

SENATE CONFIRMS

KISSINGER, 78 TO 7

Nation's First Foreign-Born Secretary of State Will Take the Oath Today

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 — Henry A. Kissinger, who emigrated with his family to the United States 35 years ago to escape Nazi persecution, was confirmed by the Senate today as the next Secretary of State. The vote was 78 to 7.

Tomorrow morning at the White House, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger will administer the oath of office to Mr. Kissinger, the first naturalized citizen and the first Jew to hold the senior Cabinet position.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York, said in the two-hour Senate debate that preceded the vote that Mr. Kissinger's nomination was "a miracle of American history."

"He has proved not only to America but to the whole world that this still is an open society," Sen. Charles McC. Mathias Jr., Republican of Maryland, said, praising the 50-year-old former Harvard professor who joined the Nixon Administration in 1969 as the President's adviser for national security. He will retain that post along with his new assignment.

One of those voting against

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Mr. Kissinger's confirmation was Sen. Jesse A. Helms, Republican of North Carolina, a conservative who said he had "considerable doubt about Mr. Kissinger's policies, particularly his role in improving relations with Russia and China. The Senator strongly criticized the United States' wheat deal with the Soviet Union.

"I greatly fear that his other much-lauded agreements will also end up with the Soviet taking us for a ride," he said. "The issue is one of competence and I have concluded that Dr. Kissinger has failed the test."

The other six Senators who voted against the confirmation were liberals whose opposition to certain Administration policies is well known. They were James Abourezk, Democrat of South Dakota; Floyd K. Haskell, Democrat of Colorado; Harold E. Hughes, Democrat of Iowa; George McGovern, Democrat of

South Dakota; Gaylord Nelson, Democrat of Wisconsin, and Lowell P. Weicker Jr., Republican of Connecticut.

Fulbright Asks Approval

Senator J. W. Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, which cleared the nomination, opened the debate. He recommended Mr. Kissinger's confirmation and at the same time decried the rising number of American voices opposed to improved relations with the Soviet Union.

"I am very fearful we are moving backward to a revival of the cold war," Senator Fulbright said. "There are increasing indications that détente appears to be breaking down."

He referred specifically to the efforts led by Senator Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington, to block the Administration's plan to extend normal trade preferences to the Russians until the Kremlin allowed unrestricted emigration of Jews and others.

Mr. Fulbright said that "we are now approving a new Secretary of State, but if we are predisposed against the policies he stands for, we will end up with a revival of the same cold war of the nineteen-fifties."

The problems of how to deal with the Soviet Union figured prominently in Mr. Kissinger's three days of open hearings with the Foreign Relations Committee. Mr. Kissinger stressed that while he personally found some Soviet policies repugnant, he felt it was in the best interests of both the American and Russian peoples to continue to seek ways of relaxing international tensions, without linking such moves to changes in either country's domestic system.

Some Have Reservations

Some Senators, like Edmund S. Muskie, Democrat of Maine, voted for Mr. Kissinger but cited reservations about his policies. Mr. Muskie was critical of the Administration's Vietnam and India policies and about the wiretapping in which he said Mr. Kissinger had been "cleared of any taint of Watergate-related misdeeds."

Tapping of the phones of four newsmen and 13 officials from 1969 to 1971 was the most con-

troversial issue raised during the two weeks the Foreign Relations Committee spent in considering the Kissinger nomination.

His role apparently was limited to supplying the Federal Bureau of Investigation with names of officials who had access to secret national-security information that had appeared in the press. These individuals were then put under F.B.I. surveillance.

The committee found that although the practices involved

in the wiretapping were open to criticism, Mr. Kissinger's role in the wiretapping was no reason to bar his confirmation.

Both Mr. Weicker and Mr. Nelson, however, cited the wiretapping in their speeches today as a major reason for their votes against the confirmation.

'Capable of Deceiving'

Senator Abourezk said: "We know enough about Dr. Kissinger to know that he is capable of deceiving the Congress and the public."

Senator Hughes said that despite Mr. Kissinger's "luminous intellectual powers," he believed that the nominee was "guided by a philosophy that is inimical to the long-range cause of world peace and inconsistent with the moral purpose of our nation."

Senator McGovern, the only member of the 17-man Foreign Relations Committee to oppose the confirmation, said that he was voting against the Administration's over-all foreign policy.

The new Secretary of State plans to go to New York Sunday night and to address the United Nations General Assembly Monday morning. He will remain in New York until Wednesday night to meet with foreign officials attending the session.

He will not be able to confer with State Department officials until Thursday, when he plans to outline his ideas for increasing the efficiency and raising the morale of the department's 6,000 employees here and the 6,000 abroad.

On Filling Key Jobs

Mr. Kissinger has pledged to fill all major personal vacancies within two months, and some announcements are expected to be made soon. As an interim measure, he has recalled Robert J. McCloskey, Ambassador to Cyprus, to serve as his press spokesman for about a month. Mr. McCloskey had served as spokesman for both Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Mr. Kissinger's predecessor, William P. Rogers.

In private conversations, Mr. Kissinger has stressed his desire to fill most key jobs with regular foreign-service officers and not to bring many of his National Security Council staff members over to Foggy Bottom with him.

He will maintain an office at the White House, where he will wear his hat of national security adviser to the President and chairman of various interagency committees.

A crucial matter, Mr. Kissinger has said, it to bring the State Department more actively into the policy-making field and to promote the best men in the department to positions of importance.