

Attack on Probe Was Proposed By Haldeman

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

Washington Post Staff Writer

Former White House chief of Staff H.R. (Bob) Haldeman proposed in February a counterattack against the upcoming Senate Watergate investigation that included getting "our people to put out the story on the foreign of Communist money that was used in support of demonstrations against the President," according to a White House memo.

The Haldeman memo, included in 44 documents provided yesterday to the Senate Watergate committee by former presidential counsel John W. Dean III, continues: "We should tie all 1972 demonstrations to (Sen. George McGovern and thus to the Democrats as part of the peace movement."

The documents, which included handwritten notes, other White House memos, reports and internal correspondence, yesterday were supplied to the Watergate committee by Dean to support his 245-page opening statement.

Forty of the documents were released publicly; the remaining four, which Dean said dealt with specific political intelligence information on Democrats "and could be injurious to innocent people," were not released.

The one-page Haldeman memorandum about the counterattack against the Senate investigation was dated Feb. 10—three days after the probe was approved 77 to 0 by the Senate. The memo addressed to Dean continues:

"The (White House) investigation should be brought to include the peace movement which leads directly to McGovern and Teddy Kennedy. This is a good counter-offensive to be developed . . . We have to play a very hard game on this whole thing and get our investigations going as a counter move."

In another Haldeman memo to Dean, dated Feb. 9, Haldeman said that the White House had to try to "get a real tiger, not an old man or a soft-head" as mi-

nority counsel on the Senate Watergate committee.

Sen. Howard Baker (R-Tenn.), the ranking minority member of the Watergate committee, has said that he resisted White House efforts to assist in the appointment of minority counsel.

In both memos Haldeman urged Dean to push the FBI to see if it could be confirmed that President Nixon was bugged during the 1968 presidential campaign.

Specifically, Haldeman said in the Feb. 9 memo that Donald Kendall, the president of Pepsi-Cola Co. and a friend of Mr. Nixon, would have "to fire" Cartha D. DeLoach, former No. 3 man in the FBI and a Kendall employee, if DeLoach did not give the White House any information he had on the alleged 1968 bugging of the Nixon campaign.

No evidence has yet been revealed to show that the Nixon campaign was bugged in 1968. The President was reportedly told of the bugging by the FBI director J. Edgar Hoover soon after Mr. Nixon took office in 1969.

Another document addressed to Dean on Sept. 17, 1971, by former White House aide John J. Caulfield proposes a \$511,000 security and intelligence gathering program for the 1972 campaign.

The budget for the security operation, which was rejected, included \$15,000 for electronic surveillance equipment and another \$5,000 for what the memo described as "apartment, false identities, mail drops, telephone, etc."

A third document described a "student penetration" of the volunteer Washington headquarters of Rep. Paul N. McCloskey (R-Calif.) from Dec. 11 to 12, 1971. McCloskey was a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination.

The one-page report on the "penetration" and an accompanying seven-page assessment deals with the organization, funding and support for the McCloskey campaign.