

Katzenbach Named

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to State's No. 2 Spot

Johnson Picks Rostow, Kohler as Other Aides After Ball's Resignation

By Carroll Kilpatrick
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Johnson reached into his Cabinet yesterday to pick Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach as Under Secretary of State to succeed George W. Ball, who has resigned.

The surprise announcement came in a news conference at which the President also filled two other top State Department posts, the net effect of which was to leave undisturbed Secretary of State Dean Rusk's command of the Department.

Prof. Eugene V. Rostow, 53, law professor at Yale University, was selected Under Secretary for political affairs and Foy D. Kohler, 56, Ambassador to the Soviet Union, was named Deputy Under Secretary, traditionally the top career post.

All three posts require Senate confirmation, which is expected without difficulty.

Rostow is a former dean of the Yale Law School. His younger brother, Walt W. Rostow, is Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

Supporters of Policy

The foreign policy implications of the appointments appeared to be less important than the organizational ones. All three new men are expected to support present policy by conviction.

Rostow, like his brother, is

a vigorous supporter of the President's Vietnam policy, and he is closer to the President's relaxed attitude toward French President de Gaulle than Ball is.

Ball, an old friend of Rostow, has been vigorously anti-de Gaulle and skeptical about the degree of United States involvement in Vietnam. Ball and Rostow have had many friendly arguments.

Rostow Succeeds Mann

As No. 3 man in the State Department, Rostow succeeds Thomas C. Mann, who had the title of Under Secretary for Economic Affairs. When W. Averel Harriman held the post he was called Under Secretary for Political Affairs. Rostow will follow the Harriman example although he is an economist as well as a lawyer.

Katzenbach, 44, received his B.A. from Princeton, his law degree from Yale and was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford. He, too, is an old friend of Rostow.

The President said they would "work very closely together as Under Secretaries of the Department."

Asked if the change was a "promotion" for Katzenbach, the President said it would give the Attorney General "a great opportunity to serve the country and the world."

"Mr. Katzenbach is one of the most competent and selfless men I know. He said to me shortly after I became President that he would serve

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Transcript of Presidential news conference. Page K1.

Katzenbach expressed international interests to Johnson in 1965; Ramsey Clark long considered contender for Attorney General. Page A8.

the President in any capacity where the President thought he could be useful."

Katzenbach takes a salary cut from \$35,000 to \$30,000. Rostow's post pays \$28,500 and Kohler's \$27,000.

The President added that Katzenbach "is not concerned with title or promotions or demotions. He is concerned with serving the interests of the Nation

The Attorney General later told reporters he looked forward to "a new and exciting experience" that would return him "in a way, to my first love," foreign affairs.

He is co-author with Morton Kaplan of "Political Foundations of World Law" and co-author with Leo Lipson of "Legal Literature of Space."

Praised by R. F. Kennedy
Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.), Katzenbach's predecessor as Attorney General, called the appointment "excellent." He said that Katzen-

bach "played a very important role" in handling international legal questions during the Cuban missile crisis.

Chairman J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said he was "surprised and astonished" at the selection of Katzenbach.

Fulbright said he had admired Katzenbach's abilities but was unaware he had any special foreign policy knowledge. Hearings on the nominations, which Fulbright called a "ritual," will be held next week, he said.

Shortly after Pearl Harbor, Katzenbach joined the Army Air Force, and in 1943 he was shot down in the Mediterranean. Made a prisoner of war by the Italians, he escaped twice. On the second try, he was recaptured by the Germans and held until the end of the war.

After practicing in his father's law firm in Trenton, N.J., he worked briefly in the General Counsel's office in the

Air Force and then taught law at Yale.

Later, he became professor of law at the University of Chicago where he taught international law, trial practice and commercial law.

In 1960 he won a Ford Foundation fellowship for a project in international law in Geneva, but before finishing his project he was made Assistant Attorney General in the new Kennedy Administration.

In 1962, he was made Deputy Attorney General. He later succeeded Robert Kennedy as Attorney General.

The President had high praise for Ball yesterday and said that he would "be available to work with us from time to time."

Ball told a news conference that he would remain in Washington about two weeks for consultations after his resignation takes effect at the end of the month. Then he plans an extended vacation in Europe.

After the New York, he will

return to his old law firm here, Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen and Hamilton, and also became chairman of Lehman International, a subsidiary of Lemman Bros. of New York. He said he also planned to write a book, but not a book of memoirs.

Ball praised the foreign policy leadership of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson and called Rusk "a many of enormous qualities."



The Washington Post
GEORGE W. BALL
... resigns at State