

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.