The Impeachment Is Officially Over

Washington

The House officially ended the second presidential impeachment proceeding in history yesterday by accepting the House Judiciary Committee's report but taking no stand on the conclusion that Richard M. Nixon should have been ousted from office.

House Report

Chairman Peter W. Rodino Jr. (Dem-N.J.) who led his 38-member committee and 100-member inquiry staff through nearly ten months of investigation, research, and interrogation, ended his panel's work with a 12-word announcement on the floor.

"Mr. Speaker, I submit a privileged report pursuant to House Resolution 803," he said.

The House accepted the report by a vote of 412 to 3. Voting "no" were Representatives Early F. Landgrebe (Rep-Ind.), G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery (Dem-Miss.) and Otto E. Passman (Dem-La.).

With that bit of formality, the impeachment proceeding against Mr. Nixon was ended.

The report - which ac-

cused Mr. Nixon of lying to the American people, violating laws or causing them to be violated, and subverting the Constitution — became a part of history and a precedent for any future presidential impeachment.

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The only other one was the 1868 impeachment of Andrew Johnson, who was acquitted in the Senate by a single vote.

Although the House intentionally avoided a vote expressing a sentiment on impeachment, a resolution by Democratic leader Thomas P. O'Neill was accepted.

It cited the chronology of the panel's official actions, including its votes on three articles of impeachment July 27, 29 and 30, and Mr. Nixon's August 9 resignation which made further impeachment proceedings moot.

The resolution said the House accepts the report and "commends the chairman and other members of the committee on the judiciary for their conscientious and capable efforts in carrying out the committee's responsibilities under House Resolution 803."

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