

relief in the event of a discharge or threatened discharge of an employee by reason of such employee's Federal jury service.

S. 2079. An act for the relief of Lawrence Youngman.

S. 2247. An act amending section 312 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

S. 2349. An act for the relief of Margaret Perry.

S. 2820. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, restore, operate, and maintain new or modified features at existing Federal reclamation dams for safety of dams purposes.

S. 3081. An act to amend the Federal Railroads Safety Act of 1970 to authorize additional appropriations, and for other purposes.

S. 3371. An act to repeal certain provisions of law establishing limits on the amount of land certain religious corporations may hold in any Territory of the United States.

On November 4, 1978:

S.J. Res. 160. Joint Resolution to initiate preliminary studies for the restoration and renovation of the Pension Building in Washington, District of Columbia, to house a Museum of the Building Arts, and for other purposes.

S. 703. An act to improve the administration and operation of the Overseas Citizens Voting Rights Act of 1975, and for other purposes.

S. 1816. An act to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to authorize a program of research, development, and demonstration of guayule rubber production and manufacture as an economic development opportunity for the Southwestern States.

On November 6, 1978:

S. 990. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide special allowances to certain physicians employed by the United States in order to enhance the recruitment and retention of such physicians.

S. 2584. An act to authorize appropriations to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for fiscal year 1979, and for other purposes.

On November 8, 1978:

S. 274. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, to prohibit union organization of the armed forces, membership in military labor organizations by members of the armed forces, and recognition of military labor organizations by the Government, and for other purposes.

S. 553. An act to amend the boundary of the Cibola National Forest, designate an intended wilderness area, and for other purposes.

S. 1214. An act to establish standards for the placement of Indian children in foster or adoptive homes, to prevent the breakup of Indian families, and for other purposes.

S. 2093. An act to provide that the Exchange Stabilization Fund shall not be available for payment of administrative expenses; and for other purposes.

S. 2522. An act to extend the programs of assistance under title X and part B of title XI of the Public Health Service Act.

S. 2727. An act to promote and coordinate amateur athletic activity in the United States, to recognize certain rights for United States amateur athletes, to provide for the resolution of disputes involving national governing bodies, and for other purposes.

S. 2774. An act to extend the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest in Nevada, and for other purposes.

S. 2981. An act to amend section 5 of the Department of Transportation Act, relating to rail service assistance, and for other purposes.

S. 3083. An act to extend provisions of the Noise Control Act of 1972 for one year, and for other purposes.

On November 9, 1978:

S. 2450. An act to amend the Community Mental Health Centers Act to revise and extend the programs under that Act, to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the programs of assistance for libraries of medicine, the programs of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, and the program for National Research Service Awards, to establish the President's Commission for the Study of Ethical Problems in Medicine and Biomedical and Behavioral Research, and for other purposes.

S. 2466. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the authorities under that Act relating to health services research and health statistics and to establish a National Center for Health Care Technology, and for other purposes.

S. 3151. An act to authorize appropriations for the purpose of carrying out the activities of the Department of Justice for fiscal year 1979, and for other purposes.

On November 10, 1978:

S. 791. An act to authorize additional appropriations for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands within the Sawtooth National Recreation Area in Idaho.

S. 1829. An act to amend the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation Act of 1972; to provide for the establishment of the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park; and for other purposes.

S. 2399. An act to amend the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 and other laws to meet obligations under the Convention of Psychotropic Substances relating to regulatory controls on the manufacture, distribution, importation, and exportation of psychotropic substances, and for other purposes.

S. 2474. An act to amend the Public Health Services Act and related health laws to revise and extend the programs of financial assistance for the delivery of health services, the provision of preventive health services, and for other purposes.

S. 2796. An act to amend the Consumer Product Safety Act to extend the authorization of appropriations, and for other purposes.

S. 2899. An act to amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to establish an Endangered Species Interagency Committee to review certain actions to determine whether exemptions from certain requirements of that Act should be granted for such actions.

S. 3805. An act to extend and amend the special supplemental food program and the child care food program, and for other purposes.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED SUBSEQUENT TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to the permission granted on October 14, 1978, the Secretary of the Senate subsequent to adjournment sine die received the following messages from the President of the United States:

MEMORANDUM OF DISAPPROVAL

I am withholding my approval from S. 1104, a bill that would authorize the establishment of the Legionville National Historic Site in the State of Pennsylvania. I am withholding my signature because I do not believe the Legionville site is of sufficient national significance to merit the cost of establishing and maintaining it as a national historic site.

The site does not meet the national significance criteria for historical areas established by the Department of the Interior. The Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office judged the site of only local significance. A National Park Service report made in June 1977 agreed. Further, the site has been altered by such modern intrusions as a railroad and an interstate highway.

The career of General "Mad" Anthony Wayne has been amply commemorated at other designated sites and I do not believe the added expense of acquiring and developing this site is a worthwhile expenditure of Federal funds.

JIMMY CARTER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 2, 1978.

MEMORANDUM OF DISAPPROVAL

I am withholding my approval of S. 1503, a bill which would authorize Government indemnification, upon a judgment by the U.S. Court of Claims, of businesses which sustained losses as a result of the ban on the use of the chemical Tris in children's sleepwear.

In 1971 and 1974 the Government established strict fabric flammability standards on children's sleepwear to protect children against burns. To meet these flammability standards, the clothing industry treated fabric by using substantial quantities of the flame-retardant chemical Tris. In 1975, information became available that Tris was a carcinogenic risk to humans. Some firms stopped using Tris after this test information became available, but other firms did not.

On April 8, 1977, the Consumer Product Safety Commission ruled that children's sleepwear containing Tris was banned as a "hazardous substance" under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act. This led to the removal of Tris-treated children's sleepwear from the marketplace. Both the imposition of flammability standards and the subsequent ban on Tris-treated fabrics have caused expenditures and losses by industry.

The imposition of strict flammability standards to protect the Nation's children was fully justified. After it was discovered that Tris was hazardous to health, the removal of Tris-treated sleepwear from the marketplace, again to protect the Nation's children, was also fully justified.

S. 1503 would establish an unprecedented and unwise use of taxpayer's funds to indemnify private companies for losses incurred as a result of compliance with a federal standard. The Government could be placed in the position in the future of having to pay industry each time new information arises which shows that a product used to meet regulatory standards is hazardous. This would be wrong. Producers and retailers have a basic responsibility for insuring the safety of the consumer goods they market.

If this bill became law the potential would exist for compensation for firms who marketed Tris-treated material after they knew, or should have known, that such products constituted a hazard to the health of children. Extensive, costly, and time-consuming litigation would be required to determine, in each instance, the liability involved and the loss attributable to the ban action in April 1977, without regard to profits the claimants may have earned on Tris-treated garments in earlier years.

While it is most regrettable that losses have resulted from the regulatory actions taken to protect the safety and health of the Nation's children, no basis exists to require a potential Federal expenditure of millions of dollars when the actions of the Govern-

ment were fully justified. Accordingly, I am compelled to withhold my approval from this bill.

JIMMY CARTER,

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 8, 1978.

MEMORANDUM OF DISAPPROVAL

I am withholding my approval from S. 2416, a bill that would extend a series of programs authorizing special Federal support for the training of nurses.

Although I support a number of its provisions, this bill would continue several Federal nurse training programs whose objectives have been accomplished and for which there is no longer a need. Moreover, the funding authorizations are excessive and unacceptable if we are to reduce the budget deficit to help fight inflation.

For the past 22 years, the Federal Government has provided substantial financial support for nursing education. From 1956 through 1977, almost \$1.4 billion was awarded for student traineeships, loans, and scholarships; for construction and basic support for nursing education programs; and for projects to improve nursing education and recruitment.

With the help of this support, the number of active nurses has more than doubled since 1957 to over 1,000,000 in 1978. Ten years ago, in 1968, there were 300 active nurses per 100,000 population in the United States. By the beginning of 1977, this ratio had risen to 395 per 100,000 population.

The outlook is also good for adequate, sustained growth in the supply of nurses. There is, therefore, no reason for the government to provide special support to increase the total supply of professional nurses.

This year the Administration proposed to extend only the authorities for special projects in nursing education and for nurse practitioner training programs, in order to focus Federal nurse training support on areas of greatest national need. This proposal was based on the concept that future Federal assistance should be limited to geographic and specialty areas that need nurses most.

S. 2416 would authorize more than \$400 million for fiscal years 1979 and 1980, mostly for continued Federal funding of a number of unnecessary special nurse training programs, at a potential cost to the taxpayer far above my budget. At a time of urgent need for budget restraint, we cannot tolerate spending for any but truly essential purposes.

I must point out that nursing training is primarily undergraduate education, and nursing students are eligible for the assistance made available by the government to all students, based on need. I recently signed into law the Middle Income Student Assistance Act, which will significantly expand our basic grant and student loan guarantee programs. Nursing students are also eligible for National Health Service Corps scholarships.

Disapproval of this bill will not cause an abrupt termination of funding of the nurse training programs, since funds are available for fiscal year 1979 under the continuing resolution.

If the Nation is to meet its health care needs at reasonable cost, Federal nursing and other health professions programs must make the greatest contribution to adequate health care at the most reasonable cost. This bill does not meet that test.

The Administration is now conducting a major review of its support for all health professions training, including nursing. Legislative proposals in this area will be made to the 96th Congress. These proposals will recognize the key role of nurses in our society and the need for nurses to play an even

greater role in the efficient delivery of health care services.

JIMMY CARTER,

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 10, 1978.

PROGRESS ON CYPRUS NEGOTIATIONS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 1

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the provisions of Public Law 95-384, I am reporting on progress made toward the conclusion of a negotiated solution to the Cyprus problem.

While direct negotiations between the two Cypriot communities under the auspices of the United Nations Secretary General have not yet resumed, there is a growing awareness, especially among the parties directly concerned, that the time is now ripe for determined action designed to break the Cyprus deadlock. Moreover, it is increasingly accepted that a just and lasting settlement can come only through intensive, sustained face-to-face negotiations. Public statements, general resolutions and intermittent talks are not adequate to solve the Cyprus problem. For this reason our recent efforts have concentrated on encouraging the two Cypriot parties to work with the Secretary General of the United Nations on an early reconvening of intercommunal talks. Repeal of the Turkish arms embargo has created fresh opportunities for progress on the Cyprus issue.

Secretary of State Vance spoke of this policy before the United Nations General Assembly on September 29, "We would welcome and actively support," he said, "a renewed effort by Secretary General Waldheim to help the parties reach agreement on a sovereign, bicommunal, nonaligned federal Republic of Cyprus." To back up this call, Administration officials have been conferring with high-level representatives of both Cypriot communities, with the Turkish, Greek and other friendly governments, and also with principal officers of the United Nations Secretariat. I had a useful discussion of the Cyprus issue with President Kyrianiou on October 6, and Secretary Vance met with President Kyrianiou, Turkish Cypriot leader Denktash, and the Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey on the margin of the United Nations General Assembly.

These contacts and many others have given us a fairly clear picture of the practical possibilities for forward movement and of the aims and objectives of the two sides. Both Greek and Turkish Cypriots have underscored to us their desire to see a resumption of negotiations, although they still differ on how to do it.

In our talks with the Cypriot parties and with United Nations officials, we have gone into some detail on how to bridge the gap between the parties, so as to arrive at a mutually acceptable basis

for negotiations. We cannot yet tell whether the efforts of our government, Secretary General Waldheim, and other friendly governments will bear fruit, but we are doing our best to encourage regular intercommunal negotiations early in the new year.

After the arms embargo repeal, the Government of Turkey restated its desire to help negotiate a rapid resolution of the Cyprus problem. Moreover, in his speech to the United Nations General Assembly on October 3, Turkish Foreign Minister Okcun reconfirmed his Government's commitment to withdrawing all of its armed forces from Cyprus, except those mutually agreed upon by the parties concerned, in connection with a final settlement. We believe that Turkey will do its best to help the Secretary General bring about a resumption of the intercommunal negotiations.

The annual General Assembly debate on the Cyprus question took place in the United Nations during the week of November 6. The United States Representative stated that "enhancing the prospects for sustained and productive negotiations should be our foremost objective," and that, "All parties interested in promoting a settlement on Cyprus should now concentrate their efforts on encouraging these talks and fostering an atmosphere that will contribute to their success." The United States abstained on the resolution adopted by the General Assembly because it contained elements which were clearly not conducive to a resumption of negotiations. As this report was being prepared the Cyprus question was also being considered within the Security Council.

JIMMY CARTER,

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 30, 1978.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF RESCISSIONS AND DEFERRALS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 2

The Vice President laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which referred to the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Budget, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Commerce, Science, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on the Judiciary, jointly, pursuant to order of January 30, 1975:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, I herewith propose rescission of \$75,000 in unneeded funds appropriated to the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

In addition, I am reporting four new deferrals of budget authority totaling \$889 million and two revisions to previously transmitted deferrals increasing the amount deferred by \$21.4 million in budget authority. These items involve the military assistance program and programs in the Departments of Commerce, Defense, Justice, and State.