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**Senate Overrides Ford Vetoes,  
Matching House Action on Bills**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—President Ford's vetoes of a bill restricting Government secrecy and a measure providing aid to the handicapped were overturned in the Senate today. The House took the same action yesterday.

The Senate vote of 65 to 27 on the freedom-of-information bill was close, only three more than the required two-thirds majority.

But the vote on the vocational rehabilitation bill was 90 to 1, with only Senator William L. Scott, Republican of Virginia, supporting the President.

Mr. Ford has now been overriden on three of the 13 measures he has vetoed in his three-and-half months in the White House. The first was a railroad retirement pension bill.

The Senate vote together with that of the House enacted the anti-secrecy bill into law.

There was some confusion on the measure covering programs for the handicapped; the President contended that he pocket-vetoed the bill during the Congressional election recess. Pocket vetoes cannot be acted on by Congress.

However, many Congressmen, including some Republicans, said it was a regular veto. Democrats said they would file a court suit should the Administration fail to carry out the legislation.

#### Previous Court Ruling

In a previous case involving a veto by President Nixon during a recess, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, won a court ruling that the President was in error.

There was a brisk Senate debate over the freedom-of-information bill. The Defense Department, Federal Bureau of Investigation and Central Intelligence Agency reportedly had expressed fears about its affects on secret files and President Ford had said the bill could adversely affect intelligence secrets and diplomatic relations.

The bill is designed to make it easier for the public to gain ac-

cess to Government information; sponsors said the executive agencies had found many loopholes in the 1966 Freedom-of-Information Act.

It sets a 10-day limit for agencies to decide whether to supply information, a 20-day limit on determining administrative appeals, and a 30-day limit for the Government to reply to lawsuits brought to obtain information.

It authorizes Federal judges to examine documents to decide whether they should be made public, narrows the power of agencies to withhold law enforcement files, and requires that an index of documents be kept and be made available to the public.

#### Debate Over Power

Senator Roman L. Bruska, Republican of Nebraska, speaking for the Administration, contended that the bill gives too much power to the courts to decide whether Government documents should be made public.

But Senator Edmund S. Muskie, Democrat of Maine, declared, "I cannot imagine that any Federal judge would throw open the gates of the nation's classified secret secrets."

Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, opposed the President on the issue. "Two recent tragedies, the war in Vietnam and Watergate, might not have occurred if executive branch officials had not been able to mask their acts in secrecy," he said.

The dispute over the vocational rehabilitation bill involved not money but rather a Congressional mandate to change the organization of the 54-year-old program of job training for handicapped persons.

The bill would take the program out of the Social and Rehabilitation Service in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and put it in a new agency directly under the H.E.W. Secretary.

Sponsors of the bill said that the Social Rehabilitation Service was too welfare-oriented to run the vocational rehabilitation program.

The bill also would extend the program another year with an \$851-million authorization and attempt to settle a dispute between blind vendors in Federal buildings and employe welfare groups that operate vending machines in the buildings. The blind vendors would be given a percentage of the revenue from the machines.