

Bomb Ban-- Nixon Veto Sustained

Washington

President Nixon yesterday vetoed the \$3.3 billion supplemental appropriation bill because it contained a rider banning bombing in Cambodia, and although the House upheld the veto, the action set off a new round of Congressional efforts to force a bombing halt.

Melvin Laird, the President's chief domestic adviser, said Mr. Nixon will veto every bill that contains a ban on bombing Cambodia.

Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield replied that the Senate will attach the bombing ban to every bill "until the will of the people prevails."

The struggle between President and Congress over war powers now has been joined, and the question is which side will give way.

MESSAGE

Mr. Nixon said in his veto message that the bombing ban could "cripple or destroy" diplomatic efforts to achieve a cease-fire between contending forces in Cambodia. He also said funds in the bill are urgently needed to meet some government payrolls and other costs before the fiscal year ends Saturday. He urged Congress to repass the money bill without the Cambodian rider.

After hearing the message read, a majority of the House voted, 241 to 173, to override the veto, but this fell 35 votes short of the two-thirds necessary to override the bill.

The vote, along with others taken in both houses this week, showed that while the President has the strength in the House to make his vetoes stick, there is a majority in both houses to add the bombing ban to other bills that must pass by Saturday,

or within a very few days after that, to keep the federal government in operation.

While Laird predicted Mr. Nixon would veto any bill calling for an immediate halt to the Cambodia bombing, he indicated that the

White House was open to compromise with Congress and accept a cutoff date some time in August.

The House has already at-

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tached the bombing ban to a stop-gap financing resolution that is needed to finance all government activities after June 30 because none of the regular appropriation bills have been enacted; the Senate is expected to approve the bombing rider when it takes up the resolution, probably tomorrow.

The Senate yesterday by a vote of 67 to 29 added the bombing ban to a bill extending the temporary debt ceiling of \$465 billion for another five months. If the extension is not signed into law by Saturday midnight the debt ceiling would revert to its permanent level of \$400 billion. The actual national debt at that time will be about \$455 billion.

From the Senate floor, Mansfield responded angrily to the veto with these words:

"We will attach the anti-bombing amendment to every piece of legislation. It will be offered again and again and again until the will of the people prevails. Under the constitution, only the Congress is given the war-making power, not the president. If the President doesn't want to stop the bombing but does want to stop the government, that is his business."

There were similar reactions in the House, which now for the first time has a solid majority that for three days in a row this week voted to stop the bombing.

On the veto override vote, 188 House Democrats and 53 Republicans voted to override, while 133 Democrats and 133 Republicans voted to sustain the President's veto.

Mr. Nixon said in his veto message that after ten years of effort and the January 27 Paris agreements that has produced cease-fires in Vietnam and Laos, the U.S. is trying to negotiate a final end to Indochina fighting.

"We are now involved in concluding the last element of that settlement, a Cambodian settlement," he said. "It would be nothing short of tragic if this great accomplishment, bought with the blood of so many Asians and Americans, were to be

California Vote on Cambodia

Washington

Here is how the 43-member California delegation in the House of Representatives voted yesterday in the unsuccessful attempt to override President Nixon's veto of an appropriations bill that would have banned U.S. bombing in Cambodia. A vote "for" is a vote to override.

Democrats for: Anderson, Brown, Burton, Burke, Corman, Dellums, Edwards, Hanna, Hollifield, Johnson, Leggett, Moss, Rees, Roybal, Ryan, Sisk, Stark, Van Deerin, Waldie, Charles Wilson.

Democrats against: McFall.
Democrats not voting: Danielson, Hawkins.

Republicans for: Bell, Clausen, McCloskey, Mathias, Teague.

Republicans against: Burgener, Clawson, Goldwater, Gubser, Hinshaw, Hosmer, Ketchum, Mailliard, Moorhead, Pettis, Roussetot, Talcott, Veysey, Wiggins, Bob Wilson.

United Press

undone now by Congressional action."

The President said a total halt to U.S. air operations in Cambodia as sought by Congress would have these effects:

- It would "virtually remove Communist incentive to negotiate and would thus seriously undercut ongoing diplomatic efforts to achieve a cease-fire in Cambodia."

- It would "gravely jeopardize the ability of the Cambodian armed forces to prevent a Communist military victory."

- A Communist victory in Cambodia would in turn "threaten the fragile balance of negotiated agreements . . . upon which the overall peace in Southeast Asia depends."

- All this would "call into question our national commitment not only to the Vietnam settlement" but to agreements the U.S. has reached or sought with other nations. In sum, he said, the bombing ban could jeopardize U.S. efforts to "create a stable, enduring structure of peace around the world" and thus prove a "destructive development."

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