

POLICE IN CHICAGO SUED OVER SPYING

Report by Grand Jury Had
Assailed Surveillance

By WILLIAM E. FARRELL
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CHICAGO, Dec. 7 — Three Federal court suits, stemming from alleged spying by the Chicago police department on community groups, have been filed in United States District Court here.

The suits, which involve 60 plaintiffs, ranging from individuals to civil rights and independent political organizations, seek injunctive relief from surveillance as well as unspecified amounts of compensatory and punitive damages because of alleged harassment by the police force.

The lawsuits are only a part of a recent furor here generated by a recent grand jury report in which police tactics were said to have "all the earmarks of a police state."

After a seven-and-a-half-month investigation of the department's undercover activities, the grand jury said that police intelligence officers had committed burglaries, had eavesdropped on private conversations, had violated the constitutional rights of a num-

ber of citizens and had abetted violence.

The report, while returning no indictments, was highly critical of top officials of the department and said that both the department and the city government of Mayor Richard J. Daley had failed to cooperate with the investigation.

Mr. Daley and members of his Democratic political organization have denounced the grand jury report, calling it a politically motivated document fostered by Bernard Carey, a Republican who is Cook County state's attorney.

Similarly Police Superintendent James Rochford has characterized the report as a "charade" perpetrated by Mr. Carey and by "trash" published in local newspapers.

"I think it's perfectly legitimate to monitor groups of people to find out what they're about," Mr. Rochford said at a recent news conference. "It's perfectly legal to infiltrate and

monitor any organization that forms. There's no violation of any law that I'm aware of."

Mr. Daley told reporters who questioned him on the reason for infiltrating organizations such as citizens housing and independent voter groups: "These organizations are fine and legitimate. But what is the matter with [the police] having people in there?"

Presumption Cited

In its report, the grand jury said that the police operated on a presumption that "persons who exercise their constitutional rights pose a threat to the community until they proved otherwise to the satisfaction of the police officials." This presumption, the grand jury said, "has all the earmarks of a police state."

The grand jury also questioned the quality of some of the intelligence reports gathered by the police, saying that the intelligence gathering sys-

tem "produces inherently inaccurate and distortive data" caused in part by the political leanings of the policemen gathering the information.

Another point it raised was that duplicates of intelligence reports of questionable accuracy were routinely submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and that an unknown number of Chicagoans now had F.B.I. dossiers on file.

"The number of persons harmed by this unwarranted practice is impossible to estimate," the grand jury said.

May Appear at Hearings

Sources on the staff of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence in Washington, which has been investigating the activities of the F.B.I. and the Central Intelligence Agency, said that some testimony on the Chicago police spying problem might enter into the hearings before the committee's March deadline.

"Generally, we're looking into how to solve the problem of this material going into F.B.I. files," one committee aide said.

The grand jury report has brought strong editorial demands for reform.

The Chicago Sun-Times said: "The report documents a lawlessness in the Chicago police department that would do credit to law enforcers in any incipient totalitarian state."

The Chicago Daily News, which triggered the grand jury's inquiry through a series of articles on alleged police spying, said the report stood as "a moral indictment of rampant official lawlessness."

New Corporate Bonds

(For week ended Dec. 6, 1975)

Date Sold	Moody's Rating	Amount (Mil)	Issue	Offering Price	Orig. Yield	Current Quote	Wkly Chng.	Yield
11/20	Baa	\$75	Ariz Pub Svc 1st	106s00	10.70	87 1/2 - 98	- 1/8	10.86
11/20	Aa	250	Hydro Quebec Debts	105s05	10.00	98 1/2 - 98 3/4	- 1/8	10.15
11/19	A	75	Columbia Gas Sys	10 1/2s95	99.787	10.15	100 - 100 1/8	10.09
11/18	Aa	100	Penns P&L Co	9 1/2s05	100	9.75	99 - 99 1/2	0
11/17	Aaa	125	Comlth Ed 1st	9 3/4s04	100	9.375	98 3/4 - 98 3/4	+ 1/8
11/ 6	A	25	Pacif Ltg Svc Co	9.30s85	100	9.30	98 3/4 - 99 1/4	+ 1/4
10/28	Aaa	100	Pacif NW Bell Tel	9s12	100	9.00	98 1/4 - 98 3/4	+ 1/8
10/15	A	100	Natl Rural Utils	9 1/2s85	100	9.125	100 1/2 - 101	0
10/ 7	Aaa	200	Michigan Bell Tel	9.60s93	100	9.60	101 - 101 1/2	- 1/4
10/ 1	Aa	175	Pacif G&E 1st	9 1/2s85	99.50	9.58	103 - 103 1/2	0
OTHER BONDS								
11/13	A	100	Gen Mtrs Accept	8 5/8s85	100	8.625	97 3/4 - 97 3/4	- 1/2
11/13	Aaa	100	Prov Ontario Nts	8.40s85	100	8.40	97 3/4 - 97 3/4	- 3/4
11/13	Aaa	200	Prov Ontario Debts	9 1/4s05	99.50	9.30	96 1/4 - 96 1/2	- 5/8
11/13	A	100	Diamond Sham SF	9 1/2s00	100	9.125	59 - 99 1/4	- 1/8
11/13	Aa	250	Phillips Pet Co	8 7/8s00	100	8.875	98 1/4 - 98 1/2	- 1/4
11/13	Aaa	100	Kgd Norway Nts	8.85s80	100	8.85	100 1/4 - 100 3/4	0
11/ 7	A	50	Transamerica Nts	9 3/8s83	100	9.375	100 1/4 - 100 3/4	+ 1/2