



STATE OF KANSAS

Office of the Attorney General

State Capitol Bldg. (913) 296-2215 Topeka, Kansas 66612

KENT FRIZZELL
Attorney General

August 21, 1970

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OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

The Honorable Robert Docking
Governor of Kansas
State Capitol Building
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Governor Docking:

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the Lawrence Investigative
Report made as of this date.

Sincerely,

KENT FRIZZELL
Attorney General

KF:fo

Enc.

INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

At the request of the City Manager of Lawrence, Kansas, the County Attorney of Douglas County, and law enforcement representatives in the Douglas County area, the Attorney General's office has made a comprehensive investigation of the various events contributing to civil disturbances in Lawrence, Kansas, from the period of July 16, 1970, through the evening of July 20, 1970. Attorney General Kent Frizzell today indicated the results of the intensive investigation by members of the Kansas Bureau of Investigation and staff of the Attorney General's office. Agents of the KBI have made a thorough investigation of all scenes involved in the disturbances, interviewed any and all witnesses of whose names they were made aware, and as well interviewed anyone volunteering information to law enforcement officials. For a period of approximately two weeks after the evening of July 20-21, approximately one-third of the entire staff of the Kansas Bureau of Investigation participated in the investigation. In addition, the public was informed on or about July 29 that anyone having information relating to the various incidents under investigation should report that fact to the KBI. Mr. Frizzell indicated that as a result of efforts by the agents, the following information was developed.

1. Shooting and wounding of Mildred J. Johnson on July 16, 1970.

Occurrences in Lawrence culminating in the shooting death of Rick D. Dowdell commenced at approximately 10:15 p.m. on July 16, when the Lawrence Police Department received a call reporting shots fired in the vicinity of New York School located in the 900-block of New York Street. While one patrol car was en route to this call, another call was received stating that Mrs. Mildred J. Johnson was wounded in one leg by gunfire as she and her husband were standing in their back yard, adjacent to Ninth Street on New York Street.

Two males (described as Negro) were observed firing from the steps of a church which sits on the southeast corner of Ninth & New York Streets approximately 250 feet away. An estimated six shots were fired at Mrs. Johnson. One of the bullets hit Mrs. Johnson in the lower left leg, and the bullet exited

through the wound. Four other shots hit the Service Grocery, and one shot went through a south window of the porch at 845 New York. Six spent .22-caliber shells were discovered on the porch of the St. Luke's A.M.E. Church on the corner of Tenth & New York, the position from where the two male subjects were observed firing at the Johnsons. Mrs. Johnson was treated at the Lawrence Memorial Hospital that evening and admitted. The investigation concerning the identity of the subjects involved is still pending.

2. Melvin E. Reynolds, July 16, 1970.

At about the same time Mrs. Johnson was wounded, Melvin Eugene Reynolds of 1837 Tennessee, Lawrence, Kansas, was wounded as he was sitting on the porch of the Afro House, 946-1/2 Rhode Island, Lawrence, Kansas. Mr. Reynolds stated that he was seated in an upright position on the porch of the Afro House when he was struck in the head and shoulder by pellets from a shotgun discharge. Mr. Reynolds stated that he believed he had been shot from a blast coming from a police car which had been patrolling the area. The Lawrence Police Department reported that it had no police car on the scene of the Afro House at the time Reynolds alleged he was shot, although there had been a patrol car there several minutes prior to the time Reynolds was wounded. Witnesses who were not on the porch of the Afro House indicated that a police car had been in the area several minutes before they heard a shot coming from the Afro House. Two of Reynolds' companions who were on the porch of the Afro House stated that they saw a police car drive by about the time they heard a shot and Reynolds was injured.

Reynolds was treated at the Lawrence Memorial Hospital. Six or seven shotgun pellets were located in Mr. Reynolds' head and face, and four pellets in the upper right shoulder area. The pellets in the head were on the top and side of the head. The attending physician expressed the opinion that the pellets entered Reynolds' body in a downward direction.

The Lawrence Police Department states it issues only rifled slugs or .00 buckshot to its policemen for use in their shotguns. A known .00 pellet was X-rayed and compared with the X-rays of Reynolds' head and shoulder containing the pellets which struck him. The known .00 buckshot pellet was discovered to be at least three times larger than the pellets shown in the victim's X-rays.

A crime scene investigation conducted at the Afro House reflected what appeared to be blood stains on the front porch, on siding of the house immediately above the porch floor, doorjamb and carpeting at the front door of the porch, and floor near the entrance to the basement. Above the porch upon which Mr. Reynolds was seated is a balcony adjoining several windows to the second story of the building. The floor of the balcony is horizontal and is several feet above the ceiling over the porch. A shotgun blast hole was discovered on the floor of the balcony, and the path of the blast traveled through the floor of the balcony, and then through the ceiling of the porch above the position where Mr. Reynolds was located at the time he was wounded. In the space between the floor of the balcony and the ceiling of the porch were discovered a number of pellets similar in size to the ones that hit Mr. Reynolds.

Two witnesses heard remarks at the time they heard the shot at the Afro House to the effect, "Why did he point it that way shooting it down instead of pointing it up?"

Physical evidence discovered at the crime scene, considered with Mr. Reynolds' statement of his position at the time he was injured, is consistent with the conclusion that he was shot by someone on the second-floor porch rather than by someone in a horizontal plane with the porch.

3. Rick Dowdell.

At the time Mrs. Mildred Johnson was wounded on the evening of July 16, 1970, the two persons who fired upon her were seen fleeing into the Afro House which is located at 946-1/2 Rhode Island. The fact that these subjects entered the Afro House was observed by a witness and police officers who had arrived at the scene.

The two police officers who observed the subjects entering the Afro House responded to a call of the Johnson shooting. As the patrol car containing these two officers entered the scene of the Johnson incident, the car was fired upon by unknown persons. Officers in the car observed the two individuals referred to previously, with what appeared to be pistols in their hands, as they ran across Tenth Street and subsequently entered the Afro House.

Other officers then commenced surveillance of the Afro House.

Shortly thereafter, two persons were observed coming from the front of the Afro House and entering a light colored Volkswagen. The Volkswagen left the Afro House, traveling west on Tenth Street. Information concerning this occurrence was radioed to Officers Garrett and Avey who were participating in the surveillance. While police officers were following the VW in question, the latter vehicle ran two stop signs, traveled in excess of the lawful speed limit, and was driven in a reckless manner. In addition, after the red light and siren on the police vehicle were activated, the Volkswagen failed to respond.

The Volkswagen failed to negotiate a turn into the north end of the alley in the 900-block between Rhode Island and New Hampshire. The vehicle ran upon the sidewalk and stopped. As the police car was pulling to a stop at the rear and right side of the Volkswagen, a Negro male (later identified as Rick Dowdell) was observed getting out of the vehicle on the passenger side. This Negro subject passed within a few feet of the front of the police car and ran south down the alley.

NOTE: One witness in the area of Ninth & New Hampshire stated that while the Volkswagen was being pursued, there were no shots exchanged between the two vehicles. Franki Cole, the driver of the VW, stated that no shots were fired prior to the time her vehicle came to a stop. Three witnesses who were one-half block away reported that Dowdell did run rapidly down the alley after getting out of the Volkswagen. Franki Cole stated that Dowdell walked hurriedly or trotted down the alley.

When the subject passed in front of the police car, Officers Avey and Garrett observed a long barrel revolver in the left hand of the subject. At that time, the subject was described by officers as a Negro male in his late teens, wearing a blue denim jacket with no shirt. The officers did not recognize the subject.

NOTE: Witnesses could not tell whether there was a revolver in subject's hand. Franki Cole stated that she did not see a revolver in Dowdell's hand when he left the car.

Officer Garrett pursued the subject on foot and commanded the subject to stop. The subject failed to stop, and Officer Garrett

fired a warning shot into the air. Officer Garrett would have been 45 feet into the alley at this time and the subject 35 feet in front of Officer Garrett.

NOTE: The subject and Officer Garrett were out of the view of all witnesses when all shots were fired.

The subject then ran east into the back yards of 905 and 909 Rhode Island. Officer Garrett took up a position at the southwest corner of a building located next to the alley behind 905 Rhode Island.

Officer Garrett next observed the subject moving from the east towards the west along the north wall of the garage of 913 Rhode Island.

NOTE: There was a back porch light on at 909 Rhode Island. This light was between Officer Garrett and the subject, and appeared to be about a 75-watt bulb.

At this point, Officer Garrett commanded the subject to drop his gun. Without reply the subject turned and fired the revolver at Officer Garrett, with his left hand.

NOTE: What appeared to be a bullet mark was found by agents 5'4" east of the corner of the building where Officer Garrett was positioned. The mark was 7'11" from the ground. (See report on ballistics.) Material scraped from the immediate area around the hole contained lead fragments. A partial lead bullet was found on the ground 18'6" south of the hole.

Immediately Officer Garrett returned one shot at the subject.

NOTE: What appeared to be a bullet mark was found in the north wall of the garage at 913 Rhode Island. This mark measured 9" from the northwest corner of the garage and 5" from the ground.

Officer Garrett and the subject were 60 to 70 feet apart when the two shots were exchanged.

The subject then ran west to the alley and south down the alley. Officer Garrett fired three shots at the subject running south. The subject was struck by one of the shots fired by Officer Garrett and fell 259 feet south of Ninth Street and five feet west of the east edge of the alley. A .357 magnum Ruger revolver was laying beside the subject. The subject was wearing a shoulder holster on his right side, under his jacket.

Franki Cole has stated that she heard only one shot after Dowdell and Officer Garrett went into the alley. As a result of KBI interviews of a number of witnesses in the area where the shooting took place, a total of twelve witnesses stated that they heard from four to six shots fired. Three witnesses stated that some of the shots sounded like they came from a different gun than the other shots. One witness stated that one shot sounded like it came from a different weapon than the other shots. A total of sixteen witnesses stated they heard more than one shot.

The coroner pronounced Dowdell dead at the scene. An autopsy was performed, and the cause of death was determined to be a cerebral laceration caused by a single gunshot wound to the head.

--Following the removal of Dowdell's body to a mortuary, another examination of the victim was made by a doctor at the University of Kansas Medical Center in Kansas City, Kansas. (This request was made by someone asserting that he represented Leonard Harrison's group.) That doctor stated that there was evidence of only one bullet striking the victim, and that his findings agreed with the coroner's. A copy of his report was not made available to Bureau agents.

The driver of the VW was found to be Franki Lyn Cole, a Negro female, DOB 9-5-51, Room 339 Oliver Hall, University of Kansas, or 624 South Eighth Street, Enid, Oklahoma. Cole was detained by Officer Avey and then by Brian Hampton, a Negro security guard. While in the Volkswagen, Cole made the statement to Hampton that the guy had pulled a gun on her and she wanted to know what was going on. Cole was taken to the police station; she refused to give a statement to the County Attorney on the advice of her attorney. Cole also refused to testify at the coroner's inquest on 7-22-70 because she would not be granted immunity by the County Attorney.

Franki Cole stated to the Lawrence Daily Journal World, Lawrence, Kansas, dated July 23, 1970, on page 3, columns 5, 6, 7, the following: "And I looked into the alley. It was about, and I can't judge distance, but I'd say close enough for me to see. He (Dowdell) had started to trot and he looked back over one shoulder and one of the two officers had started to pursue him into the alley. At this time, the officer raised his gun and fired. I turned my head, I didn't see Rick fall, but that was the first and only shot I heard. . . . I at no time saw a gun and in reference to the statement made in the inquest by Brian Hampton, I have never seen or talked to Mr. Hampton or made that statement to anyone."

Later, Miss Cole did give a statement to KBI agents in the presence of her attorney. She indicated that she was not aware that the patrol car was chasing or attempting to stop her. When her car came to a stop, Rick Dowdell got out of the car and started down the alley.

Q. Rick got out of the car and started down the alley and you heard one shot. Is that all the shots you heard?

A. That's all I heard. Don't get me wrong, I'm not even saying that is all there was, but that's all I can truthfully say I heard, was one shot.

Q. You were outside your car all that time, is that right?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it your opinion that some shots could have been fired without you hearing them?

A. Oh, yes, they could.

Q. Or is it your opinion that there weren't any others fired?

A. I just don't know. I don't mean to say that there couldn't have been anymore because I

know that I was upset, and I know that there are a lot of reasons, you know, that there might have been some and I didn't hear them, but that was all I heard.

Miss Cole stated no shots were fired prior to the one just described. Concerning the one shot that she heard fired, Miss Cole stated:

Q. In what direction--you said you saw an officer raise a gun and fire. Which way was the gun pointed when he did fire?

A. Like this is the alley. I [it] was pointed into the alley the way he was going.

Q. Up here, down there, up here, where (indicating)?

A. It was high.

Q. It was raised in the air?

A. He raised it.

Q. The gun barrel was pointing towards the sky then really, is that right?

A. I guess. Yes.

* * *

Q. Is that the only shot you saw, was up in the air?

A. When I say up in the air, I know he raised the gun. I can't say which way the barrel was pointed.

* * *

A. Until that shot, no. After that I didn't see anything. But the gun, I wouldn't say

the barrel was in the sky. In fact, I will just say that he had raised his arm high and shot.

Miss Cole stated that during the time Rick Dowdell was in her car and as he left the car, nothing was ever said about the police, either generally or in reference to this specific occasion. Miss Cole stated that although she wasn't looking for a gun, she did not see one in Dowdell's possession. Miss Cole thought the police were hostile and did not properly perform their job, although she felt she was not mistreated.

A thorough investigation into the background of Policeman William W. Garrett, the officer who shot Dowdell, was also conducted. Police records indicate that Officer Garrett has been a member of the Lawrence Police Department from 1967 to the present, except for a period of six months from December 1968 to May 1969 when he was a member of the Overland Park Police Department. While employed as a police officer, he has not fired a weapon at anyone prior to this incident.

The only conclusion determined upon talking to a number of individuals, and noting the results of psychiatric and other aptitude tests required for any applicant for police department work, is that Officer Garrett is a rather mild-mannered person, calm and quiet, not a person one would consider a "tough cop." He has not experienced difficulties in his job. No complaints concerning use of weapons on Garrett's part were made to the police departments. Garrett has not been the subject of disciplinary proceedings. No evidence was found of any race prejudice on Officer Garrett's part.

Officer Garrett has had occasion to arrest several of Rick Dowdell's brothers on traffic offenses. There is no evidence that Officer Garrett knew Rick Dowdell personally prior to the time of the shooting, other than as an individual whose automobile he had stopped the night before the shooting for a tail-light violation. Upon that occasion, no traffic citation or ticket was issued--only a warning to get the tail-light fixed. A newspaper account of the Dowdell shooting has attributed a statement to one of Dowdell's brothers that Rick's life was threatened at this time. The Dowdell brothers have either refused to talk to Bureau agents or been unavailable to date.

Relatives of Rick Dowdell state he was right-handed.

COLLECTED EVIDENCE AND LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

PARAFFIN TESTS: Revealed presence of nitrates in a location pattern that would indicate Rick Dowdell had recently fired a weapon with his left hand.

LATENT FINGERPRINTS: None of any value were found on Dowdell's revolver. As there is usually an oil film covering the grip of a revolver, it is quite frequently impossible to get identifiable fingerprints from that portion of a revolver.

THE REVOLVER FOUND LAYING BY DOWDELL: Contained one spent cartridge under the hammer, one empty chamber, and four live rounds of .38 special cartridges. The weapon is described as a Ruger .357 magnum with a 6" barrel.

OFFICER GARRETT'S WEAPON: Is described as a Smith & Wesson Model 19, with a 3" barrel. This weapon was turned over to the KBI lab and found to contain one live cartridge and five spent cartridges. The ammunition in the weapon was described as a .38 special.

BALLISTICS: One spent bullet was found in the crime scene search by agents. The bullet was 18'6" south of 905 Rhode Island and 20'6" east of the alley. The bullet was too badly damaged for a ballistics comparison. The metallic content of the bullet, the metallic content of the bullets in the revolver found laying by Dowdell's body, and the metallic content of the metal fragments found in coe-flex impressions taken of the bullet mark behind the position where Officer Garrett was standing were similar. The bullet that killed Dowdell was compared in a ballistics comparison with Officer Garrett's weapon. Examination revealed that the bullet had been fired by Officer Garrett's gun.

Examination revealed that the alcohol content of the deceased's blood was .135%. No known drugs were found to be present. This examination is not complete.

The bullet holes found in the buildings at 905 and 913 Rhode Island were treated with coe-flex and then scraped.

4. Lt. Eugene V. Williams, July 17, 1970.

On the night of July 17, 1970, at approximately 10:25 p.m., Lt. Eugene V. Williams, of the Lawrence Police Department, was

wounded in a gun battle between four Lawrence policemen and as many as 50 Negro males. Lt. Williams was wounded by what is thought to be one slug of .00 buckshot, which entered his right side and lodged near his spine and twelfth rib, after following the rib cage.

Numerous events preceding this gun battle were reported to the Lawrence Police Department:

- a. Through the evening the Police Department received numerous complaints of Negro males shooting out street lights in the vicinity of New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania Streets along Tenth Street.
- b. A complaint was received that a man had been fired upon while he was in his automobile. The shots had shattered the windshield and damaged the right front fender of the car.
- c. Another call was received that some of the Negro males who had been shooting the street lights were hiding in the evergreen trees north of a house along Tenth Street, just east of Pennsylvania Street on the south side.
- d. The Police Department was advised that 45 Negro males, all carrying long guns or side arms, were marching east on Tenth Street from New Jersey towards Pennsylvania. This call was received at the Police Department, but was interpreted as four to five rather than 45.

Four Lawrence police officers were dispatched to the intersection of Tenth & Pennsylvania in answer to these disturbance complaints, and while en route at least two of the patrol cars were fired upon.

Since patrol cars had regularly been fired upon while answering complaints in this vicinity, the assigned officers, under a previously arranged plan, parked their patrol cars some distance from the area and walked to the intersection of Tenty & Pennsylvania, approaching this intersection from the south on Pennsylvania.

As they approached this intersection, Lt. Williams was walking on the sidewalk, which is some ten to twelve feet elevated above the curb line of the street on the east side of Pennsylvania south of Tenth. As he stepped from behind some evergreen trees located at this corner, two shotgun blasts were fired at him from across Tenth Street to the north and slightly east. Lt. Williams immediately said to one of the other officers that he had been hit.

Officers radioed for assistance, advising that an officer had been wounded at their location. Shortly thereafter, an ambulance and three additional patrol cars arrived at the scene. Lt. Williams was evacuated to Lawrence Memorial Hospital. The three additional patrol cars had contained six officers. These six and the remaining three of the original assignment then were involved in another gun battle at the same location.

Subsequent investigation by the reporting agents developed information that a group, estimated at up to 50, of heavily armed Negro males left the vicinity of the Afro House, 946-1/2 Rhode Island, and went east on Tenth Street. Citizens described this group as "guerrilla type," using military or guerrilla tactics. Witnesses said they could not believe they were witnessing such a scene in Lawrence, Kansas. They described the group as being led by advance men and followed by rear guard men, fading in and out of the shadows, then concealing themselves behind the bushes and trees when any traffic was observed. The group used low whistles and hand signals for maneuvering.

Witnesses who heard the two gun battles take place between the Negro males and the Lawrence police officers described it as sounding as if a war was taking place. Evidence gathered from the scene of this shooting indicated that shotguns and high powered rifles had been used by the Negro males. The terrain of the intersection of Tenth & Pennsylvania on the east side of Pennsylvania is such that the yards, both north and south, are elevated above street level. It would appear this site was selected because of this elevation, and if a patrol car had been driven into this location it could have been fired down upon from both sides. During the second siege of gunfire, after Lt. Williams had been evacuated, one of the patrol cars parked at the scene was riddled with gunfire, shattering nearly all the windows, and the other two cars both received some damage.

All of the citizens reports involving the incidents of the shooting of the street lights and witnessing the grouping of armed Negro males started at approximately 9:00 p.m. and continued through the time that Lt. Williams was shot at approximately 10:25 p.m. It was completely dark at the time most of the witnesses reported seeing the group of armed Negro males proceeding east on Tenth Street, and the witnesses would describe seeing them in the reflected lights from yard lights and house lights.

Houses to the northeast, south and southwest of the intersection of Tenth & Pennsylvania all received extensive damage from rifle and shotgun fire. A car parked southbound on Pennsylvania Street on the west side of the street south of Tenth received damage to the left front and right rear fenders.

Information has been developed that several Negro males hiding in the evergreen trees on the southeast corner of Tenth & Pennsylvania (the location where the officers were pinned down by gunfire) did not come out until after the battles were over. At least one person was on the roof of the house at 1002 Pennsylvania and fired downward on the officers from above and behind them. At another location, persons concealed themselves in trees and fired on passing patrol cars from that vantage point.

Most of the citizens interviewed in this area have lived there for several years. This is a predominately white neighborhood, with all the residents along Tenth Street from Rhode Island to Pennsylvania being white with the exception of the Afro House. To the north, south, and east of Tenth & Pennsylvania, the neighborhoods are mixed. Even though the citizens had lived in this area for quite some time, they indicated they could not recall ever seeing most of these Negro males previously, and they felt they must be people from towns other than Lawrence joining some of the local residents.

5. Shooting at Rogers Electric and Wilson Glass Companies on July 17, 1970.

Four to five hours after the shooting of Rick Dowdell, a number of Negro subjects firing a variety of weapons approached the buildings at about 512 East Ninth in Lawrence in which were housed the Rogers Electric Company and Wilson Glass Company. The subjects in question were observed using military guerrilla tactics approaching these buildings. They were heard to load

their weapons, go to the southeast side of the church at Ninth & New York Streets and begin firing at the two buildings. Three subjects inside the two buildings returned fire. A number of slugs inside the buildings were recovered.

Investigation is continuing.

6. Harry Nicholas Rice, Merton Olds, July 20, 1970.

The last major incident involved confrontations between Lawrence police and demonstrators in the Twelfth & Oread area adjacent but north of the University of Kansas campus. As a result of those confrontations, Harry Nicholas Rice was found shot to death and Merton Olds was wounded in the right leg.

Of necessity, the information contained in the Kansas Bureau of Investigation report concerning this incident can be discussed only in a limited fashion. The Douglas County Attorney has been furnished a copy of the KBI file. He will have to determine what action to take or recommend before we can make a detailed report. Generally, the following information was developed.

At 7:30 p.m., the Lawrence Police Department responded to a call at the Rock Chalk Cafe on Twelfth & Oread, Lawrence. Upon their arrival, they found a fire hydrant located on the northeast corner of Twelfth & Indiana opened, and a small series of fires burning on the southeast corner of the intersection at Twelfth & Oread. As the problems were cured, officers left the area.

An hour and a half later, at approximately 9:00 p.m., a second call from the vicinity of the Rock Chalk Cafe and Tavern was received. Again, a fire hydrant located on the northeast corner of Twelfth & Indiana was opened, and again small fires were noted on the southeast corner of Twelfth & Oread. Shortly after officers arrived, they were pelted by rocks, bricks and tomatoes thrown from the south. The crowd of demonstrators that had gathered was dispersed, and the Rock Chalk Cafe was closed.

At approximately 10:00 o'clock p.m. of the same evening, a third call was received from the vicinity of the Rock Chalk. It was reported that two fire bombs had been thrown in the Rock Chalk. A fire truck had responded to the call also, and as the truck was preparing to leave and policemen were conversing with the firemen, a noise was heard south of their location. As the

fire truck pulled away, the policemen noticed a red Volkswagen turned over in the middle of the street. Officers started in the direction of the VW, some tear gas was thrown in the direction of the crowd which had formed around the VW, and an unknown white male was observed standing on the southwest side of the vehicle striking matches and throwing them at the vehicle. Police weapons were fired. Mr. Rice was later discovered dead.

We cannot demonstrate that he was killed by a police bullet. We cannot demonstrate he was not killed by a police bullet. One shot was fired at a fleeing felon. We cannot demonstrate that that bullet struck Mr. Rice.

When police approached the VW, they did not use riot control techniques. They really weren't attempting to disperse a crowd at that time, but instead were attempting to stop a fleeing felon. The police were not armed for riot control.

ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

I hope that every citizen of the state of Kansas has an opportunity to read the full text of the KBI reports. When they do, I'm sure they'll be shocked and amazed, as I was, to see that problems of such magnitude exist in Lawrence, Kansas, today. A relatively quiet university town of 40 to 50,000 in Kansas has turned into a community in which armed groups roam the streets, others ambush police and fire weapons at police vehicles; still others distribute racist and threatening literature. The laws of this state are made for the protection of all individuals, regardless of race, economic status, political importance, religion, or life style. The law must be applied equally to all citizens. Moreover, those who need the community's assistance to achieve a better life should receive that assistance from those of us who are more able to furnish help. But anyone who uses a weapon unlawfully should be recognized and treated as a criminal.

Quite frankly I am amazed, considering the conditions a policeman has to face in Lawrence, Kansas, today, that any remain. Their starting wage is \$505 per month. If they live long enough, they may increase that wage by \$100 to \$200. Included in their job is the opportunity to ride in a patrol car and be shot at. During the week of July 16 through July 21, patrolmen in Lawrence were fired upon every night. During the same time period, many patrolmen were forced to work 12-or-more-hour shifts, repeatedly facing persons who were demonstrating-- some of them peacefully demonstrating, others not. If the policemen are married, their wives and children may be threatened, in addition to their own lives being endangered. When they ask for more help, their cries are usually not heard until some disaster occurs, such as a demonstration resulting in the death of a young man. The city officials who supply some of their needs have to work within limits imposed upon them.

In Douglas County, as in many others, the county attorney's office is set up as a part-time job by statute. He is paid a salary which is probably half of what someone with his legal and court experience could make if he were practicing privately. And he has the opportunity of having his house bombed. In Douglas County the judges hear all cases arising in Douglas County, criminal as well as civil. And they also have run the risk of having their homes bombed. All of these judges operate with a very limited staff.

It is time we reorganized our priorities. We have asked our judges and our law enforcement officials to fight a war on crime, but yet they are given limited tools with which to fight such a war. The problem is especially acute in Lawrence, Kansas, but it's a problem that the entire state faces. If there is going to be law and order, those charged with the responsibility of law enforcement must be given personnel and facilities to do the job. Law enforcement is no different from any other business. You get exactly what you pay for.

No one person can solve the social problems in Lawrence, Kansas; no one person can solve the race problems. But I can suggest that as long as people fail to communicate with one another, the police, the university, or the court system, these problems will not be solved. Without communication, there will be no progress.

As a result of our investigation into the affairs of Lawrence during the summer, we have made the following recommendations and taken the following steps:

1. With regard to police agencies, the following recommendations are based upon analysis by local law enforcement officials:

A. The present staff of the Lawrence police department needs more riot control training. We will call upon Kansas law enforcement facilities including the Kansas Law Enforcement Training Center at Hutchinson to supply this need. If necessary, the training will be completed in Lawrence. If necessary we will seek Federal funds to help provide training.

B. Leadership and Supervisory Training: The Lawrence Police Department recognizes the need and desirability of additional leadership and supervisory training. It will be provided either by bringing the training to Lawrence as soon as possible or sending key members of the police department to training sessions at Hutchinson in the middle of September.

C. Reorganization of the Administrative Structure of the Lawrence Police Department: Internal problems have existed in the Lawrence Police Department, originating from practices set up two and three years ago. A Department of Public Safety was established. As the plan was administered in Lawrence, distinctions were created between policemen and members of the Department of Public Safety. The result was a loss of morale and internal squabbling. For a period of time there was no permanent police chief. The city and Police Chief Stanwix have already done much to remedy these problems. The distinction between the Department of Public Safety and members and other policemen have in a large part been erased. There is now a permanent police chief and the police chief has the authority to run the police department as he should have. We have made a further suggestion to the city manager that consideration be given to eliminating all distinctions between various policemen other than rank in the police department by eliminating the designation of a Department of Public Safety and instead calling policemen, policemen.

D. One of the major problems of the Lawrence Police Department is that it is understaffed. At present, the force has 22 fewer policemen than the national average

for a city the size of Lawrence. Add to that fact problems of a university campus and a critical situation becomes worse. We are seeking ways to provide state funds, or apply for federal grants, or contract with other municipalities to hire additional policemen. I intend to make certain recommendations to the next legislature concerning ways for the state to share the burden of providing law enforcement in communities where state institutions add to the law enforcement problem.

2. While the Attorney General is not authorized by statute to participate directly in local prosecutions, this office will continue to provide whatever legal assistance is requested by the county attorney, as during the week of July 20 in Lawrence.

3. The University of Kansas should have someone to serve as a prosecutor in student disciplinary hearings. We understand that plans are presently being made within the university to provide for legal assistance by the time school starts in the fall. If not, we will help meet the need. In addition, we have advised Chancellor Chalmers that he is free to call upon my office for legal assistance when necessary, whether that assistance involved civil suits, investigation, or criminal prosecution.

4. We have consulted with the city attorney's office and we understand that the necessary city ordinances will be considered and hopefully adopted allowing the mayor of the city to exercise emergency authority in the time of civil crisis. In connection with the latter two proposals our office will furnish whatever assistance is required of us by local representatives.

5. We expect the policeman to enforce the law and know more constitutional law, more about individual rights, than the average lawyer. Local prosecuting attorneys attempt to counsel police as much as time permits. That is not enough. My staff will arrange to make presentation on legal issues relating to police work on a regular basis. We'll start in Lawrence since problems are more acute and pressing there. As much as staff time permits we'll do the same thing elsewhere. I intend to make that offer directly to the police chiefs and sheriffs of this state.

6. Plans are already in existence to start community relation projects by police. I heartily endorse these efforts.

7. My office and the K.B.I. will continue to work with local law enforcement officials to locate and apprehend all violators of the law.