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**F.B.I. Gave Chicago Police Plan  
Of Slain Panther's Apartment**

By JOHN KIFNER

The Federal Bureau of Investigation gave a detailed floor plan of Fred Hampton's apartment, marked to indicate where he slept, to the Cook County State's Attorney's office shortly before the police carried out the predawn raid in which the Chicago Black Panther leader was slain.

The disclosure of the Federal role in the Dec. 4, 1969, raid carried out by policemen assigned to the office of the then State's Attorney, Edward V. Hanrahan, came in F.B.I. documents and an agent's testimony recently released in connection with a multi-million dollar civil damage suit. The suit was filed on behalf of the mothers of Mr. Hampton and Mark Clark, another Panther killed in the raid, and of the incident's survivors.

The controversy over the raid has spawned a number of official and private investigations, including those by special Federal and local grand juries, and two recent books. The police at first described the incident as a fierce gun battle, but Federal ballistics experts found that only one shot was attributable to the Panthers, while the inner walls of the cramped apartment were riddled with police bullets.

#### Deposition Cited

Roy M. Mitchell, an F.B.I. agent, said in a deposition that he had drawn up a detailed sketch of the layout of the five-room apartment and the placement of its furniture and that he gave the information to Assistant State's Attorney Richard Jalovec on Dec. 2. Mr. Jalovec authorized the raid.

Mr. Mitchell said that the information had been given to him by William O'Neil, who at the time was the chief of security for the Black Panthers and who had been Mr. Hampton's bodyguard.

Although the bureau conducted an investigation of the raid for a special Federal grand jury directed by Jerris Leonard, then an Assistant United States Attorney General, Mr. Mitchell said in his deposition that he had not testified before that grand jury.

The Federal panel issued a report saying that the police version of the incident was so at odds with the physical facts that it raised the possibility of deliberate malfeasance and lying. The report also severely criticized the Panthers' revolutionary stance. The grand jury issued no indictments.

Mr. Mitchell was called before a special Cook County

grand jury, but investigators did not discover the existence of the floor plan.

After a series of legal altercations with the judge who had appointed him, the local special prosecutor, Barnabas Sears, brought indictments charging a conspiracy to obstruct justice against Mr. Hanrahan, Mr. Jalovec and the member of the raiding party. All were acquitted.

The possession of the detailed floor plan by the State's Attorney's office appears to be at odds with the testimony of several of the policemen in the raiding party at a county coroner's inquest. They said they had been unfamiliar with the apartment.

And it appears at odds, too, with what has been raised as one possible explanation of the events of that early morning—that, in the tension, confusion and unfamiliar surroundings, raiders at the front and back doors were responding to one another's shots under the impression that they were being fired upon by the Panthers.

#### Gang Intelligence Unit

All the police gunfire went to the inside corners of the apartment, rather than toward the entrances.

Mr. Mitchell said that he received the details of the floor plan on Nov. 19, 1969, from Mr. O'Neil, the informer, in a bar near his Loop office. The same day, he said, he gave the information to members of the Chicago Police Department's Gang Intelligence Unit, which was responsible for the Panthers.

Two days later, he said, he met policemen from the unit for lunch and made a sketch of the floor plan and also passed on the information that there were two illegal shotguns in the apartment. A raid was planned, he said, but cancelled.

The sketch that Mr. Mitchell drew was among some 300 pages of documents recently turned over by the F.B.I. under an order of Federal District Judge Joseph Sam Perry in Chicago.

The documents also disclosed that a vial of phenobarbital was received from the apartment.

Statements by supervisors indicate that Mr. Hampton, who was slain in his bed, did not awaken during the raid. A private autopsy reported traces of a depressant in his blood, but a later examination as part of the Federal grand jury investigation said this was not so.