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**HOUSE CHIEFS PICK
AUG. 19 TO START
DEBATE ON NIXON**

**Tentative Agreement on the
Impeachment Rules Also
Allows TV Coverage.**

FURTHER TALKS SLATED

**Leadership of Both Parties
Looking to a Final Vote
by End of the Month**

By **RICHARD D. LYONS**

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—The leadership of the House of Representatives decided tentatively today that Representatives would start to debate the impeachment of President Nixon on Aug. 19 and allow gavel-to-gavel television coverage through the final vote at the end of the month.

The "consensus," as it was described by members of both parties, was tentatively arrived at in a two-hour meeting of the leadership, which informally set the dates and ground rules under which the impeachment process will proceed.

Representative Ray J. Madden, Democrat of Indiana, who heads the House Rules Committee, said after the conference that the House would probably operate under a rule that would prohibit adding further articles of impeachment to the three already voted by the House Judiciary Committee but would allow some revisions.

More Meetings Set

Mr. Madden said that the Rules Committee would meet next Tuesday to decide officially on the issue of television coverage, then would meet again on Aug. 13 to adopt the official ground rules formally.

But Mr. Madden and Representative John B. Anderson, Republican of Illinois, an influential member of the Rules Committee, while underscoring the fact that no official action was taken today, gave the impression that the basic rules had all been settled. The Rules Committee decision is subject to confirmation by the full House before debate begins.

Mr. Madden and Mr. Ander-

son said that for the two weeks of debate, from Monday, Aug. 19, to Saturday, Aug. 31, the House would probably be in session from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. with four television cameras in place to broadcast the historic debate.

55 Hours of Debate

They said that a compromise would call for about 55 hours of debate, which would allow each Representative at least five minutes to speak.

Acting as spokesman for the Republicans who attended the meeting, Mr. Anderson said that the party leadership had concurred in nearly all of the tentative agreements.

One main point not resolved, he added, was a proposal by Representative Delbert L. Latta, Republican of Ohio, a Rules Committee member, that would allow the introduction of a motion to recommit the impeachment articles back to the Judiciary Committee with orders to report out a mere censure of the President. Mr. Latta is also a member of the Judiciary Committee.

But Mr. Anderson said that Democrats attending the meeting in the Rules Committee offices had strongly opposed permitting the motion to recommit.

The session was also attended by Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma; the majority leader, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts; the majority whip, John J. McFall of California; the Judiciary Committee chairman Peter W. Rodino Jr. of New Jersey, all Democrats; the minority leader, John J. Rhodes

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of Arizona; the minority whip, Leslie C. Arends of Illinois; the ranking minority member of the Judiciary Committee Edward Hutchinson of Michigan; the ranking minority member of the Rules Committee, Dave Martin of Nebraska, all Republicans, and at least five other members of the Rules Committee.

William Holmes Brown, the House parliamentarian, and Lewis Deschler, who recently retired as parliamentarian, also sat in on the session.

The primary purpose was to study the precedents to determine what type of rule of procedure should govern the articles of impeachment when they are formally presented to the House.

The rule itself determines how many hours of debate will be allowed, who will control the time allotted to each speaker, and how the articles may be revised and amended.

A few Congressmen said earlier this week that they felt the impeachment issue would require at least 100 hours to de-

bate. Others said they believed that this amount of time would unduly delay the proceedings.

While the House leadership met, the Senate Rules and Administration Committee also held a closed meeting to try to settle on the rules for an impeachment trial if the House impeaches the President.

At issue is the exact trial role to be played by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, who would preside at the trial, and what type of evidence would be allowed.

In the Senate committee's meeting yesterday, the Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield, Democrat of Montana, introduced a proposal to make sweeping changes in the procedural rules, but this has met with resistance.

"There doesn't seem to be much discontent or argument with the old rules," said Senator Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, the majority whip. Several Senators, including Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York, said that they felt the rules should remain

the same as those under which President Andrew Johnson was tried in 1868.

Senator Byrd, chairman of the Subcommittee on Senate Rules, said that the group agreed to postpone a formal vote until at least next Monday after hearing proposals for rule changes from other Senators.

Another attempt to conform to tradition in the House might mean that the electronic voting system there, installed early last year, would not be used when the final vote on impeachment was taken.

"There is something a little more special about having a man's name called," Mr. Anderson said. "Some of the members feel that on the final vote there ought to be a call of the roll."

Mr. Anderson said that Mr. Rodino had given "an ironclad promise" to those attending the meeting in the Rules Committee office that the House impeachment would be voted on "by the end of August."

The exact date is still uncertain, but it would probably be Aug. 31, a Saturday.