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**Senate Unit Recommends
Kissinger's Confirmation**

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—
The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 16 to 1 today to recommend the confirmation of Henry A. Kissinger as Secretary of State. The full Senate will probably approve the nomination on Thursday or Friday.

The committee also decided to take steps to provide more effective overseeing of wiretaps carried out on national security grounds—a direct outgrowth of the controversy over Mr. Kissinger's role in the wiretapping of the phones of 4 newsmen and 13 officials from 1969 to 1971.

The House Ways and Means Committee, meanwhile, postponed for another week Mr. Kissinger's scheduled appearance today to defend the Administration's efforts to extend improved tariff terms to the Soviet Union, without linking them to unrestricted emigration by Soviet Jews. A vote on the highly emotional issue—set for tomorrow—was also postponed for a week.

Yesterday, the Senate approved an amendment to an appropriations bill that expressed "the sense of the Senate" in support of dissident Soviet intellectuals, including Andrei D. Sakharov and Aleksandr I. Solzhenitsyn.

The amendment, which was sponsored by Walter F. Mondale, Democrat of Minnesota, called upon President Nixon "to impress upon" the Soviet Government "the grave concern of the American people about conditions in the Soviet Union."

The only Foreign Relations Committee vote against Mr. Kissinger's confirmation was cast by Senator George McGovern, Democrat of South Dakota, who said that it was "symbolic testimony" to his opposition to Mr. Kissinger's role in shaping American policy

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in Indochina and Bangladesh.

Mr. McGovern said, however, that as a practical matter he was pleased by Mr. Kissinger's expected confirmation because Congress would then be able to cross-examine him publicly—something denied Congress while Mr. Kissinger was solely President Nixon's adviser on national security.

A spokesman for Senator Harold E. Hughes, Democrat of Iowa, said today that Mr. Hughes would vote against Mr. Kissinger's confirmation on the Senate floor. Mr. Hughes has been a strong opponent of the Administration's Indochina policies, particularly the secret bombings in Cambodia.

The overwhelming Foreign Relations Committee approval was anticipated after a two-man subcommittee reported yesterday that Mr. Kissinger's wiretapping role "was not such as to bar him from confirmation."

Nevertheless, the issue remained a matter of major concern to the committee, which today accepted a resolution, by a vote of 15 to 0, calling for "a full examination of the use of electronic and other means of surveillance" in areas connected with intelligence-gathering or foreign policy.

Tightened Rules Wanted

The purpose of the study, the resolution said, was to produce "more satisfactory guidelines" and more effective overseeing by Congress than that outlined in a letter sent to the committee by Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson last week.

Mr. Richardson said that wiretaps without warrants would continue to be carried out "in a limited number of cautiously and meticulously reviewed instances."

Senator J. W. Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas, the chairman of the committee, said later that a special subcommittee would probably be named to hold hearings into the wiretap problem. The concern, he said, was that wiretaps not be done "in a casual manner."

Mr. Fulbright added that in a private session yesterday, Mr. Kissinger had made "a very strong commitment" to limit wiretaps and "expressed strong dislike" for the practice.

Although he still disagrees with Mr. Kissinger on many policy matters, Mr. Fulbright said, he voted for him because he trusted Mr. Kissinger's prom-

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ise to consult regularly with the committee and keep it abreast of foreign policy developments.

Issue Is Controversial

Mr. Kissinger—who attended White House ceremonies today for the visiting Prime Minister of Pakistan, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto—hopes to be sworn as Secretary of State Friday so that he can go to New York Monday to deliver the American speech to the United Nations General Assembly and to spend a few days meeting with foreign dignitaries.

He had been scheduled to meet today with the House Ways and Means Committee to urge passage of a provision in a trade-reform measure that would allow the President to grant regular tariff rates—the so-called "most-favored-nation" treatment—to Communist countries such as the Soviet Union and China, whose goods are currently taxed at discriminatory rates.

The issue has become highly controversial because of widespread support in Congress for an amendment to ban such equality in trade unless Mr. Nixon certified that the country receiving the benefits allowed free emigration.

Today, representative Al Ullman, Democrat of Oregon, acting chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the absence of Representative Wilbur D. Mills, who is recuperating from back surgery, said that the committee had asked Mr. Kissinger to delay his appearance to allow time for a calmer appraisal of the issue.

Mr. Ullman said that the committee wanted Mr. Kissinger to comment on the Administration's motives in seeking most-favored-nation status for the Russians, and to discuss specifically an amendment sponsored by Mr. Mills and by Representative Charles A. Vanik, Democrat of Ohio, that would tie trade benefits to free migration.

The Administration promised the Russians in last year's trade agreement that it would obtain most-favored-nation status for them in return for the repayment of a \$722-million Soviet Lend Lease debt. Mr. Kissinger has said that failure to meet that commitment would have a harmful effect on over-all Soviet-American relations.