

SENATE OVERRIDES SCHOOL FUND VETO BY 77-TO-16 VOTE

Repasses Appropriation Bill Despite Nixon Disapproval — Measure Becomes Law

REPUBLICANS ARE SPLIT

22 G.O.P. Senators Defy President as Democrats Show Party Unity
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WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 — The Senate today decisively overrode President Nixon's veto of the \$4.4-billion education appropriation bill, completing enactment of the measure despite White House disapproval.

The vote to repass the measure was 77 to 16, or 15 votes more than the necessary two-thirds majority of those present. All the Democrats voted to override, an unusual demonstration of party unity, but the Republicans split, 22 to 16, against the President's position.

It was the second rebuff delivered Mr. Nixon by Congress in the last two months. On June 30, after similar action by the House, the Senate overrode his disapproval of a \$2.7-billion hospital construction measure.

Lacks G.O.P. Support

Republican refusal to back up the President was directly responsible for the failure of his cause. Had all the Republicans — or even 32 of the 38 voting — supported Mr. Nixon, his veto would have been sustained and Congress would have been forced to draft a scaled-down version of the spending bill.

The Senate vote came after a listless debate that did not even fill the two hours set aside for it. Only three Republicans made speeches in support of the President, and none of them was particularly energetic.

A week ago Mr. Nixon disapproved the education bill and an \$18.1-billion independent offices appropriation measure. He said he wanted "to hold the line against a dangerous budget deficit." He contended that the combined spending figures, nearly \$1-billion over his budget, would send prices up and threaten higher taxes.

Campaign Issue

The Democrats obviously welcomed the opportunity to engage the President on what may be a major issue for the Congressional campaign this fall: Mr. Nixon's desire to cut spending to halt inflation, versus the Democrats' desire to shift money from defenses to health and education spending.

Senator Mike Mansfield, the majority leader, said that, of the \$670 Congress will appropriate this year for every American citizen, \$375 will go for defense and only \$22 for education. Had Congress not raised the Nixon education budget by \$453-million, he added, the per capita educational investment would have been \$19.

"It is so easy to vote millions for ABM's and SST's and then to reject money for the ABC's," Senator Mansfield continued.

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"The issue here is not Government spending but national priorities, not priorities by rhetoric but priorities by action." with today's Senate action, covers Federal assistance for elementary and secondary schools, with the largest amount going to slum districts, plus some programs of support for colleges.

Among the most politically sensitive items was \$536-million in so-called "impacted area" aid, paid to school districts with an unusually large number of children of Federal employees, civilian or military. A number of Republican Senators based their vote to override the veto on their desire to protect this assistance for their home state.

The White House had no immediate comment on the Senate action. President Nixon was in New York City for a meeting with executives of The New York Daily News.

There was little demonstration of support for the President's position among Senate leaders of his own party. Senator Norris Cotton of New Hampshire, the ranking Republican on the Education Appropriations Subcommittee, spoke and voted against the President.

Both Senator Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the minority leader, and Senator Gordon Allott of Colorado, the chairman of the Republican Policy Committee, voted to override the veto. Senator Scott had said earlier that he would support the President if his vote would change the outcome.

Of the Republican leaders only Senator Robert P. Griffin of Michigan, the assistant minority leader, lined up behind Mr. Nixon. Senator Griffin said he knew it was not very popular to vote against an education bill, but he maintained that the President had taken "a very courageous and statesmanlike position."

'Support of the People'

"President Nixon has the support of the people in his fight against inflation, his fight to hold the line on taxes," Senator Griffin continued. "No bill, not even an education bill, is exempt or immune. Every bill has to stand the test." He added:

"If we vote to override, surely the credibility of Congress, in so far as our determination to fight against inflation, is going to be impaired."

When the House voted to override the education bill veto last Thursday, it sustained the President's disapproval of the larger independent offices measure, making any further Senate action unnecessary. Both houses must override to react a vetoed bill.

A revised version of the independent offices bill cannot be drafted until the House returns from a three-week recess that began last Friday. The new measure must originate in the House Appropriations Committee.

In leading the fight to override the veto, the chairman of the Education Appropriation Subcommittee, Senator Warren G. Magnuson, Democrat of Washington, recalled that the House had passed the Education Appropriations Bill 357 to 30, and the Senate, 88 to 0. He called this "an overwhelming and no uncertain stamp of approval."

Roll-Call on Veto

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP) — Following is the roll-call vote by which the Senate overrode today President Nixon's veto of a \$4.4-billion education appropriation bill:

FOR OVERRIDING—77

Democrats—54

Allen (Ala.)	Long (La.)
Anderson (N.M.)	Magnuson (Wash.)
Bayn (Ind.)	Mansfield (Mont.)
Bible (Nev.)	McCarthy (Minn.)
Burdick (N.D.)	McClellan (Ark.)
Byrd (Va.)	McGovern (S.D.)
Cannon (Nev.)	McIntyre (N.H.)
Church (Idaho)	Metcalfe (Mont.)
Cranston (Calif.)	Mondale (Minn.)
Dodd (Conn.)	Montoya (N.M.)
Eagleton (Mo.)	Moss (Utah)
Eastland (Miss.)	Muskie (Me.)
Ellender (La.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Ervin (N.C.)	Pastore (R.I.)
Fulbright (Ark.)	Pell (R.I.)
Gore (Tenn.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Harris (Okla.)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Hart (Wich.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Hartke (Ind.)	Russell (Ga.)
Holland (Fla.)	Spong (Va.)
Hollings (S.C.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Hughes (Iowa)	Symington (Mo.)
Inouye (Hawaii)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Jackson (Wash.)	Tydings (Md.)
Jordan (N.C.)	Williams (N.J.)
Kennedy (Mass.)	Yarborough (Tex.)
	Young (Ohio)

Republicans—22

Aiken (Vt.)	Hruska (Neb.)
Allott (Colo.)	Javits (N.Y.)
Boggs (Del.)	Jordan (Idaho)
Brooke (Mass.)	Murphy (Calif.)
Case (N.J.)	Pearson (Kan.)
Cook (Ky.)	Percy (Ill.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Proulx (Vt.)
Cotton (N.H.)	Schweiker (Pa.)
Fong (Hawaii)	Smith (Ill.)
Goodell (N.Y.)	Stevens (Alaska)
Halfield (Ore.)	Young (N.D.)

AGAINST OVERRIDING—16

Democrats—0

Republicans—16

Baker (Tenn.)	Mathas (Md.)
Bellmon (Okla.)	Miller (Iowa)
Bennett (Utah)	Packwood (Ore.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Sarbo (Ohio)
Dole (Kan.)	Smith (Me.)
Goldwater (Ariz.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Griffin (Mich.)	Tower (Tex.)
Hansen (Wyo.)	Williams (Del.)

Not voting but announced as paired (pairs are used to denote the opposing positions of Senators when one or both are absent)—3, Sparkman (Ala.) and McGee (Wyo.), Democrats, for; Dominick (Colo.), Republican, against.

Not voting or paired but announced as for overriding—2, Gravel (Alaska), Democrat; Mundt (S.D.), Republican.

Not voting or paired but announced as against overriding—1, Fanni (Ariz.), Republican.

Not voting but announced as for overriding if his vote changed the result—1, Scott (Pa.), Republican.