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THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPED RIGHT OVER THE LAZY DOGS BACK

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CARL J. GILBERT--EXPONENT OF LIBERAL TRADE POLICIES (PROFILE) (#90)

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WASHINGTON, APRIL 11--CARL J. GILBERT--PRESIDENT NIXON'S  
NEWLY APPOINTED SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS  
IS A LAWYER, INDUSTRIALIST, AND LONG-TIME ADVOCATE OF LIBERAL  
TRADE POLICIES.

MR. GILBERT IS OPPOSED TO IMPORT CONTROLS--EXCEPT WHERE A NEED  
FOR THEM CAN BE PROVED--AND IN FAVOR OF THE FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS  
BETWEEN NATIONS.

HE IS CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE FOR A NATIONAL  
TRADE POLICY, A PRIVATE GROUP OPPOSED TO HIGH TARIFFS, IMPORT  
QUOTAS AND OTHER BARRIERS TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

HE HAS HAD SUBSTANTIAL EXPERIENCE AS CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE OF  
MASSACHUSETTS PORT AUTHORITY AND AS A DIRECTOR OF FIRMS DOING  
BUSINESS INTERNATIONALLY.

HE HAS ALSO SERVED AS A MEMBER OF A 34-MAN PUBLIC ADVISORY  
COMMITTEE ON TRADE POLICY WHICH PRESIDENT JOHNSON CREATED  
LAST AUGUST TO RECOMMEND A TRADE PROGRAM FOR THE UNITED STATES.

MR. GILBERT STUDIED LAW AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA AND  
HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, AND DURING THE 1930'S WAS A MEMBER OF ONE OF  
THE LARGEST LAW FIRMS IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

FROM 1941 TO 1946 HE SERVED AS A LIEUTENANT COLONEL IN THE  
UNITED STATES ARMY IN THE PACIFIC AREA AND WAS TWICE DECORATED.



IN 1948 HE JOINED THE GILLETTE COMPANY--FORMERLY GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR--AS TREASURER, AND ROSE TO VICE PRESIDENT, PRESIDENT, AND IN 1958 CHAIRMAN OF THE COMPANY'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HE IS ALSO A DIRECTOR OF SIX OTHER LARGE U.S. BUSINESS FIRMS, AND IS ACTIVE IN THE DIRECTION OF LARGE EDUCATIONAL, MEDICAL, AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS.

AS U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE MR. GILBERT WILL CARRY THE PERSONAL RANK OF AMBASSADOR. HE WILL SUPERVISE AND COORDINATE MOST ASPECTS OF U.S. TRADE POLICY AND WILL ADMINISTER THE NATION'S TRADE AGREEMENT PROGRAM UNDER THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE.

ALTHOUGH HIS OFFICES WILL BE IN THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE HE WILL REPORT DIRECTLY TO THE PRESIDENT AND HAVE MR. NIXON'S

CLOSE ATTENTION ON MATTERS AFFECTING INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

TRADE LIBERALIZATION, HE SAYS, IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF ALL NATIONS. FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS BETWEEN THEM, HE ADDS, IS COMPARABLE TO THE FREE, COMPETITIVE NATURE OF THE U.S. MARKETPLACE.

IT IS, HE SAYS, AN OPPORTUNITY FOR AMERICA TO PRACTICE INTERNATIONALLY WHAT IT NOT ONLY PREACHES BUT PRACTICES DOMESTICALLY.



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HE SEES FREE TRADE TOUGHENING THE COMPETITIVENESS AND THE EFFICIENCY OF PRODUCERS, PROVIDING A STRONG HEDGE AGAINST INFLATION, AND BENEFITTING THE CONSUMER THROUGH LOWER PRICES.

SOME INSIGHT INTO HIS VIEWS CAN BE DERIVED FROM HIS TESTIMONY LAST JUNE BEFORE A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE WHICH HELD HEARINGS ON VARIOUS TRADE PROPOSALS.

MR. GILBERT TOLD THE CONGRESSMEN U.S. TRADE POLICY SHOULD FOSTER "THE CONSISTENT, GRADUAL ELIMINATION OF ARTIFICIAL BARRIERS TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE ON A RECIPROCAL, MULTILATERAL BASIS."

HE SAID IMPORT QUOTAS WOULD LEAD TO GOVERNMENTAL CONTROLS AND THAT A PROTECTED MARKET "INEVITABLY LEADS TO A SPIRAL OF PRICE INCREASES."

HE CALLED SPECIFICALLY FOR ELIMINATION OF THE AMERICANA SELLING-PRICE SYSTEM WHICH BASES U.S. TARIFFS ON CERTAIN CHEMICAL IMPORTS ON THE PRICE AT WHICH CHEMICALS ARE SOLD ON THE AMERICAN MARKET.

"WE REMAIN CONVINCED THAT OUR LONG-TERM NATIONAL INTERESTS WILL BEST BE SERVED, AS THEY HAVE IN THE PAST," HE SAID, "BY CONTINUED PROGRESS TOWARD ELIMINATION OF ARTIFICIAL BARRIERS TO THE FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS AND CAPITAL FROM NATION TO NATION WITHIN THE FREE WORLD."

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"WE MAY WELL HAVE REACHED THE STATE, AS MANY SAY, WHERE NONTARIFF BARRIERS HAVE BECOME MORE IMPORTANT THAN TARIFF BARRIERS," HE ADDED. "THE WHOLE RANGE OF TARIFF AND NONTARIFF BARRIERS SHOULD BE THE OBJECT OF THE NEXT MAJOR ROUND OF TRADE NEGOTIATIONS."

SUCH NEGOTIATIONS, HE SAID, SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

AND THEN:

"WE AS A NATION HAVE LONG BEEN COMMITTED TO AN OPEN MARKET PHILOSOPHY, CONVINCED THAT THE FORCES OF COMPETITION WORK IN THE LONG-RUN INTEREST OF THE CONSUMER AND THE EFFICIENT PRODUCER ALIKE."

GOVERNMENT, HE EXPLAINED, "SHOULD INTERVENE ONLY WHERE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY, ONLY FOR A TEMPORARY PERIOD (EXCEPT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY NEEDS), AND ONLY THROUGH A COMPREHENSIVE ADJUSTMENT POLICY." INDUSTRIES WHICH SEEK SUCH RELIEF, HE ADDED, MUST JUSTIFY THEIR NEEDS.

MR. GILBERT CALLED ON CONGRESS LAST YEAR TO "PRESS FOR A CLEAR ENUNCIATION OF A COHERENT, CONSISTENT FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY. . . WHICH WILL RECOGNIZE THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN FOREIGN TRADE, DIRECT OVERSEAS INVESTMENT, AND TAX LAW AND ADMINISTRATION."

ALL THESE, HE ADDED, "HAVE A SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE ON THE CAPACITY OF U.S. INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE TO COMPETE SUCCESSFULLY IN WORLD MARKETS." ITEM

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## VISIT OF KING HUSSEIN I OF THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

*Joint Statement by the President and His Majesty the King Following Their Discussions in Washington. April 10, 1969*

H.M. King Hussein, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, visited Washington at President Nixon's invitation April 8, 9 and 10. During this time, His Majesty and members of his delegation had friendly and constructive discussions on matters of mutual interest and common concern with the President, the Secretaries of State and Defense and other senior United States Government officials.

The principal topic of the discussion was the common United States and Jordanian desire for a just and durable peace in the Middle East. The United States informed the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan of its efforts, bilateral and multilateral, to help bring about peace in the Middle East.

H.M. the King explained that the explosive nature of the situation in the Middle East is caused by the continued occupation of Jordanian and other Arab territories, and expressed his conviction that peace can only be achieved by the early withdrawal of the forces of occupation in the context of the Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967.

For its part, the United States called to the attention of the Government of Jordan and reaffirmed the statement made by Secretary Rogers on this point and on other points before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on March 27.

Both the United States and Jordan reaffirmed their strong support for Ambassador Jarring's mission and for all the principles and provisions of the Security Council Resolution. Both Governments recognize the compelling need to seek actively a just and lasting peace in the area.

The United States reaffirmed its support for the political independence and territorial integrity of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The discussions renewed and deepened the close and friendly relations which exist between the two countries.

His Majesty the King extended an invitation to President Nixon to visit the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The President expressed his gratitude for the invitation and said he hoped to be able to make this visit at an appropriate time.

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### Special Representative for Trade Negotiations

*Announcement of Appointment of Carl J. Gilbert.  
April 10, 1969*

The President today announced his appointment of Carl J. Gilbert of Dover, Mass., as Special Representative for Trade Negotiations. He is chairman of the executive committee of the Gillette Company, which was

formerly known as the Gillette Safety Razor Company of Boston.

Gilbert, 63, received his A.B. degree from the University of Virginia in 1928 and his LL.B. from Harvard in 1931. Following graduation from law school, he practiced law with the firm of Ropes, Gray, Boyden and Perkins from 1931 until 1948, becoming a member of the firm in 1938. During World War II, he served with the U.S. Army, attaining the rank of lieutenant colonel.

In 1948 he became treasurer and vice president of Gillette, a position he held until 1956 when he became

president of the company. He was made chairman of the board in 1958.

Gilbert is chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Export-Import Bank, and president of the Committee for National Trade Policy. He is a director of Raytheon Manufacturing Company, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Dow Jones & Co., and the Pepperell Manufacturing Co. Gilbert was married in 1936 to the former Helen Homans, and they have one son.

## Department of Agriculture

### *Announcement of Intention To Nominate Dr. Thomas K. Cowden To Be Assistant Secretary for Rural Development and Conservation. April 10, 1969*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Dr. Thomas K. Cowden, 60, dean of the College of Agriculture and Natural Resources at Michigan State University, to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Rural Development and Conservation.

Dr. Cowden has been dean at the East Lansing, Mich., school since 1954.

Dr. Cowden has traveled extensively in the United States in connection with his agricultural work and has made numerous trips to Europe and other parts of the world for study and surveys and to attend international meetings. He also has served as a member of governmental and national committees for economic development and agricultural policy. He was short term adviser to the Michigan State University-Nigeria project in 1961.

Born in the farming community of Hickory, Pa., on June 14, 1908, Dr. Cowden graduated from Ohio State University in 1930, received his master's degree there in 1931, and his Ph. D. from Cornell University in 1937. He received an honorary doctorate in agriculture from Purdue University in 1966.

Dr. Cowden served as professor of agricultural economics at Pennsylvania State University from 1931 to 1937; as professor of agricultural economics at Purdue University, 1937-43; as director of research for the American Farm Bureau Federation, 1943-49; and as head of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Michigan State University, 1949-54; before becoming the university's dean of agriculture.

Dr. Cowden is a member and past president of the American Farm Economics Association.

Dr. Cowden and his wife have a son, Dr. John W. Cowden (1808 Sanford Road, Silver Spring, Md.), a captain in the U.S. Army, and a daughter, Jean W. Cowden, who lives in San Diego, Calif.

## Pan American Day and Pan American Week, 1969

### *Proclamation 3908. April 11, 1969*

*By the President of the United States of America  
a Proclamation*

The Inter-American System is the oldest, most successful regional association in the world. On April 14, 1969, we celebrate the 79th Anniversary of its formation.

The Americas are bound together by history, geography and, most important of all, common concerns and shared hopes.

On this occasion, the United States reaffirms its dedication to:

- Close consultation with its Hemisphere partners in all matters of common concern.
- Furtherance of social and cultural ties that enhance human dignity and mutual respect.
- Cooperation with each of our partners in economic development that will benefit the entire Hemisphere.

Within this unity of purpose there is room for a diversity of viewpoint and approach. The United States seeks to cooperate, not to dominate; to participate fairly as a partner in the responsibilities that each nation shares within the System.

Much has been accomplished by the nations of our continents; the Organization of American States, focus of the Inter-American System, is stronger than ever, with a revised Charter soon coming into effect.

We shall treat with high priority the tasks that lie ahead—to extend to all Americans the opportunity for lives of dignity in a climate of freedom.

Now, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Monday, April 14, 1969, as Pan American Day, and the week beginning April 13 and ending April 19 as Pan American Week; and I call upon the Governors of the fifty States of the Union, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the officials of all other areas under the flag of the United States to issue similar proclamations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.

RICHARD NIXON

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:52 p.m.,  
April 11, 1969]