

# Protege of Daley Indicted With 13 in Panther Case

## Hanrahan, State's Attorney, Is Accused of Conspiring to Block Prosecution of 8 Policemen in Raid Fatal to 2

By **SETH S. KING** AUG. 25 1971  
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CHICAGO, Aug. 24—State's Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan, a political protégé of Mayor Richard J. Daley, was named today in a long-suppressed indictment by a special grand jury on charges of conspiring to prevent the prosecution of eight Chicago policemen who raided a Black Panther apartment on Dec. 4, 1969, and killed two of its occupants.

Over two months of intricate legal maneuvering in which Mr. Hanrahan and attorneys for those indicted sought to prevent reading of the indictment, Chief Criminal Court Judge Joseph A. Power, a former law partner of Mayor Daley, was ordered by the Illinois Supreme Court this morning to accept and make public the grand jury indictment.

The indictment had been prepared in April but Judge Power had refused to accept it.

Those named, including Mr. Hanrahan's assistant in charge of the special police force making the raid, the eight policemen who participated in it, and the police officials in charge of departmental investigations were also named in the indictment.

Chicago's Police Superintendent, James B. Conlisk Jr., two other assistant state's attorneys, and two police officers involved in a post-raid investigation, were named as co-conspirators but not as defendants.

The indictment of Mr. Hanrahan and the naming of Superintendent Conlisk as a co-conspirator was a resounding blow against the Mayor and his

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political organization.

Since 1955, when Mayor Daley won his first term, Mr. Hanrahan had been a favorite in the Cook County Democratic organization. With the Mayor's blessing he rose to United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

The State's Attorney for Cook County, who has almost limitless power to investigate or not investigate any matter, including the actions of political machines, is considered by the politicians to be second only to the Mayor in importance.

The Daley forces were so eager to insure Mr. Hanrahan's victory in 1968 that they were distracted from the Presidential campaign. Hubert H. Humphrey failed to carry Illinois partly because of this and consequently lost to Richard M. Nixon.

### Wide Effect Likely

The charges today against Mr. Hanrahan expected to have a profound effect on Chicago's blacks, who now make up one-third of the city's population. In the past, Mr. Daley has had significant support from the black community in his own campaigns and in those of other Democratic contenders.

The killing of two Black Panther leaders, Fred Hampton, 21 years old, and Mark Clark, 22, in the predawn raid in 1969, occurred at a time when some black leaders were accusing the Federal Government of encouraging city police forces in moving against Black Panther groups.

In describing the action in which Mr. Hampton and Mr. Clark were shot to death, Sgt. Daniel Groth, leader of the raiding forces, had said the occupants of the apartment fired more than 200 rounds at the policemen. The police insisted that the two Black Panthers were shot when this

The raiding force was on special assignment to Mr. Hanrahan, and the action was initiated by his office.

A Federal grand jury, which investigated the incident in the

spring of 1970, was outspoken in its criticism of the police over the manner in which the raid was conducted and the way in which the Chicago Police Department later investigated the matter.

The Federal grand jury stated that at least 90 shots had been fired from police guns into the apartment, but evidence that was later available showed only one shot could have been fired by the occupants back at the police.

But the Federal grand jury did not indict anyone. Following its presentment, several Chicago civic groups petitioned for a special Cook County grand jury investigation.

This was finally ordered by the Cook County Court, and the jury was impaneled in December, 1970. Barnabas F. Sears, a prominent Chicago trial lawyer, was named special prosecutor.

Last April it was learned that this special grand jury had prepared an indictment that reportedly named Mr. Hanrahan, several of his assistants, and several police officers.

But Judge Power refused to accept any form of true bill (the endorsement saying evidence warrants a criminal charge) from the grand jury. At the same time attorneys for those reportedly named by the grand jury began blocking actions on the ground that Mr. Sears and his assistants had improperly coerced the grand jury into presenting the indictment.

On June 25 Mr. Sears for the first time said in open court that an indictment had been drawn up, though he did not name those listed in it.

After the Illinois Supreme Court, the last resort for those named in the indictment, made its ruling this morning, Judge Power announced that he would open a sealed envelope given to him earlier this summer by the grand jury.

This afternoon, in a strangely muted action after his many heated and bitter courtroom clashes with Mr. Sears, Judge Power accepted the foot-square manila envelope from a court clerk. He did not read the indictment but only skipped quickly through the names of those indicted.

Earlier, Mr. Hanrahan, 50, had walked quietly into the stony courtroom and was leaning against a wall as the judge completed an action that could rudely end Mr. Hanrahan's political career.

Copies of the indictment were made available later to reporters. It accuses Mr. Hanrahan and the 13 others of knowingly conspiring to obstruct justice by attempting to thwart criminal prosecution of the eight raiding policemen.

It also accuses the 14 of planting false evidence and conspiring to obstruct the legal defense of the seven Black Panthers in the apartment at the time of the raid. They were indicted soon after the raid on charges of attempted murder brought by Mr. Hanrahan.

### Accusation on Evidence

Today's indictment also specifically accused Mr. Hanrahan of presenting evidence before another Cook County grand jury that "he knew or reasonably should have known to be false and inflammatory." He had done this, the grand jury charged, to get the indictment of the seven survivors.

All charges against the seven were dropped by Mr. Hanrahan after the Federal grand jury's presentment.

If convicted, Mr. Hanrahan and the others indicted could face prison sentences.

As he hurried from the courtroom, Mr. Hanrahan told reporters who crowded around him, "I have done absolutely nothing wrong."

The indictment accused Sgt. Daniel Groth, Raymond Broderick, Edward Carmody, John Ciszewski, William Corbett, James B. Davis, Joseph Gorman and George Jones, the raiding party, of collecting weapons from the Panther apartment but deliberately failing to process them for fingerprints, or to tag them properly for future identification.

Richard Jalovec, Mr. Hanrahan's former campaign manager and assistant who headed the section initiating the raid, was accused of withholding vital information from the police department's Internal Investigating Division and of attempting to protect the police officers involved by preparing answers to departmental investigations.

Mr. Hanrahan and Mr. Jalovec, as well as eight policemen, were accused of giving false information to Chicago newspapers and television stations about the raid.

They were also accused of staging a false replay of the raid for the local Columbia Broadcasting System television station and of giving The Chicago Tribune an exclusive account of the raid that, the jury charged, was deliberately falsified.

Photo, Hanrahan - over

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