

DECEMBER 7, 1979

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Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

The President today announced that he will nominate Deane R. Hinton, of Chicago, Illinois, to be an assistant secretary of state. He would replace Julius L. Katz, resigned, and his area of responsibility would be economic and business affairs.

Hinton has been United States representative to the European Communities, with the rank of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, since 1975.

He was born March 12, 1923, in Missoula, Montana. He received an A.B. from the University of Chicago in 1943. He served in the U.S. Army from 1943 to 1945.

Hinton joined the Foreign Service in 1946 and was posted in Damascus, Mombasa, Paris, and at the State Department. He was chief of overseas development and the finance section at USEC in Brussels from 1958 to 1961. He attended the National War College in 1961-62.

From 1962 to 1963 Hinton was chief of the Commodity Programming Division at the Bureau of Economic Affairs. From 1963 to 1967 he was director of the Office of Atlantic Political-Economic Affairs in the Bureau of European Affairs. From 1967 to 1971 he was director of the USAID mission and counselor for economic affairs in Guatemala, then in Santiago.

From 1971 to 1973 Hinton was detailed to the White House as deputy executive director of the Council on International Economic Policy. He was ambassador to the Republic of Zaire from 1974 to 1975. In 1975 he served as senior advisor to the under secretary of state for economic affairs.

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United States Representative to the
European Communities

Announcement of Intention To Nominate Deane R. Hinton To Be U.S. Representative With the Rank of Ambassador. December 19, 1975

The President today announced his intention to nominate Deane R. Hinton, of Chicago, Ill., to be the Representative of the United States to the European Communities with the rank of Ambassador. He will succeed Joseph A. Greenwald, who is being reassigned.

Since 1975, Mr. Hinton has been Senior Adviser to the Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, after having served as Ambassador to the Republic of Zaire during 1974-75. He was Deputy Executive Director of the Council on International Economic Policy in 1973-74. He joined the Council in 1971 as Assistant Executive Director serving until 1973. From 1969 to 1971, he was Director of the United States AID Mission and Counselor for Economic Affairs in Santiago. Prior to his appointment, he was with AID as Director and Counselor for Economic Affairs in Guatemala from 1967 to 1969. From 1963 to 1967, he was Director of the Office of Atlantic Political and Economic Affairs for the Bureau of European Affairs. During 1962-63, he was Chief of the Commodity Programming Division for the Bureau of Economic Affairs. He attended the National War College during 1961-62. From 1958 to 1961, he was Chief of the Overseas Development and Finance Section in Brussels for the European Communities.

Mr. Hinton became Chief of the West Europe Branch and later was Chief of Regional European Research for the Bureau of Intelligence from 1955 to 1958. From 1952 to 1955, he was an International Finance Officer in Paris.

Mr. Hinton was born on March 12, 1923, in Fort Missoula, Mont. He received his A.B. degree in 1943 from the University of Chicago. He served in the United States Army as a second lieutenant from 1943 to 1945. He was Chief of the Political Section in Damascus from 1946 to 1949 and later became Principal Officer in Mombasa in 1949, serving until 1951. He attended the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy and Harvard University during 1951-52.

Mr. Hinton is married to the former Miren de Aretxabala, and they have nine children.

Veto of Labor-HEW
Appropriations Bill

The President's Message to the House of Representatives Returning H.R. 8069 Without His Approval. December 19, 1975

To the House of Representatives:

I return without my approval H.R. 8069, the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1976.

As you know, I have just vetoed H.R. 5559, which would have extended for six months the temporary tax cut due to expire on New Year's Eve, because it was not accompanied by a limit on Federal spending for the next fiscal year. H.R. 8069 is a classic example of the unchecked spending which I referred to in my earlier veto message.

H.R. 8069 would provide nearly \$1 billion more in spending authority than I had requested. Not only would the \$45 billion total in this bill add significantly to the already burdensome Federal deficits expected this year and next, but the individual increases themselves are unjustified, unnecessary, and unwise. This bill is, therefore, inconsistent with fiscal discipline and with effective restraint on the growth of government.

I am not impressed by the argument that H.R. 8069 is in line with the Congress' second concurrent resolution on the budget and is, therefore, in some sense proper. What this argument does not say is that the resolution, which expresses the Congress' view of appropriate budget restraint, approves a \$50 billion, or 15 percent, increase in Federal spending in one year. Such an increase is not appropriate budget restraint.

Effective restraint on the growth of the Federal Government requires effective limits on the growth of Federal spending. This bill provides an opportunity for such limitation. By itself, this bill would add \$382 million to this year's deficit and would make next year's deficit \$372 million more than if my recommendations had been adopted. In addition, the increases provided for this year would raise expectations for next year's budget and make the job of restraining spending that much more difficult. Thus, this bill would contribute to excessive deficits and needless inflationary pressures.

Furthermore, if this bill became law, it would increase permanent Federal employment by 8,000 people. I find it most difficult to believe the majority of the American people favor increasing the number of employees on the Federal payroll, whether by Congressional direction or by other means. On the contrary, I believe the overwhelming majority agree with my view that there are already too many employees in the Federal Government.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA: DEANE R. HINTON,
UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE TO THE
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Ambassador Deane R. Hinton, the United States Representative to the European Communities, arrived in Brussels February 15, 1976.

Prior to this appointment, he had served as Senior Advisor to the Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

Ambassador Hinton holds the rank of Career Minister in the United States Foreign Service. He served as U.S. Ambassador to Zaire in 1974-75. Prior to that assignment, he was Deputy Executive Director of the Council on International Economic Policy at the White House in Washington (1973-74), having served as Assistant Executive Director of the Council from 1971 to 1973.

Ambassador Hinton's previous assignments have included the Directorships of the Office of Atlantic Political-Economic Affairs in the Bureau of European Affairs, Department of State, (1963-67) and of the USAID Missions in Guatemala (1967-69) and Chile (1969-71), where he also held the positions of Counselor for Economic Affairs.

Earlier in his career, the Ambassador was Chief of the Overseas Development and Finance Section in the Mission he now heads in Brussels. He has also served in Damascus, Mombasa and Paris. He was Chief of the West Europe Branch, then later of the Regional European Branch, in the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research. He has also been Chief of the Commodity Programming Division in the Department's Bureau of Economic Affairs.
