

University of Montana

ScholarWorks at University of Montana

University of Montana News Releases, 1928,
1956-present

University Relations

10-9-1975

Ellsberg, Ball, Rostom to present Mansfield series program Oct. 29-Nov. 1 at University of Montana

University of Montana--Missoula. Office of University Relations

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarworks.umt.edu/newsreleases>

Let us know how access to this document benefits you.

Recommended Citation

University of Montana--Missoula. Office of University Relations, "Ellsberg, Ball, Rostom to present Mansfield series program Oct. 29-Nov. 1 at University of Montana" (1975). *University of Montana News Releases, 1928, 1956-present*. 24430.

<https://scholarworks.umt.edu/newsreleases/24430>

This News Article is brought to you for free and open access by the University Relations at ScholarWorks at University of Montana. It has been accepted for inclusion in University of Montana News Releases, 1928, 1956-present by an authorized administrator of ScholarWorks at University of Montana. For more information, please contact scholarworks@mso.umt.edu.

IMMEDIATELY

sale/eidel/rb
10-9-75
state + cs +

ELLSBERG, BALL, ROSTOW
TO PRESENT MANSFIELD SERIES PROGRAM
OCT. 29-NOV. 1 AT UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA

MISSOULA, Mont.--

Dr. Daniel Ellsberg, the man who made public the secret Pentagon Papers on the Vietnam War; former Under Secretary of State George W. Ball, and Dr. Walt W. Rostow, adviser to Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, will be keynote speakers in the sixth program in the continuing Mansfield Lectures on International Relations Oct. 29-Nov. 1 at the University of Montana in Missoula.

A series of discussions featuring Ellsberg, Ball and Rostow individually will highlight the four-day event.

The Mansfield lecture program was established in 1967 at UM under the Mike and Maureen Mansfield Endowment of the UM Foundation in recognition of Senate Majority Leader Mansfield's 25 years of congressional service and the University's 75th anniversary, which coincided in 1968. The series is funded through the UM Foundation under donations of about \$120,000.

A listing of tentative^{free}/public appearances featuring Ellsberg, Ball and Rostow on the Missoula campus includes the following:

Ellsberg, Wednesday, Oct. 29--Lecture, 8 p.m., University Theater.

Ball, Thursday, Oct. 30--Lecture, 8 p.m., University Theater.

Rostow, Friday, Oct. 31--Lecture, 3-5 p.m., University Theater.

The guest lecturers also will meet informally with students, faculty, staff and UM associates throughout the four-day Mansfield lecture program, Oct. 29-Nov. 1.

Ellsberg, economist, political scientist and author, has had an extensive career in government service and research.

ELLSBERG, BALL, ROSTOW--page 2

He received his bachelor of arts degree in 1952 and his master of arts degree in 1953 in economics from Harvard University and studied as a Woodrow Wilson Fellow at Kings College, Cambridge University, England.

In 1954, Ellsberg volunteered for the U.S. Marine Corps and served an extended tour of duty in 1956 during the Suez crisis. Following his military service he returned to Harvard to be a member of the Society of Fellows from 1957-59, and earned his doctor of philosophy degree in economics in 1962.

In June 1959, Ellsberg joined Rand Corporation where he served as a strategic analyst and consultant to the Department of Defense.

He went to Vietnam in 1961 as a member of a defense department task force studying limited warfare. Three years later he became special assistant to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs in Washington, D.C.

Ellsberg volunteered in 1965 to serve as an assistant to Major General Edward G. Lansdale as a political liaison officer and later, as special assistant to the Deputy Ambassador, prepared an evaluation of the pacification program in South Vietnam.

In 1967, Ellsberg was chosen to serve as one of several researchers who prepared a study of U.S. decision-making in Vietnam for Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara.

Ellsberg returned to the Rand Corporation in 1968. In 1969, doing research on lessons of Vietnam for the U.S. Government, Ellsberg was one of two people in the country who had authorized access to the entire McNamara studies for the purpose of research. In the fall of 1969, on his own initiative, he copied the study and gave it to Senator Fulbright for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In June of 1971, parts of these papers were published by the New York Times and many other newspapers as the famed "Pentagon Papers."

Ellsberg subsequently was indicted on 12 counts, including unauthorized possession of a copy of government documents. All charges were dismissed against Ellsberg on May 11, 1973, because of government misconduct involving illegal wiretapping and the break-in of the office of Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

He resigned from Rand Corporation in 1970 to become a research associate at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Center for International Study, where he continued until June of 1972.

Ellsberg is the author of the book, "Papers on the War." He is currently engaged in lecturing, research and writing.

Ellsberg has two children, Robert and Mary, by his first marriage. His second wife is the former Patricia Marx, a toy-firm heiress.

Ball is a partner of Lehman Brothers, an international investment banking firm, as well as a managing director of Lehman Brothers Inc. He also is counsel to the law firm of Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen and Hamilton.

Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., awarded Ball the bachelor of arts degree in 1930. He received the doctor of laws degree at Northwestern in 1933.

Ball, a native of Des Moines, Iowa, came to Washington directly from law school at the beginning of the New Deal in 1933 to work as a lawyer in the Farm Credit Administration. From 1934-35, he served in the office of the General Counsel of the Treasury Department.

In 1935, Ball returned to the Midwest and practiced law in Chicago until 1942. After Pearl Harbor, he again entered government service in Washington and was appointed associate general counsel of the Lend-Lease Administration. In 1943, he assumed the same position in the Foreign Economic Administration, of which the Lend-Lease Administration had become a part.

In 1944, Ball was appointed a civilian member of the Air Force Evaluation Board in Paris to study the effects of tactical operations in Europe. Shortly thereafter, he was also appointed a director of the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey based in London, an organization created by President Roosevelt to assess the economic, political and physical effects of the strategic air offensive against Germany.

Returning to Washington toward the end of 1945, Ball served as general counsel of the French Supply Council in Washington, and then became a founding partner of a law firm which was later known as Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen and Ball, with offices in New York, Washington, Paris and Brussels.

As a member of the firm, Ball, a specialist in international law and commercial relations, divided his time between Washington and Western Europe, where he played an active role as an adviser to M. Jean Monnet in the preliminary work that led to the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community and later the European Common Market.

Ball returned to government service in January 1961 as Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs with the Kennedy Administration. Months later he became the Under Secretary of State, the number two man in the U.S. State Department. He served in the latter post until his resignation on Sept. 30, 1966, a tenure in that position second only to that of Sumner Welles of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration.

Upon his resignation from the State Department, Ball joined Lehman Brothers. In May 1968, he resigned his partnership in the firm to serve as U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations at the request of President Johnson. He returned to Lehman Brothers in January 1969.

Ball is married to the former Ruth Murdoch of Pittsburgh, Pa. They have two grown sons, John and Douglas.

Besides holding the U.S. Medal of Freedom and being an officer of the French Legion of Honor, Ball has been awarded the Belgian Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown. He is a director of Burlington Industries Inc. and of American Metal Climax Inc. Ball is a member of the International Advisory Board of the Chemical Bank New York Trust Co. He also holds membership on the New York University Medical Center Board.

Ball is author of the book entitled "The Discipline of Power."

Rostow joined the faculty of the University of Texas, Austin, as a professor of economics and history in February 1969, a post he now holds. He teaches courses in economic history and American diplomatic history. A former adviser to Kennedy and Johnson, his career includes a background in both education and government service.

Rostow began his education career as an economics instructor at Columbia University, New York, N.Y., from 1940-42, and subsequently served as Harmsworth Professor of American History at Oxford University, England, in 1945-46; Pitt Professor of American History at Cambridge University, England, in 1949-50; professor of economic history at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., from 1950-61, and as a staff member of MIT's Center for International Studies from 1951-61.

In January 1961, President Kennedy appointed Rostow as his deputy special assistant for national security affairs. Rostow served in that post until December 1961, when he became counselor and chairman of the Policy Planning Council for the Department of State.

President Johnson named Rostow a U.S. member of the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress in May 1964. Rostow maintained his association with the State Department and the Alliance for Progress until early in 1966, when he returned to the White House as President Johnson's special assistant for national security affairs. Rostow's duties at the White House ended on Jan. 20, 1969.

Rostow's early positions in government service included assignments as assistant chief of the State Department's German-Austrian Economic Division from 1945-46 and assistant to the executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe from 1947-49. He served as a major in the Office of Strategic Services during World War II.

Rostow was awarded the Order of the British Empire, an honorary military division, in 1945, and two U.S. decorations, the Legion of Merit in 1945 and the Medal of Freedom, with distinction, in 1969.

He received two degrees from Yale University, New Haven, Conn., a bachelor of arts degree in 1936 and a doctor of philosophy degree in 1940. He was a Rhodes Scholar at Balliol College, Oxford University, England, from 1936-38.

Rostow's recent books include "How It all Began: Origins of the Modern Economy," "The Diffusion of Power" and "Politics and the Stages of Growth." His earlier works include "A Design for Asian Development," "View from the Seventh Floor," "The United States in the World Arena," "The Stages of Economic Growth, a Non-Communist Manifesto," "The Process of Economic Growth," "Essays on the British Economy of the 19th Century" and "The American Diplomatic Revolution."

He edited "The Economics of Take-Off into Sustained Growth," and coauthored a number of works, including "The Dynamics of Soviet Society," "The Prospects for Communist China" and "An American Policy in Asia."

Rostow is married to the former Elspeth Vaughan Davies, who is acting dean of the Division of General and Comparative Studies and an associate professor of government, comparative studies and American studies at UT in Austin. They have two children, Peter and Ann.

Sen. Mansfield inaugurated the Mansfield lecture series with an address entitled "China: Retrospect and Prospect" in 1968. He was followed by Dr. John Kenneth Galbraith, "New Industrial State: The Case, Criticism and Consequences," in 1969; Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, "United States Relations with Latin America," in 1970; Dr. Milton Friedman, "Dollar Standard: Problems and Prospects," in 1971, and then New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, "America's Third Century," in 1973.