

Burger Swears in Kissinger

Refugee From Nazis Vows 'Structure of Peace'

By Marilyn Berger
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Henry A. Kissinger, a refugee from Nazi persecution who came to the United States 35 years ago, was sworn in yesterday as the 56th Secretary of State.

In a ceremony that brought together official Washington with that rich-in-tradition immigrant society that became absorbed in the American melting pot, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger administered the oath of office.

Kissinger's mother, Mrs. Louis Kissinger, of New York, stood next to her son. Her handbag dangled on her arm as she held the Bible and her eyes glistened with tears as she looked up at her son swearing to uphold the Constitution of the United States. It was an oath similar to the one he took in 1943 in Spartanburg,

S.C., when he became a U.S. citizen. This time he received a standing ovation.

There is no country in the world where it is conceivable that a man of my origin could be standing here next to the President of the United States," said Kissinger to applause after reciting the oath in the East Room of the White House.

Mrs. Kissinger, greeting people at a cakes-and-coffee reception afterward in the State Dining Room, was told she must be very proud.

"That's the understatement of the year," she replied in a voice only lightly accented. Louis Kissinger, the new secretary's father, received compliments from senators, Cabinet officers and White House officials with a big smile and obvious pride.

President Nixon spoke proudly of several new

"firsts" in his administration. He told the guests at the swearing-in: "In Dr. Kissinger's case, we are very proud—it is very significant in these days when we must think of America as part of a whole-world community, very significant—that for the first time in our long history, a naturalized citizen is the Secretary of State of the United States."

Kissinger is also the first secretary to have traveled on official business to both Peking and Moscow before taking office, the President observed. Finally, he said he had been talking to his barber—who is also Kissinger's barber—and was told that "he is the first Secretary of State since World War II who doesn't part his hair." This brought laughter to the crowd and an easing of the official atmosphere.

In a more serious vein, the President called Kissinger "superbly qualified" to grasp a "historic opportunity to build a lasting peace for America and the world."

Kissinger replied that if his origin "can contribute anything to the formulation of our policy, it is, that at an early age I have seen what can happen to a society that is based on hatred and

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strength and distrust, and that I experienced then what America means to other people, its hope and its idealism."

The secretary pledged that "in achieving a structure of peace . . . we will strive not just for a pragmatic solution to this or that difficulty, but to recognize that America has never been true to itself unless it meant something beyond itself."

As Kissinger spoke, some of his critics in the Senate appeared to be taking mental notes. There has been concern expressed that Kissinger practices "chessboard" politics and does not give sufficient regard to human liberties, particularly in the case of Soviet Jews seeking to emigrate and Soviet intellectuals seeking freedom of expression.

Cabinet officials and dozens of senators of both parties were present. But Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, although invited, did not show up.

Agnew's press secretary, J. Marsh Thomson, said the Vice President's absence from the ceremonies had no significance.

"He just didn't come into the office," Thomson said. "There's no real significance that he didn't show up beyond the fact that he decided to spend the weekend on personal and private time."

Another who was absent was Kissinger's predecessor, William P. Rogers, who was long overshadowed by the President's foreign policy adviser. For years Kissinger was considered Secretary of State in everything but name. Yesterday he got the title while keeping his post

as head of the National Security Council.

In what appeared to be an effort to prove Kissinger's intentions to mold a bipartisan foreign policy, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana and House Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma were seated in the center row, directly behind the family. Even Democratic National Chairman Robert S. Strauss was invited.

One of the first telegrams to Kissinger came from Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, who congratulated the new Secretary of State and expressed "the hope for further development of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States for the good of the peoples of the two countries and in the interest of strengthening international security and universal peace."

Kissinger is to meet with Gromyko at the United Nations this week. In the Senate Friday Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.) expressed concern that the detente was "unravelling."

At the end of the formalities the President and Kissinger posed for photographs with Kissinger's parents and Kissinger's two children, Elizabeth, 14, looking a bit self-conscious, and David, 12, smiling broadly. Then Kissinger's brother, Walter, and his family, joined the group for more additions to the family album.

The President, with his new Secretary of State, greeted all the guests as they entered the reception, holding conversations several minutes long with a number of them. The President was overheard telling former Commerce Secretary Peter G. Peterson that they

would have to get him to "do something," apparently some kind of official mission, and telling Robert J. McCloskey, currently ambassador to Cyprus but long a spokesman for the State Department, which he has come back to serve temporarily, that he was "always on the firing line."

While Kissinger looked toward his future job, figures out of his past filed by. There were Gov. Nelson Rockefeller and his wife, Happy. Kissinger was drawn into the world of politics years ago as Rockefeller's foreign policy adviser.

There was Fritz Kramer, another man who had left Germany, but out of conscience, not persecution, who had won the reputation as the "discoverer" of Henry Kissinger's intellectual potential.

There were professors from Harvard University, where Kissinger was a student and later a teacher.

And there was Nancy Maginnes, Kissinger's long-time friend.

Kissinger gave a small luncheon for family and out-of-town guests in the White House mess. When the receiving line was over, the President told Kissinger to use his office in the Executive Office Building for cocktails. "And get out the good scotch," he said.

In the evening Kissinger invited "a few friends"—fewer than 20—to the Empress for dinner, his taste for Chinese food apparently still undiminished by his several visits to Peking.

Although Kissinger has promised a more open foreign policy, the President announced after yesterday's formal ceremony that refreshments would be served. "Then," said the President, "he will probably take a trip—I don't know where."