KISSINGER BACKED ON WIRETAP ISSUE

Haig, Former Deputy, Tells Senate Panel He Supports Account by Secretary

Special to The New York Times WASHINGTON, July 30—Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., the White House chief of staff, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today that he spported Secretary of State Kissinger's account of the wiretapping of 17 officials and newsman from 1969 to 1971.

The committee, before which General Haig testified for three General Haig testified for three hours in closed sessions, concluded its hearings into whether Mr. Kissinger had misled the panel last September on the extent of his participation in the wiretapping.

Senator J. W. Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas, who is the committee chairman, told newsmen that the panel would issue a report in about 10 days.

rewsmen that the panel would issue a report in about 10 days. The report is expected, from the comments of committee members, to clear Mr. Kissinger of any allegations that he lied to the panel at his confirmation hearings in September.

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On June 11, at an emotional news conference in Salzburg, Austria, Mr. Kissinger, angered by press reports based on Federal Bureau of Investigation documents, threatened to quit unless his reputation was cleared by the Foreign Relations Committee.

President Cited

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The main point of contention arose from Mr. Kissinger's insistence to the committee last fall and in numerous news conferences that the wiretap program was ordered by President. Nixon in 1969 to stop leaks of national security information to the press. the press.

The Secretary has said that he only supplied names of those with access to leaked data, whose security files contained damaging information, or whose names arose in the course of an

damaging information, or whose names arose in the course of an investigation of others.

In memos written by the late J. Edgar Hoover, who was director of the F.B.I. at the time of the taps, Mr. Kissinger was described as having "initiated"

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Mr. Fulbright said this afternoon that this "semantic" difference may never be fully resolved. He said that Mr. Kissinger had meant that he did not "initiate" the wiretap program but that by supplying names of those in certain categories to the F.B.I., he may, in individual cases, have in effect "initiated" some taps.

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Senator Stuart Symington,
Democrat of Missouri, toldi
newsmen that General Haig
had supported Mr. Kissinger's
acount of the events. At the
time of the taps, General Haig
was Mr. Kissinger's deputy on
the National Security Council
staff and handled details of the

the National Security Council staff and handled details of the taps in liaison with the F.B.I. "In this mess, Kissinger and Haig come out very well," Mr. Symington said, "in the sense that any taps were not originated by them but at a higher authority."

Mr. Nixon has submitted a letter to the committee stating that he had full responsibility for the taps and that Mr. Kissinger's previous testimony to the committee was "entirely correct."

Mr. Kissinger testified in

close session before the Senate Appropriations Committee this morning on the State Department budget and gave members a general review of the international situation.

Afterward, he was asked whether the impeachment procwhether the impeachment proceedings against Mr. Nixon were damaging American foreign policy activity. He answered that they were not, but then added that "when the central authority of a great power is questioned, it must affect foreign policy in some manner, and it must be our concern to conduct foreign policy to the extent possible on a bipartisan basis."