as an undergraduate and, following

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[MDB]

Life: The Education of
 York, 1967)