

WXPost SEP 19 1973
Senate Panel
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Votes 16-1 for
Kissinger

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The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday overwhelmingly approved the nomination of Henry A. Kissinger as Secretary of State, clearing the way for Senate confirmation probably within the next few days.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said that the committee's report would come to the Senate today and that he intended to bring it to the floor "as soon thereafter as possible."

"I have received no notice of objection," said Mansfield. "If I did get one I'm sure the members would not be unreasonable and withhold consideration so that when he (Kissinger) goes to the United Nations next Monday he will have the title as well as the responsibility."

Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.) cast the only negative vote against Kissinger in the 16-to-1 committee poll yesterday to register what he called "symbolic testimony against Kissinger's role in the need less prolongation of the Indochina war, as well as the 1971 tragedy of Bangladesh."

Three other senators have said they would cast votes against Kissinger's confirmation, Harold Hughes (D-Iowa),

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SEN. JACOB K. JAVITS **SEN. J. W. FULBRIGHT**

... bipartisan support for Kissinger confirmation.

KISSINGER, From A1

James Abourezk (D-S.D.) and Floyd K. Haskell (D-Colo.)

Immediately after acting on Kissinger's confirmation, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday unanimously approved a resolution calling for "a full examination of the use of electronic and other means of surveillance of American citizens."

The resolution calls for "more satisfactory guidelines and opportunity for more effective congressional oversight" of the kind of wiretapping that enveloped the Kissinger nomination in controversy. Kissinger was implicated in the wiretapping of 13 Nixon administration officials and four newsmen, but the committee found that his role

"was not such as to bar him from confirmation by the Senate"

Committee chairman J.W. Fulbright (D-Ark.) said he would appoint a subcommittee to look into the wiretapping issue and that hearings would probably be held. The hope, he said, was to "improve procedures by which wiretaps are put upon people."

Fulbright said that Kissinger "made very strong commitments" about restraints on the use of wiretaps which he said would be reserved for only the most "dire emergency." Fulbright said that in the 17 wiretaps, the committee felt Kissinger's role "was only peripheral." He said Kissinger supplied names of persons who had access to sensitive

material and that he had not supplied the names of all persons who were ultimately tapped.

The chairman cautioned that his vote for Kissinger "should not be interpreted as approval of a policy . . . particularly the lack of consultation (with Congress) . . . the prolongation of the war in Southeast Asia, the surveillance of colleagues under the guise of national security." Fulbright said he also did not approve of the precedent of having a Secretary of State also serve as executive secretary of the National Security Council.

But members of the committee seemed relatively satisfied with Kissinger's promises to consult extensively and to provide the committee with information. "I trust Dr. Kis-

singer will honor this pledge," observed Fulbright.

The committee members went to some effort to establish what one called "a record" against which they could measure Kissinger's performance and to explain his approval as a means of assuring that he would be answerable to Congress.

McGovern said he telephoned Kissinger the night before he cast his negative vote to say that he believed Kissinger would be confirmed and that if he was, he, McGovern, would do all he could to help him in his functions. But McGovern said he voted against confirmation "as a personal protest against policies he pursued over four years."

A spokesman in the office of Sen. Hughes said that Hughes

would vote against confirmation because of dissatisfaction with some responses he had received to written queries. For example, in response to a question as to why Congress was not informed about the bombing of Cambodia, Kissinger was quoted as replying:

"This failed to happen not because of any decision to deceive Congress . . . Rather it was a consequence of the deteriorated state of trust and co-operation between the branches and the lack of adequate consultative procedures between Congress and the Executive as well as among the interested committees of Congress." A spokesman for Hughes said that it was the President who caused the deteriorated state of trust.