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2	CITY OF LAWRENCE, KANSAS
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4	LAWRENCE FAIR HOUSING ORDINANCE
5	50th ANNIVERSARY ORAL HISTORY PROJECT
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11	Interview of Ronald Dalquest & Donald Dalquest
12	November 9, 2016
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MR. ARNOLD: Today is November 9th, 2016. I am local historian Tom Arnold interviewing brothers Ronald and Donald Dalquest at the Lawrence Public Library in Lawrence, Kansas, for the City of Lawrence Fair Housing Ordinance 50th Anniversary Oral History Project.

At the time the ordinance passed in July, 1967, Ron and Don were serving as City of Lawrence police officers. So what I'd like to start off with is have both of you just tell me a little bit about your backgrounds and what brought you to Lawrence in the mid 1960s.

So Ron, why don't you start off.

MR. RONALD DALQUEST: Okay, Don came in 1965, December, '65, and he came back to Junction City, we was both born and raised in Junction City, and he was telling me all these stories about what he did on the Police Department and I said, you know, fight and get paid for it? I'm all for that.

And I asked him if they would hire twin brothers and he said he didn't know, he would check with the chief. Chief at that time was Bill Troelstrup. And so I came down in August of '66, made out my application, and they interviewed me

and I had to take the MMPI test, and that was your aptitude test, you know.

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After I took it the chief told me that the professor up at K.U. said, told the chief that he knew that they would try him to find out, you know, if he knew what he was talking about and he said, "You got another officer up there that filled out the same application and did the same test," and then the chief says, "No, they're identical twin brothers."

And there was only about two questions that we missed. One of them was is your sex life complete? And Don was single when he filled out his and so he said no and I was married at the time so I said yes, and I can't remember what the other question was, but there was only two or three, you know, that was different.

So they hired me on September the 23rd, 1966, and I worked for the Lawrence Police Department for 27 1/2 years, retired September the 23rd in '93, went to work for the U.S. Marshals Service as a court security officer and worked for them until January the 8th, 19 -- no, 2014. Worked 20 years and three months for them.

MR. ARNOLD: Okay. All right. Don? Sounds

1	like you're the first one to come to Lawrence.
2	What brought you here from Junction City to become
3	a police officer?
4	MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Well, I got out of the
5	Air Force. I joined the Air Force in '61 and I
6	got out in November, '65, and I started applying.
7	I knew I wanted to be a policeman.
8	MR. ARNOLD: Is that because your Ron was
9	telling me earlier your father had been a police
LO	officer in Junction City and then became an
l1	armourer on the base at Fort Riley.
L2	MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Right.
L3	MR. ARNOLD: So was it kind of because you
L 4	were just sort of following in his footsteps or
L5	was it based on experience you had in the Air
L6	Force?
L7	MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Yes, you know, yes, he
L8	always talked about the Police Department down
L9	there and stuff. They wasn't hiring when I got
20	out in November and so I came and started applying
21	around, and I had a friend who had moved up here
22	and he said, "Why don't you apply up here in
23	Lawrence?"
24	And I came up here and I talked to Chief
25	Troelstrup, talked to him for like two hours. He

didn't have any openings so he said, "Sorry, just
don't have any openings."

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So I applied in Kansas City and in

Leavenworth and so I was back home there and I

read in the Topeka Daily Capital that Lawrence was

hiring so I came back up here and talked to Chief

Troelstrup and he says, yes, he says, they had

three guys quit and go out there to Sunflower

{Army Ammunition Plant | making more money.

So he took me upstairs and I took my MMPI, took my, did my physical, and then I think it was week later I did an interview, and I know one of the questions was, you know, says, "The only thing you've ever done is went in the Air Force, the only job you held?" Said, "No," I said, "I've had a job since I was eight. I think on your question is just what you been doing the last four years. I was in the Air Force."

So anyway, they interviewed me and hired me. Came to work here in November, '65, and they asked me if I could drink and I said, yes, I could, and they sent me around with the detectives for a week to check on the bars, see if they was selling liquor, you know, in the 3.2 bars, and so I caught one of them, Dynamite Club out on 23rd, but nobody

knew me from around here so --1 MR. ARNOLD: So you could do a little 3 undercover kind of work? MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Did undercover. of fact, they sent me in on one of the first 5 6 prostitutes that we busted down here on Mass, so nobody knew me, and they told me come in dressed up like a college student. I did, and we got her. 8 But yes, it just, you know, my dad was in law 9 10 enforcement and when I was in the Air Force I was an air policeman. 11 12 MR. ARNOLD: Okay. 13 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: And so --14 MR. ARNOLD: It was a pretty natural transition for you? 15 16 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Yes. Did police -- I knew I couldn't be a policeman until I hit 21 and 17 18 so I joined the Air Force because they had that 19 specialty code of air police, so I did it, I 20 enjoyed it, and I came up here and, like I say, I 21 had a buddy and then Troelstrup hired me and I 22 went on from there. 2.3 (9:44:59)24 MR. ARNOLD: Okay. Describe the Lawrence 25 police force in that time frame, how large it was.

1 I assume there was no campus police at the time, 2 it was just one police force for --3 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: The campus police was actually security. MR. ARNOLD: Okay. 5 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Yes. They didn't 6 7 really have any law enforcement. If they had a crime up there we would have to investigate it or 8 9 we'd have to come up there and take a report. 10 think they was actually just door shakers on security. 11 12 MR. ARNOLD: Okay. 13 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: Moomau, Chief Moomau 14 when he come in. MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Yes. Chief Moomau, and 15 16 I think he had been a Highway Patrolman and stuff. 17 Yes, our Police Department, we had a 18 three-district plan. 121 was everything west of 19 Massachusetts out to 15th Street. 122 had the 20 East Bottoms and North Lawrence. 123 district was 21 everything south of 15th Street. 22 (9:46:17)2.3 MR. ARNOLD: Okay. And how many officers 24 total, roughly? 25 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: I think we had

something like maybe 30. I know that 122 1 2 district, was two of us in there. 121 district 3 had two. 123 district only had one person in there. And you had a sergeant and a lieutenant, so that was about all we had. 5 You'd have the three-district plan, then 6 7 you'd have a backup car and so sometimes when the guys was off or somebody called in sick you was 8 running two districts, one north and one south. 9 Fifteenth Street was the divider. 10 (Phone ringing) 11 That was Ron's phone that went off. 12 13 But anyway, sometimes the dispatcher would 14 call in sick, we only had one dispatcher, and the 15 dispatcher, if they called in sick, why, then you 16 was down to one car sometimes, sometimes two, two 17 people. We didn't have any jailers. Our jail was 18 19 over here at 745 Vermont. That's where our Police 20 Department was. 21 So it was just a, you know, local, local 22 Police Department. 2.3 (9:48:04)24 MR. ARNOLD: Okay. So we'll get into talking

a little bit later in the interview about the

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events in '68, '69, '70, when things got pretty exciting in Lawrence.

MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Right.

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MR. ARNOLD: And one of the things that we'll talk about, because you all discussed it about a month ago at the Final Friday program over at Watkins, about how a pretty small Police

Department was fairly stressed by the amount of things that were going on in that time frame.

MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Right. You know, when you have a 24-hour business and, you know, you only got, I think it was like four or five of us that was working, when I first came on we was working a 44-hour work week. We got, let's see, what was it, I think you got six days off a month, and so then to go to a 40-hour work week they had to hire more people, and that wasn't until, I think, '73.

MR. ARNOLD: Wow.

MR. DONALD DALQUEST: But we had no Handy
Talkies so on communications everybody was on
39-58 and 39-70, 39-58, the K.U. Police
Department, Lawrence Police Department, K.U., or
Douglas County Sheriff, and all the other
sheriffs' departments was all 39-58.

1 (9:49:34)MR. ARNOLD: And those are radio frequencies 3 used in your car? MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Radio frequencies, 5 right. 6 And I think it was around '67 we got, '67 we 7 got new frequencies, which was high band, and we could go 10-55, which is scramble, and so we could 8 scramble it and people with monitors couldn't 10 monitor it. MR. ARNOLD: Interesting. 11 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: But, you know, when I 12 13 first came here we had two Fords and two Chevies and they didn't have air conditioning in them and 14 I know Chief Troelstrup had told the city 15 16 commissioners that they was either going to have to pay for our clothing cleaning or put air 17 conditioners in the car so they decided in '67, 18 19 '67 I think we got air conditioning in our vehicles. 20 21 But, you know, it was one of those things 22 where you just, if you got a call, you know, if you'd stop a vehicle, we called that 10-45 and 2.3

you'd stop the vehicle and you'd have to turn on

your P.A. system, so when you got out of the car

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you'd turn on your P.A. system, get up there and talk to the people, and then if a call came in you'd have to go back to your car and answer it, then go back up there and give them their driver's license back and say, "Well, you lucked out this time."

But, you know, that was just one of the things that had to happen.

MR. ARNOLD: Right.

MR. DONALD DALQUEST: But you was the only one that were -- there might be two of you there on any type of a call so you basically just was out there by yourself. You just had to handle it.

(9:51:49)

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MR. ARNOLD: Let me ask both of you, and since, Don, you have been talking we'll just continue with you to start with and then we'll switch over to Ron, but when you came to Lawrence in that time frame kind of describe the town for me. What was Lawrence like then? And include in your answer both, you know, was there a lot, much crime or was it pretty quiet or if there was crime what, was it kind of low level stuff?

And then the other thing I really wanted you to kind of describe is, you know, what the racial

environment was like, what kind of segregation, and kind of compare it a little bit to what you were used to from coming to Junction City, which was an Army town, which probably had a lot more diversity in that regard, so if you can kind of cover all that in one answer, and take as long as you need. MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Okay. Yes, when I came here, matter of fact my dad had told me that

here, matter of fact my dad had told me that

Lawrence had a good Police Department even back in
the '40s when he was on the Police Department.

You know, Junction City was more rough and tough
because they had a lot of GIs out there. The
population was 18,000. They had 18,000 soldiers
out there and so they had to -- but they had the

MPs to help them.

MR. ARNOLD: Right.

MR. DONALD DALQUEST: We never had that here on the Police Department.

When I first came to town here they put me in the East Bottoms and North Lawrence. That was predominantly black.

Sorry, my voice is cracking up.

But, you know, I got to know the people down there and talking to them and stuff, but, yes, we

1 didn't have a lot of blacks in the other part of town. We had some up on Sixth Street here a 3 little bit but predominantly they was in the East Bottoms and North Lawrence. They had the Green Gables down there and they 5 6 mostly stayed around the Green Gables. That was a black bar. (9:54:06)8 9 MR. ARNOLD: And where was that? 10 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: That was down there on 11 East Ninth. 12 MR. ARNOLD: Okay. MR. RONALD DALQUEST: East Eighth. 13 14 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Yes, I'm sorry, East 15 Eighth. 16 MR. ARNOLD: Okay. 17 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Been Eighth and New 18 York, but that was about the only bar that they 19 had. You had Haskell out there for the Indians. 20 The Southern Pit was there at 19th and Mass. 21 Indians would congregate all in the Southern Pit. 22 That was the closest one to Haskell. And then 2.3 they also had one there right there at 19th that 24 was, can't remember the name of that, but it was 25 where the Yellow House is now, or used to be.

1 MR. ARNOLD: Right, right. 2 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: But, you know, there was like 1,800 students and stuff. You know, we 3 didn't have a lot of crime but we had burglaries and thefts. 5 MR. ARNOLD: Right. 6 7 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: We didn't write a lot of reports. 8 9 (9:55:36) 10 MR. ARNOLD: I assume violent crime was fairly rare, maybe a bar fight or that sort of 11 12 thing? 13 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Well, you know, you 14 used to have some guns involved, you know, just like a card party. One card party this guy tried 15 16 to pull out a pistol and it had about a six or seven-inch barrel, ol' Al had, and by the time he 17 18 could get it out of his pants the other guy had 19 already hit him over the head with a whiskey 20 bottle. 21 MR. ARNOLD: Okay. 22 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: But, you know, we didn't have a lot of homicides, not until later 2.3 24 on, we started getting some homicides, but Lawrence, you know, bar fights, stuff like that 25

1 there.

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MR. ARNOLD: Right, right.

MR. DONALD DALQUEST: K.U. students against the home guys, the Indians, you know, against the locals, sometimes you had some of that, but predominantly the Indians kept to themselves.

K.U. students came through town, but, see, when I first came here all the students had to have a sticker in their back window for the University of Kansas. If you caught somebody here without the sticker you knew that they wasn't going to K.U. or they was in violation. If they had a K.U. ID card, then you'd call K.U. P.D. and they'd come down and ticket them on that for not having their car registered.

Haskell students couldn't have a car.

MR. ARNOLD: Interesting.

MR. DONALD DALQUEST: They had to live in the dormitories. The ones in their second or third year, they could live off campus if they was married, but, you know, that was probably the biggest thing.

You know, as far as prejudice goes against the blacks, I didn't get to see that because I wasn't black, you know, but I knew that they

didn't have a swimming pool. You know, they'd 1 2 asked for swimming pools and stuff. You know, 3 they didn't have that until later on. You know, they complained to you about this and that but there's nothing we could do about it. 5 MR. ARNOLD: Right, right. 6 7 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: You know, we're the first line of defense. 8 9 MR. ARNOLD: Right. 10 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: And so they'd come up and say, "Well, how come we don't have this?" 11 never really seen prejudice. You know, I'd heard 12 13 about it, but in Junction City we had a, very diverse because of Fort Riley. 14 15 MR. ARNOLD: Right. 16 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: And so blacks marrying 17 whites, they brought Germans back, German wives, 18 they was white girls, and -- but, you know, at 19 that time you could look on their military ID card 20 and they was a white female but it said black 21 female. 22 MR. ARNOLD: Interesting. 2.3 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Because they didn't 24 want the Germans to marry a black over there, come 25 over here, and then the white guys wouldn't know

that they had been married to a black guy, and, you know, man, they had, you know, just stuff like that there that went on.

When I went in the service, basic training down there, and we had whites, blacks, in our platoon, or our flight, and one kept calling the other one an N word, you know, white guy was -- and they was from Alabama, you know, and so one of them had been in the church with Martin Luther King, the black guy had, and the white guy was on the outside of it when they burnt the church, you know.

MR. ARNOLD: Wow.

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MR. DONALD DALQUEST: And so the northern blacks said, "Hey, we'll take care of him for you." He said, "No, don't take care of him. I don't want you guys to do anything because if I let you touch him I can't go back to town," you know. And, you know, you talk about an eye opener, you know, you think, whoa.

MR. ARNOLD: Yes, yes.

MR. DALQUEST: Never, never heard that.

(10:00:28)

MR. ARNOLD: So you all, you were definitely,
from your experience in Junction City and then

from in the military racial mixing was pretty much the norm for you all but here in Lawrence you generally didn't see, everybody kind of, the African-Americans stayed in their own neighborhoods, they went to their own bars, you know, they didn't have access to integrated pools, so Lawrence was definitely not a mixed community by any means back in those days? MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Right. And if you did 

MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Right. And if you did see blacks out in the other bars and stuff it was normally a K.U. student, and they, you know, they'd came from out of town, but normally your blacks stayed down in the East Bottoms, up here in the east part of town, or North Lawrence.

And we had a lot of problems about the
Mississippi blacks coming up here and going to
work out there at Sunflower Ordnance, and if you
seen a real dark black guy he was normally from
Hollandale, Mississippi, and then a lot of them
came up here and went to work out there at
Sunflower, you know, had good jobs out there.

MR. ARNOLD: Right.

MR. DONALD DALQUEST: And so animosity between the local blacks and the -- (10:01:56)

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MR. ARNOLD: You know, that's interesting, 1 2 I've read that, that the African-Americans who 3 came in more recently from Mississippi and then many other African-Americans who had been in Lawrence since probably right, Civil War, right 5 after, --6 7 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Right. MR. ARNOLD: -- that they didn't necessarily 8 9 get along very well. Did that add challenges to 10 your policing in that sometimes there would be tension within the African-American community? 11 12 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Yes. And, you know, we 13 had black officers here and they got along good 14 down there but, you know, later on during the 15 riots and stuff they got challenged, they got --16 MR. ARNOLD: Sure. 17 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: Threatened. 18 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Threatened. They'd 19 call them Uncle Toms and stuff. MR. ARNOLD: Right, right. 20 21 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: But these are good 22 people here in town, had a lot of relatives and 2.3 stuff, so, you know, that just -- it was 24 interesting. I mean, you know, I went down there, didn't know anybody, didn't know anybody here in 25

I came, lived down here on Kentucky in an 1 town. 2 apartment; came down on Kentucky, went back on 3 Tennessee, down to the Police Department. (10:03:15)MR. ARNOLD: I assume probably the apartment 5 building you lived in wouldn't have had 6 7 African-Americans in it, it would have been all white probably? 8 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: But, you know, we had 10 bench seats and my partner was a short guy, Lyle Sutton, and I always said that across my knees was 11 written Plymouth Fury. But he had to drive. 12 13 didn't even know where I was driving to, see, and 14 when I did start driving, well, then he had to tell me, "Turn, turn." Said, "Left or right?" 15 16 But I learned it and enjoyed myself. 17 (10:03:50)18 MR. ARNOLD: Okay. Well, I'll let you rest 19 your voice for a few minutes, since you've been 20 talking a lot, and turn it over to Ron. 21 Ron, give me your perspectives on how you 22 found Lawrence when you first got here and kind of 2.3 what your reactions to sort of the racial 24 environment and just kind of what kind of town 25 Lawrence was at that time.

1 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: Well, first of all,
2 Chief Troelstrup, when he hired me he said that,
3 "If you're half as good as your brother, then

we'll get along just fine," and I said, "Well, I'm not half as good, I'm better than he is."

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But we never could ride together, or we couldn't be on the same shift. They said we could conspire with one another and maybe do some wrong things or something, so we never did. In fact, when Don got ready to go to the Sheriff's Office they let us ride the last week together. We was both sergeants and so we got to ride that week together.

But Don was right. I was on the East
Bottoms, too, and North Lawrence. A lot of times
on midnight shift, on the shift I was on, we had
an old lieutenant and on midnights, well, if the
dispatcher wasn't there one of us would have to
dispatch and we would split the town at 15th
Street, one of us run north, one of us run south,
and so we only had two guys out there on the
street. We didn't have backup. You didn't have
Handy Talkies or any time, so you had to basically
handle it yourself, and, you know, sometimes you
had to knock a few heads, you know, and we had

39-58, like Don said, radio.

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I went down to a bar fight one night, made three arrests, and I had them on the floor, you know, but I only had one set of handcuffs so I handcuffed two of them together and as I was handcuffing them guys, they was a bunch of town guys and they was beating up some K.U. students at the old Purple Pig down on New Hampshire Street and one of them, as I was handcuffing the other two together the other, third one, he bolted out the back door, and so I went out.

I called my lieutenant, he was dispatching, and I said, you know, "Can the other officer meet me?" And he said, "No. He's out on a call." I said, "What do you suggest I do?" You know, I didn't want them sitting in the back seat on me. And he said, "Well, you're only a couple blocks from the station. Why don't you just go ahead and walk them down here?"

So I did, and then I ran back to my patrol car and they had taken my whip antenna and tied it in a knot. We had them bubble gum light bars on top. They had taken both the light bars off, or the plastic covers, and tied my windshield wiper blades in knots, and so of course I had to write a

report on that, you know.

2 MR. ARNOLD: Right.

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MR. RONALD DALQUEST: And we didn't know who did it but, you know, a lot of the -- my perspective was a little bit different than Don's, you know. When we was talking about the East Bottoms and Green Gables, I never was scared to go into the Green Gables, and lot of officers were, you know. They said don't go in there by yourself, you know. I never was bothered, you They was always respectful to me because I was respectable to them and, you know, we got to knowing a lot of the blacks and we always said hi to them and I always treated people like I wanted to be treated myself or somebody would treat my parents, and so I treated them with that kind of respect.

I told them one time, and I always figured, you know, that if I could give them a break, you know, I'd give them a break, but if I told them to do something they'd better do it, and they knew that I was in control and so, you know, that was the difference back then.

MR. ARNOLD: Right.

MR. RONALD DALQUEST: You know, we didn't

1 have a lot but we could give people breaks, you 2 know, especially on family disturbances, you know. Nowdays, you know, they want everybody arrested, 3 you know. In fact, they've got the law where, you know, you have to arrest them, you know. 5 6 somebody slaps the other person and they leave a 7 mark, well, you gotta take them in and arrest them and they have to spend the night in jail and that 8 makes for hostility between husbands and wives, 10 you know. MR. ARNOLD: Right. Right. 11 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: I know they think 12 13 they're doing good but, you know, there's a 14 pecking order. 15 MR. ARNOLD: Yes, yes. 16 (10:09:58)MR. DONALD DALQUEST: This is Don. But Ron's 17 18 right, you know, it used to be that you didn't 19 arrest them, all you'd do is take care of the problem, and -- but, see, even the wives don't 20 21 want the guy arrested because that's their 22 paycheck. 2.3 MR. ARNOLD: Right. 24 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: So -- and then, of 25 course, if the, and I had this come up, the lady

was the one that hit him with a frying pan so then
I had to take her in and in front of her kids and
everything.

MR. ARNOLD: Right.

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MR. DONALD DALQUEST: And so that's where a lot of officers are getting hurt is on this domestic battery, that they're making us arrest one of them.

MR. ARNOLD: Right.

MR. DONALD DALQUEST: So I know they're trying to do better for battered women, but, you know, sometimes you just have to just set them down, take him out of there, make sure he doesn't come back that night.

Go ahead, Ron.

MR. RONALD DALQUEST: Well, and a lot of that, you know, I mean, we was talking about the blacks from Mississippi. They came up here with Reverend Sims. You know, he was pastor of the church down there at 13th and Connecticut and they had a lot of the Mississippi blacks, you know, was down there and, man, was they ever religious, you know, and, you know, but then you had the North Lawrence people, you know, and there was North Lawrence blacks. Then on Sixth Street, you know,

there was some blacks over there, so there was a little hostility between certain ones and they didn't like to mingle but, you know, they got together later on and they calmed down.

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And the same thing was with Haskell. You know, you'd get out there and you had the different tribes. I had a real hard time telling the difference between a Crow and a Comanche, you know. The only ones I knew was the Alaskan, you know, the Eskimos, because they would be walking around, it would be five below zero and they'd be walking around in short-sleeved shirts, but, you know, there was a lot of hostility out there.

There was a lot of knife fights, a lot of -between tribes, and there was hostility, got to be
real bad, and we had some on the Lawrence Police
Department and we had one that he was a great big
guy, he used to play football out there at
Haskell, and he walked in one night out there at
Lawrence Memorial Hospital and here was a little
guy, but he was a different tribe. He was a
Comanche and our officer was a Crow.

Boy, I mean to tell you, he come off that table and they was trying to stitch him up and, you know, we had problems, you know, so finally I

told the officer, I said, "Go ahead and leave," and as soon as he left, you know, the guy calmed down and they sewed him up and we took him to jail.

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And we had some of them that took great pride in what they could drink. They'd take a pitcher of beer and pour a pint of wood grain alcohol, 180 proof, in that and then drink it and then they was going, you know, bonkers, and they'd fight everybody.

But Haskell out there had a policy that if
they came back -- this was before; they was in a
trade school, Haskell was a trade school and not a
junior college like they are now, but they
couldn't have cars and they'd go out and get drunk
and they'd come in the dorm out there and the
Haskell administration, one of the dorm guards
would see them and could smell alcohol on them and
then he'd call us and say, "This guy's drunk. We
want him arrested."

So we would have to arrest him, put him in jail for drunk. Next day, why, Haskell was down there and they paid the \$25 bond for him and they put him, they brought his clothes with him and they'd packed him up and they sent him back to his

1 reservation, and -- but if they even smelled beer 2 on them, and they had to be in by 10:00 o'clock at night, and if they wasn't in by 10:00 o'clock, 3 why, they'd call and say, "We want him arrested," you know. 5 6 So then they turned around and one of them decided that they was going to contest it and then 7 they said the police officers weren't to be 8 allowed to enforce laws on reservations, and since 9 10 Haskell was a reservation and Lawrence police 11 didn't have the authority to go out there and arrest them, so -- and the court said, you're 12 13 right. So then the FBI had to come out, if they had 14 a drunk call, why, the FBI had to go out there and 15 16 when -- we had to go out --17 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: That lasted about that 18 long. 19 MR. ARNOLD: I can imagine. MR. RONALD DALQUEST: Well, then they made us 20 21 all, yes, then they made us all Deputy U.S. 22 Marshals. 2.3 (10:16:14)24 MR. ARNOLD: Okay, so give you the authority 25 to --

MR. RONALD DALQUEST: So we could enforce the federal laws, see.

MR. ARNOLD: Okay.

MR. RONALD DALQUEST: And then they had to get, they had to have Congress come to Lawrence and Lawrence had to accept the authority, you know, and once Lawrence accepted the authority out there, well, then we could go out there and enforce city laws, and then we didn't need the U.S. Marshals badges, you know, but, you know, we had all this different parties.

During the riots in '69 and '70, you know, we had the white supremacists, you know, we had the John Birch Society, we had all these vigilantes. Lot of the vigilantes, you know, was individuals that said, you know, hey, I've got this big group of guys, we're going to come in and we're going to, you know, shoot all the blacks, you know.

We had black people that, you know, didn't want to be called black, they wanted to be called negroes, you know. None of them wanted to be the N word, but, you know, you couldn't say "boy" or you couldn't say "gal," you know, that was insults.

And our human relations director at the time

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MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Ray Samuel?

MR. RONALD DALQUEST: No, before Ray. He wrote a book, and this was during the riots, and he was -- the book was named "How to Be a Hot Cat" -- no, "How to Be a Cool Cat on a Hot Tin Roof," and he had all of the police officers, he give each one of us the book and it was just, you know, he'd typed it up and, you know, what you're supposed to do, you know. Some of the blacks, you know, wanted to be called negroes and, you know, and some of them wanted to be called blacks, some of them wanted to be called colored, you know.

And the Indians, you know, they had certain things they didn't want to be called, you know, Indians and, you know, Eskimos didn't want to be known as Indian, they wanted to be called Eskimos, and Comanche was insulted if you called them anything but Comanches, you know, and -- but vice versa, you know, there was a lot of hostility between the different groups of individuals. We had K.U. students, you know, we had SDS, Indians, we had AIM out there, you know, AIM had come into town, and we had all these individuals coming into Lawrence because it was a melting pot.

MR. ARNOLD: Right.

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MR. RONALD DALQUEST: And when you bring in all these outsiders, and they was ones that was causing all the hostilities, you know, and when you got that kind of a melting pot in here, you know, everybody was against everybody.

(10:19:54)

MR. ARNOLD: Right. With you all in the small Lawrence police force caught in the middle trying to keep them all apart.

MR. RONALD DALQUEST: Yes, right, and here we are, you know, we've got 35 officers at one time out there in front of the high school, we confronted 250 people, and we all lined up there and everything else, and there was 18 officers. We called in every officer we could get ahold of, the night shift, midnight, swings, day shift. We even took them out of TSB. We called the Sheriff's Office. We had sheriff's deputy out there, we had detectives out there on the line. There was 18 of us, and the only way that you can make an arrest, you know, you couldn't, because if you made an arrest you was going to have to take two of them people and take them out, take the person that you arrested to jail.

MR. ARNOLD: Right.

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MR. RONALD DALQUEST: And on several different incidences we had to make an arrest, you know. One time Lieutenant Harris, we put three in the back seat, one in the front seat with him, and he drove them to jail from the high school football game. They was all students, but, you know -- and we had the students come in and try and attack us and we set up a skirmish line and we had to, actually had to hold the officers back, but once we formed the skirmish line we wouldn't let anybody come through and we walked them out and that was the way we was trained, you know.

But then you had the hippies, the yippies, the street people. You know, the other night when we was down there at the Watkins Museum this woman come up there and she said, "Was there really people out looking, you know, to shoot hippies?"

MR. DONALD DALQUEST: I think she asked you,
didn't she?

MR. RONALD DALQUEST: Yes, uh-huh.

MR. RONALD DALQUEST: And we said, you know, we don't -- we didn't know them, we couldn't pin, but we heard about them, you know, and we was trying to be aware of them, and, you know, but it

was a scary time.

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When we had the curfew --

MR. DONALD DALQUEST: This is Don, but she says, "But I was a hippy."

MR. RONALD DALQUEST: But, you know, we set up, the Lawrence Police Department set up -- we played basketball. We set up a basketball, and we went out and played with the hippies, you know, against the hippies.

The only real bad time we had was with the Indians, you know, because, man, them are damn near pro basketball players and they'll run you to death. I stand right there in the middle of the court and just watched them, you know, because — and they can play basketball, and they're semi-pro, you know. Hell, they beat the — and we called ourselves The Pigs, and, you know, they had T-shirts that said Hippies on them, you know, and then we had the blacks, you know, and they're all good basketball players.

We went down to the Community Center and we challenged them all. We got our butts beat most of the time, you know, but we had good times. We got to knowing people, and I think that's one of the biggest problems they have today, you know, is

the police officers don't go in and talk to

people, you know. We used to go in the coffee

shops. I could learn more in a coffee shop

talking to people, you know, about what was going

on in the community and, you know, nowdays, you

know, they want to put GPSs on the police cars and

say, well hey, you know, you're out of your

district and you gotta do this and you gotta do

that.

MR. ARNOLD: Right.

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MR. RONALD DALQUEST: So they don't really talk to people. They don't go out and do the policing that we did, you know, and they're running them so fast and so hard, you know, that the officers don't have time to know the community.

(10:24:27)

MR. ARNOLD: Right. Yes, I was going to ask you, based on some things you said earlier about, you know, treating people fairly and with respect. It sounds to me like, and I was going to ask you what kind of relationship there was between the Police Department and the African-American community, but it sounds like you treated them like any other community in town, you got to know

people, you treated them with respect, you helped them solve their problems when you could help out and you had the leeway to do that, you know, you got involved in community activities like playing basketball, so I take it that that helped alleviate a lot of the potential tensions, until,

THE SPEAKER: It did.

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MR. ARNOLD: -- of course, you got into the late '60s, when then there were so many groups with so many different agendas you all were just kind of caught in the middle of it all.

MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Well, you know -- this is Don -- but you really look at it and when you treat a person fairly and they know that you have, that you gave them a break, later on if you have to arrest them they won't give you that much trouble, you know, but if you bum rap them, you know, they understand that. You know, people don't understand that you just can't make up a charge, you'll lose it in court, and they have a right.

That's what I was saying the other night down there, you know, but nobody has a right to resist arrest. If I make an arrest you got a right to

beat me in court, you know, sue me, go to an attorney, sue me, everything, but you don't have a right to resist arrest, and that's where a lot of their problems are today is they resist arrest.

MR. RONALD DALQUEST: And they think you violate their civil rights. What civil rights?

They, they don't know what civil rights are. They think they do, but, you know, they say, "Oh, my civil rights have been violated." What civil rights? You know, the officer made an arrest.

You know, you can't resist arrest.

MR. ARNOLD: Right.

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MR. RONALD DALQUEST: What don't you understand about that? You know, if you just go along with the officer, and if he does bum rap you or he makes a fatal mistake, you know, of making a bad arrest you can sue him, you can sue the city, you know, he can lose his job, but if you resist arrest, hey, he just made a lawful arrest. See what I'm saying?

(10:27:10)

MR. ARNOLD: Yes. Did you all try to establish relationships with particular leaders within the African-American community or within the Indian American community or, for that matter,

within the white community just to try and help you, you know, maintain good relations kind of with the folks in the communities in general?

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MR. DONALD DALQUEST: No. You have to remember, we was just little guys ourselves and so I made friends with the guys out on the street, but like the leaders or the ones that wanted to be leaders, they didn't want to be friends of mine, they wanted to be friends of the city commissioner or the mayor, stuff like that there, so basically the person out on the street, the guy that I dealt with all the time, that's the one I was working with. They didn't know me from Adam but -- or, you know, they probably knew me.

I think the leaders knew me but they didn't want to talk to me, they wanted to talk to somebody that had authority and could do something for them, and, you know, that's one of the problems that you have. They really don't know what they want. You know, they knew they liked the swimming pool. We had one swimming pool in town that was open to the public except for the blacks, that was up here on Sixth and Florida, but that was a private, that wasn't by the city, so the city opened up a swimming pool out there at

23rd and Kasold. 1 That's not where the blacks was 2 at. MR. ARNOLD: Right. 3 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Blacks was downtown, East Bottoms, so they had to get transportation 5 all the way out there, but they did make the 6 7 swimming pool part of it but then it took time. MR. ARNOLD: Right. 8 9 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: A lot of times people 10 don't want time. 11 MR. ARNOLD: Right. MR. DONALD DALQUEST: They hired Ray Samuel 12 13 as their human relations guy and he brought a lot 14 of civility and he would try to talk to them about the police officers and also the police officers 15 16 about them and stuff. I think Ray was probably 17 the one that really calmed them down quite a bit. 18 But, see, they don't, some of those leaders 19 didn't have control. 20 MR. ARNOLD: Right. 21 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: These other people that 22 was making the firebombs, stuff like that, they 2.3 didn't have control of those, so -- but they was 24 going off that hype. 25 It was like the colonel of the Highway

1 Patrol. 2 THE SPEAKER: Albott. 3 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Albott. He come in, he said, "I settled Lawrence." He came up here at noon up on Oread Street and talked to a couple 5 6 people. MR. RONALD DALQUEST: Hippies sitting there 7 smoking marijuana cigarettes. 8 (Interrupting) 9 10 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: He wasn't out there at 11 night --MR. RONALD DALQUEST: And he says, "What's 12 13 the problem?" I'm Ron. 14 (Interrupting) MR. RONALD DALQUEST: -- Leonard Harrison? 15 16 MR. ARNOLD: Uh-huh. MR. RONALD DALQUEST: Leonard Harrison at the 17 18 time, you know, he had these young guys, and he 19 was a radical. He was a radical, and these young 20 guys, like Steven and, and --21 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Butch. 22 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: Don't use names. But he had these young guys at different places in 2.3 24 town where all the young kids were at, you know, the Ballard Center, the Afro House, the swimming 25

pool, and he stirred them all up, see, and he kept them all stirred up and then they would meet places, see, and then like they said, you know, they got them to join the Black Panthers, you know, and they're a terrorist group, and they did that, see.

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We had everything in here. We even, you know, with the university up there, they brought in the Ku Klux Klan, you know, set up here at Hoch Auditorium, and they had to send us up there to protect them and halfway through they opened the doors, you know, for all these people to come rushing in and then they said we're only going to keep the doors open for 15 minutes and then we shut the doors and we keep everybody out.

Hey, I said, you know, "Whatever you do,"
Hoch Auditorium, if you've been out there, the
doors open out, they don't open in, so they're
going to shut the doors, you know, and I told
them, I said, "you're going to have problems."

I told every one of my officers up there -- I was the officer in charge -- I said, "You're going to have problems. Whatever you do, don't get on the outside of that door, you know, stay on the inside." Then they was going to chain them shut,

see, and then lock them.

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Well, once they did that here's all these kids and they was trying to push in and the crowd was trying to get in and they was pushing girls like this up against the door, you know, and they was trying to shove them through the door, and I just knew that they was going to stomp all, you know, these kids up there, and they said, well, you know, that's how we protect them.

You're not protecting them kids, but if we had an officer on the outside there they would have killed the officer, you know, push them clear through the glass doors, you know.

And then we had to walk them all the way out to their bus so they could take them out of there, you know, just real fast because they'd parked them out back, you know, and we had to get into a riot formation so we could protect them. Why have them people up there? So they talk about their terrorist activities, you know? And they said, well, you know, these kids gotta learn that these people, what they're about.

(10:33:56)

MR. ARNOLD: And "these people" were the Klan?

1 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: Huh? 2 MR. ARNOLD: This was the Klan was the people 3 you were talking about? MR. RONALD DALQUEST: Yes. And they set up there, you know, and they was talking about the 5 6 blacks and, you know, the Jews and everything 7 else, you know, and they're basically just a terrorist organization. 8 9 MR. ARNOLD: Right. 10 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: And you have to remember, we don't --11 MR. ARNOLD: This is Don again, just to 12 13 clarify. Go ahead. 14 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Yes, this is Don. 15 have to remember that we have to protect the good, 16 the bad, the ugly, and when you're standing in 17 between these two they know that we are there to 18 protect them and so they'll say other things, you 19 know. 20 MR. ARNOLD: Right. 21 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: And they agitate the 22 other group and the other group going to agitate back. We're standing there in line and stuff. 2.3 24 You know, during the riots in Chicago they was throwing urine and feces on the officers and when 25

1 the officers swung with their clubs, well, they 2 got pictures of them doing that, see, and so, you 3 know, they tell you not to do anything, they'll spit in your face, you're not supposed to -- so they gave us shields finally, but it's that type 5 of person, or people, that you have to protect and 6 7 then we get a bad reputation because --MR. ARNOLD: Right. You're just doing your 8 jobs. 10 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Right, we're doing, but they should not let them come into town. 11 12 MR. ARNOLD: Right. Go ahead. 13 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: I'm Ron. In '69 and 14 '70 they used to, you know, and especially on the Chicago 7 up there, you know, the rioters come in 15 16 and they are prepared. Everything they want is 17 They want to play up the camera. the camera. They used to take these little bags of blood, 18 19 see, and they would hold them in their hands.

They used to take these little bags of blood, see, and they would hold them in their hands. As soon as the officer raised up his billy club like he was going to hit them, you know, or if he did hit them they would take that little plastic bag and go like that and hit their forehead and the blood would run down their face, see, and the cameras, you know, that was — the newspapers and

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the TV cameras, boy, you know, everybody likes that.

They get them all riled up and they bring
them into town, and that's what we had in '69 and
'70. You know, we had all these outsiders coming
in, and then when they went into third degree
martial law, where they shut down the whole city,
you know -- did you learn about that?

MR. ARNOLD: No.

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MR. RONALD DALQUEST: They had a curfew from 7:00 o'clock at night till 7:00 in the morning. You couldn't be out on the streets. You couldn't be walking on the city sidewalk. You could be in your yard or your front porch, in your house, but you couldn't be out on the city sidewalk or the city roadway, and if your wife went to Kansas City and she got back after 7:00 o'clock at night they wouldn't let her into town. She had to turn around --

(Interrupting)

MR. DONALD DALQUEST: The Highway Patrol took care of -- this is Don. Highway Patrol and the National Guards took care of the outer perimeter of town, and then we had National Guardsmen in with our officers in the city, so, you know, they

filled up the patrol car and they brought deuce and a halfs in to haul prisoners and, you know, stuff like that.

But you have to remember, we never had enough officers. We could block the street but we couldn't block the sidewalks on either side, you know, and that's standing with our arms out, because there's probably eight of us, eight officers, and if you brought in any other shift, you know, then they didn't have any time off. Our guys didn't have any time off, so that was, it was just, you know, during the time, and matter of fact, in April they brought in the National Guard.

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MR. ARNOLD: This was April of '69 or '70?
'70 probably?

MR. DONALD DALQUEST: '70.

MR. ARNOLD: '70, yes.

MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Uh-huh. And that's when they firebombed the Union building, and we didn't know it until we got up there. They'd shot a fire truck and we was up there on Louisiana trying to find out -- we knew which house it had came from but we was trying to get that, and they brought up deuce and a halfs loaded with, full of

troops and stuff, and then down there 15th and 1 2 Tennessee they closed off the road. They had put 3 trash cans and they had rolled nails out there in the road and Captain McClure brought me and I think it was like a platoon of guys up there and 5 said go down there and open up that road. 6 7 (10:39:34)MR. ARNOLD: Right. Now, I know this unrest, 8 some of it was probably anti-war related, some of 10 it was related to racial grievances, but to you all as police officers was it just one kind of set 11 of turmoil and violence, it didn't make much 12 13 difference to you which group was behind it, it 14 was just a problem you had to deal with? 15 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Right. I mean, you 16 know, you had anti-war, you had civil rights, you 17 had people coming into town that wasn't the local 18 people but because it was going on they came into 19 town to raise Cain and, you know, they had the 20 Vortex, was a --21 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: Newspaper. 22 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: -- underground

MR. DONALD DALQUEST: -- underground newspaper up there. They told them how to make grenades. You take a M-80 and you put, dip it in hot wax and you roll it with BBs and then you

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throw it at the police officers.

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You string piano wire between the buildings; when they chase you, you know, it would cut them up, cut up the police officers. There was a lot of that stuff, you know.

They put, on Bill Garrett, they put out a wanted poster dead or alive on him, you know, and they used the picture that the Journal-World was using to know your police officer in town. You know, that's the picture that they used on Bill Garrett.

So, yes, you know, they keep you up during the day and the night and lot of times we was getting like 24 hours, you know, we'd go out and sleep at the high school on wrestling mats and they'd wake you up every hour to go out and stand in the hallway while the kids changed around, then they'd give you about half an hour, an hour to go home and shower, shave, and come on back, so --

(10:41:51)

MR. ARNOLD: Let me ask you, you have brought up the Klan earlier. A couple of people I've interviewed have made mention of a Klan presence in Lawrence in the mid 1960s. Was that something that was visible to you all --

MR. DONALD DALQUEST: No.

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MR. ARNOLD: -- in the police force?

MR. RONALD DALQUEST: They had -- this is

Ron. They had what they call John Birch Society.

They was mainly out of, down around Ottawa,

Garnett. A lot of them was fake. You know, they

would tell us that they got the Ku Klux Klan and

they're going to, vigilantes, you know, "I've got

a group of people," you know, and that was just to

scare people.

But the citizens of Lawrence was scared. A lot of the business owners, when we had a curfew down there one night we had got a call down in the 800 block of Mass and there was a black guy walking with a sack and could be a firebomb, and we went flying down there, you know, and I was stopping there talking to him, and this was during curfew, see. He wasn't even supposed to be out.

Nobody was supposed to be out, and I got this real funny feeling, you know, and believe it or not the hair was standing up on the back of my head because I knew that there was people watching me and I knew that there was probably guns pointed at me while I'm sitting there talking to this guy, and, you know, there was three of us police

officers sitting there, and all of a sudden, you know, out of the corner of my eye I see this one guy step out of the dark corner of the building, see, and I knew him, and he was a business owner and he'd blackened out his face with military, you know, camouflage and he had a black stocking cap on, black clothes on. He had this great big knife on the side of him, and he's protecting his business, you know, and he said, you know, "There's a bunch of us guys up here," and I was looking and I could see people, you know, up in windows, you know, and I knew that there was guns up there.

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But this black guy, he was walking down the street with a sack. He didn't know about the curfew. He went up to K.U. because he cleaned, he was in the maintenance and he cleaned classrooms up there and that was his sack lunch, and he got up to K.U. and he reported for duty, you know, and they said, "Hey, this is curfew. You're not supposed to be out, you know, go back home; you're not even supposed to be up here," see.

He said, "Well, you know, I come up here for my job." The university's closed. So he was walking back home and in his sack he had his

1 lunch. But it could have been, you know -- it come real close to somebody probably shooting him. 3 he would have stopped and lit up a cigarette, you know, with a lighter, you know, flicked a Bic or 5 6 something to light a cigarette there was no doubt 7 in my mind he'd have probably got shot. MR. ARNOLD: Wow. 8 9 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: And that tension, you 10 know, right there is the type of thing that was 11 going on at that time. It was just really tense all the way around. 12 13 (10:45:56)14 MR. ARNOLD: When did that finally start to kind of resolve itself or to die out? What kind 15 16 of brought all this to an end finally that tamped down all this tension and the turmoil and the 17 violence? 18 19 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Okay, during the riots, 20 This is Don. you mean? 21 MR. ARNOLD: Yes. Did it just kind of burn 22 itself out because people eventually just exhausted themselves or --2.3

MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Yes. What happened was

April we had the K.U. fire, okay, and they brought

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in the National Guards. Then -- that was like for three days.

Then after that it was July and July was at the high school and also at nighttime they firebombed the white house up there on Oread Street. Yes. Wasn't it July? Yes, it was. July Rick Dowdell got shot, so that's when they was going to try to kill a police officer. That's when they ambushed Kenny and them down here on Pennsylvania, so then Nick Rice -- let's see, I made detective in July so Nick Rice was, I was a detective when we went up there. My photo down there at Watkins Museum, that was in July.

MR. ARNOLD: Okay.

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MR. DONALD DALQUEST: And we went up there to investigate his shooting and that's when we got up there and I got hit with a brick, so -- but, you know, they firebombed Judge Gray's house. Mildred Johnson, you know, got shot down there on Ninth Street.

MR. RONALD DALQUEST: Dan Young's house. That was Ron. I'm Ron.

MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Afro House, you know, it was down there. They claimed that one of the guys got shot on the front porch, you know, and --

but he would have had to been on his hands and knees, because he was shot from downward into his legs, so they thought it was somebody maybe high up on the second floor had shot the gun.

You know, there was just turmoil. They firebombed the satellite Union up there on 15th and they was just building it.

MR. ARNOLD: Right.

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MR. DONALD DALQUEST: They put six sticks of dynamite, they put a fuse in there, they did a old time, to light it they put heads of matches on there and put the fuse in there, but they put a cigar in there instead of a cigarette. A cigar, if you don't puff on it it goes out, whereas a regular cigarette will burn down and ignite the fuse.

Summerfield Hall, they firebombed that, or that was an explosion. Bank of America up here on Ohio Street, that was another one. We had Weathermen coming into town. You know, you get a lot of intelligence throughout the community. You have people come in and tell you this and tell you that, so there was a lot of intelligence coming in but, you know, you have to prove what you know.

MR. ARNOLD: Right.

MR. DONALD DALQUEST: You know, you just can't jump to the gun on it, but when Skinny Williams got shot, that was Sergeant [Eugene] Williams, down there, they was going to try to kill a police officer and they had a lot of outside people coming in on that.

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The call that came in said that there was four or five people marching with guns down the street and so, you know, they sent four officers down there, because we knew that they was going to, and they was going to walk in, so they went down there.

They started, got off at 11th Street and started walking in and they came around a corner there, and that would have been at 10th, Skinny got shot as he came around by the big cedar tree and everything opened up, just bang, bang, bang, bang, bang, bang, bang,

Then that group left. The officers came around. Lemon came around 11th Street over there by that baseball field and as he did they opened up on him so he got out and he was shooting at them and Bob Merkel was in a vehicle and he went past them, drove on up and went right on up to where the other ambush had been set up. He got

out of the car and he went up there and trying to help Skinny and, you know, they seen his vehicle there and they had headrests in there and they thought there was an officer was in there and they just blew the heck out of that car. I mean, it was all shot up.

I went down there and collected up ammunition later on and stuff and there was all kinds of stuff down there, double ought buck, you know.

They was prepared for war. But that was the only officer that we got shot at that time.

(10:52:50)

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MR. ARNOLD: That's amazing considering how
much was going on.

MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Yes, you know, and like I say, there wasn't very many officers at the time.

MR. ARNOLD: Right. So would you --

MR. RONALD DALQUEST: This is Ron. But we had officers, young officers that come in, just, one came back from Vietnam and he was behind Skinny when Skinny got shot and next morning he came into the chief's office and laid his badge on the table and said, you know, "In Vietnam I knew who I was fighting but I don't know over here."

1 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: And they, later on 2 their intelligence, they had the KBI come in. (10:53:37)3 MR. ARNOLD: Kansas Bureau of Investigation? 5 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: Yes, and do an investigation and later on they found out that 6 their intention was to kill a police officer and cut his head off, put it on a spear, hang it in 8 front of the Afro House. 10 MR. ARNOLD: Wow. 11 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: And that's lot of it from outside the community, you know, so, you 12 13 know, it was like Russell Means, you know, with 14 AIM, you know, he was in here and he was stirring 15 the Indians up and there was just a lot of 16 turmoil. 17 (10:54:14)18 MR. ARNOLD: So did it finally kind of die 19 down because a lot of these outsiders maybe moved 20 on and the agitators sort of left town and --MR. RONALD DALQUEST: Yes, and what they did 21 22 was they did brought in Menningers [Menninger 2.3 Foundation in Topeka and they took a lot of the 24 different segments of the community and they took

them over there to Menningers and they had a

set-down powwow.

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First thing they did was they set everybody down, they had police officers, they had blacks, they had hippies, they had city commissioners, they had business people, they had vigilantes, supposed to be, you know, they had all these different segments of the community and they brought them in at night and they brought out a fifth of whiskey and set it down and everybody kind of fixed them a drink and then they had a big powwow and everybody sat around and tried to figure out what was going on.

It really was an eye opener for the police officers because we felt like, you know, it was us against them, and come to find out, you know, that they all -- we was the front line and, you know, to get to the city commissioners they had to go through us and they really didn't have anything against the police officers, what they was against was the establishment.

(10:55:40)

MR. ARNOLD: Right. You were just symbols of
the establishment --

MR. RONALD DALQUEST: Right.

MR. ARNOLD: -- because you were the ones

that they were on the front lines with?

MR. RONALD DALQUEST: You know, even though we were sympathetic to their cause, you know, we couldn't allow them to, you know, destroy the establishment, you know, by tearing up the businesses or tearing up, you know, the people or shooting people, just like, you know, we couldn't have the vigilantes shooting our community, you know, we couldn't have them coming in and destroying things.

MR. DONALD DALQUEST: This is Don. Police officers can't lose. If we lose the community is in chaos and so that's what, you know, people going to have to, they have to realize is that, you know, if you can't handle it with one officer you handle it with two or three or four.

We had to throw gas. Like I say, we couldn't block the street and the sidewalk so we had to, when they came up against us we threw gas, you know, tear gas, and that's basically what you gotta do, but if you lose, you know, you lose civility.

(10:57:07)

MR. ARNOLD: All social order is gone.

MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Right.

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1	MR. DONALD DALQUEST: And, you know, people
2	get killed.
3	MR. ARNOLD: Right. The meeting you referred
4	to, Ron, at Menningers, do you remember what the
5	time frame was? And that was like in late 1970,
6	or do you remember when that was?
7	MR. DONALD DALQUEST: It was probably, see
8	because we had April, July, September.
9	MR. RONALD DALQUEST: It was in the
10	wintertime.
11	MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Yes, I think it was
12	even January of '71.
13	(10:57:37)
14	MR. ARNOLD: '71? Okay.
15	MR. DONALD DALQUEST: I think so.
16	MR. RONALD DALQUEST: And I know the one I
17	was in we had about four police officers and there
18	was two city commissioners and
19	MR. ARNOLD: So this was a series of
20	meetings?
21	MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Right.
22	MR. ARNOLD: Okay.
23	MR. RONALD DALQUEST: Well, it was just a
24	two-day meeting. It was on a Saturday and Sunday
25	and you stayed over Saturday night at a hotel,

see, and you set down and then they had mediators 1 2 come in and they was talking about it, and we had 3 some radical blacks. MR. DONALD DALQUEST: What he's talking about -- this is Don -- he had one weekend here, another 5 weekend was different people. 6 7 MR. ARNOLD: Gotcha. MR. DONALD DALQUEST: And so they could talk 8 it out. 10 MR. ARNOLD: Right. MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Because he wasn't in 11 the same group I was in. 12 13 (10:58:30)14 MR. ARNOLD: Sure. And did this seem to have a positive effect in calming things down, just 15 16 everybody talking out their points of view? 17 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Well, apparently it did 18 because if you look at it, you know, we really 19 didn't have that much going on after that. 20 MR. ARNOLD: Right. 21 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: You know, so you'd have 22 to say that it did work. 2.3 MR. ARNOLD: Yes. 24 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: But, you know, and that 25 was like, you go back to fair housing, you know,

1 you look at it, they never had a, like 1600 2 Haskell, they never had that until they put it down there and they put it down there --3 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: 255 North Michigan. MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Okay. But all of our 5 6 burglaries went down to that area, out on 23rd 7 Street. Then they went 255 North Michigan, up here, and our burglaries changed and went on up on 8 Sixth Street. 9 10 (10:59:37) MR. ARNOLD: And when you say they went, this 11 12 was as --13 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: They had housing 14 projects. MR. ARNOLD: Okay, they built projects, yes. 15 16 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: And so -- but, you know, that's just demographics. Poor people are 17 18 going to steal more than rich people are. 19 MR. ARNOLD: Sure. 20 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: I mean, that's common 21 sense. 22 MR. ARNOLD: Right, right, yes. 2.3 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Right? And, but you 24 mix them in, you mix them in with good people down here and good people out there and stuff and then 25

you have to sort them out, and I think the housing, Lawrence Housing Authority has been doing that more and more, you know.

I know one time, just talking about 1600

Haskell down here, a gal, K.U. student moved in,

moved all of her stuff in, went up to K.U., the

next day came back and everything was gone. They

-- I mean everything in that house.

When we found out who did it, got a search warrant for her house, went down there and here's all the stuff in her house, see, but we couldn't tell what was hers and what else was -- so they had her come down there, the victim come down there, and the victim came down and said, "That's my toothbrush, that's my hair rollers, that's my" -- you know, and they had completely wiped her out.

MR. ARNOLD: Right.

MR. DONALD DALQUEST: But it was, the person that did the crime, it was her mom that lived out there, not her. She didn't live out there, but because her mom lived out there, you know, she came into that area and seen this gal leave and said, pshew, burglarized.

(11:01:39)

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1 MR. ARNOLD: Would you say, though, that 2 things like the fair housing and starting to break 3 up the highly segregated areas, along with things like integrating, you know, the new swimming pool that was integrated, were those types of measures, 5 even though they probably came with some 6 7 challenges, but that they also tended to calm things down just by creating mixing that led to 8 some understanding among people that made Lawrence 10 an easier community to police in certain respects, even while probably introducing new challenges? 11 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: 12 Yes. 13 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Yes. 14 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: That was Ron. This is 15 Ron. 16 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Don, too, yes. 17 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: You keep interrupting. 18 You want to talk, go ahead. 19 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: No, go ahead. 20 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: It woke up the city 21 commissioners and they knew they had to do things, 22 you know, they started listening and they started 2.3 -- you know, before they put in like Ray Samuel and Paul, you know, human relations, and they 24 started working more, because they opened their 25

1 eyes at these meetings, you know, especially at 2 Menningers and they saw what they was actually asking for, you know, and as long as we kept 3 outsiders out. You know, the outsiders are always the major problems, you know. These are 5 professional people. 6 7 InCAR came up here, you know. They was out there in San Jose, California, you know. 8 professional, InCAR was a professional --10 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Can we stop here a minute. 11 (Off the record) 12 13 (11:04:13) 14 MR. ARNOLD: Go ahead, Ron, and continue. 15 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: I think that brought 16 about a lot of the changes, you know, like the swimming pools, you know, they put them down here. 17 18 They put in a lot more parks. They started 19 listening to the community, especially the blacks 20 and the other people in the community, you know. 21 In this fair housing, you know, they brought 22 them in. I know even for lower wage police officers, you know, we got some housing, you know, 2.3

I was out there -- when I first started with

the Lawrence Police Department we was only making

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too.

\$385 a month, and, you know, we was barely keeping our head above water and we worked as much overtime as we could and then if they had special needs, you know, or security of some sort we worked them, you know, to try and keep it up, but I think that was the biggest change, you know, in the city commissioners, you know.

I know the city commissioners that I was with over there at Menningers really got an eye opener, you know, and it was an eye opener for me because I thought it was between me and them, see.

MR. ARNOLD: Right.

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MR. RONALD DALQUEST: And I thought they was challenging me and, you know, they kept calling us pigs and, you know, saying, you know, that we was MFs and, you know, that was a direct insult to me, you know, so really what they was trying to do was get to the establishment, you know, and changes.

(11:06:15)

MR. ARNOLD: Right. And it sounds like what those meetings accomplished is that it kind of got the outside agitators out of the picture and put the members of the community together and discussed the real problems of the community that could be addressed so everybody kind of understood

what the frustrations were and try to do some things to fix them.

MR. RONALD DALQUEST: Right. And, you know, the vigilantes, the supposedly vigilantes, you know, that said they had all these people and everything else, that was an eye opener for them, too, you know, because they was sitting there thinking, you know, that we was picking on them, you know, and they wanted to come in and shoot everybody that they didn't like, you know, and we told them, you know, that isn't what we need, you know.

(11:07:10)

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MR. ARNOLD: How would you characterize these vigilantes. I mean, what kind of groups were they and what were their motives? Were they just kind of law and order and they were going to go after anybody who was causing problems?

MR. RONALD DALQUEST: Well, there was a lot of hostility, you know. When you're saying vigilantes, you know, a lot of them was white.

Most of them was either construction workers or they was anti, you know, blacks, anti-hippies, you know. They had -- I know of one, and I sat down and talked to him, you know, later on and I got to

know him pretty good and he said, you know, I don't have any other vigilantes, I was just going to get my gun and go out there and shoot some of them, you know, and -- but I don't have anybody, you know, that was going to go with me, you know, but he says, you know, I looked at it, you know, that, you know, it was a scare tactic, I was gonna scare them all, you know, and if they thought I was a bad guy, you know, and was going to do them what they was doing to me, you know, and vice versa, you know, it had, you know -- I had a black guy that, you know, he went over and he was buying guns in Kansas City, buying ammunition, you know, and he was talking up how bad he was and he was gonna shoot up everybody and everything else and he finally said, you know, "Hey, you know, it's just a play, you know, and I'm just a player." said, "If they can try and scare me I can try and scare them."

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But, you know, when you don't know it at the time, you know, you know, it's kind of like the old saying, you know, when you're up to your neck in alligators it's hard to remember that your first initiative was, response was to drain the swamp, you know. We just had had all these bad

feelings in town and people was just really creating more problems when they was trying to scare one another, you know, and it's kind of hard to separate the two, you know, what's really, what's true and what's false.

(11:10)

MR. ARNOLD: Right. Till everybody sits down together and starts actually talking to each other.

MR. RONALD DALQUEST: Yes, uh-huh, and you see some accomplishments, you know, like the, you know, the swimming pool wasn't a big thing but in a way it was, you know. Before, you know, the one day a year, you know, when they was getting ready to dump all the water, you know, they would allow you to, blacks to come in; now it's dogs, you know, so you see it, you know. They didn't want blacks swimming, you know, but, you know, like one day a year they could have the blacks go swimming, and now they allow dogs to do it, see, and it's an insult to them, you know, as a race.

MR. ARNOLD: Right.

MR. RONALD DALQUEST: In Junction City, you know, when I was up, when we was living there, you know, the blacks could go swimming any time and,

you know, everybody was, it was more segregated.

MR. DONALD DALQUEST: I want to say -- this is Don. I wanted to say that I'm not for sure who was on the City Commission in 1967 but I know that the Police Department got quite a bit of stuff there in '67. We was the first town west of the Mississippi to get the 911 in Lawrence, Kansas. They had to have a look into the future that that would work, and we was the first one west of the Mississippi to have a 911. That was a basic 911. But we had good consoles put in in '67 on the Police Department. They passed the fair housing law in 1967.

(11:12:17)

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MR. ARNOLD: Right. They got the swimming pool bond passed in 1967 to build the public pool.

MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Okay. But, you know, I know that that, you know, I think you get a lot of people coming through the commissions, you know, so there's a lot of different people that has to talk here or talk there and whatever. I know that Buford Watson didn't come until 1970, so January of '70 he came on. I was the president of the Fraternal Order of Police and we was starting our police negotiations with him because we hadn't

1 been getting our fair share of raises and stuff so 2 he stepped into that, I know that, and stuff, but, 3 you know, it seems like it just runs in, every four years. 5 (11:13:20) 6 MR. ARNOLD: Right. You get different groups 7 come together and some of them accomplish things and some of them tend to be more resistant to 8 change. 10 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Exactly right, and so -- and, you know, me being just a little peon, I 11 couldn't tell you, I know that Ray Wells was the 12 13 city manager. 14 MR. ARNOLD: He was the city manager in '67, 15 yes. 16 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: I know that. 17 MR. ARNOLD: Dick Raney was the mayor. Не was a member of the City Commission. 18 19 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Who? 20 MR. ARNOLD: Dick Raney. 21 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Right. 22 MR. ARNOLD: Who owned the drug store. 2.3 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Right. 24 THE SPEAKER: Let me see, I actually have the names of the other city commissioners. 25

1	THE SPEAKER: Black was one of them.
2	MR. ARNOLD: City commissioners were James
3	Black, Donald Metzler.
4	THE SPEAKER: Yes, Don. He was a yes.
5	MR. ARNOLD: Clark Morton,
6	THE SPEAKER: Of Morton Block?
7	MR. ARNOLD: and John Emick.
8	THE SPEAKER: Uh-huh.
9	MR. ARNOLD: And, you know, Ray Wells was the
10	city manager.
11	THE SPEAKER: City manager.
12	MR. ARNOLD: Milt Allen, who I think was a
13	son or grandson of Phog Allen, was the city
14	attorney.
15	THE SPEAKER: Yes, right. Yes, that's the
16	son, Mitt.
17	(11:14:33)
18	MR. ARNOLD: Yes, so that but it was
19	interesting that many of them didn't serve more
20	than maybe one or two terms and then they'd turn
21	over and so you'd have another group to come in
22	that might not have been as progressively minded
23	in trying to bring about change, some may have
24	come in after those changes because people decided
25	that's enough change, we want to stop making

changes for awhile, but --1 2 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Well, exactly right, and, you know, and I'll tell you something, you 3 know, in first part of '67 we did get some raises, you know, the Police Department did, we got cars 5 that had air conditioning in it, so, you know, but 6 7 like I say, you think about that, that they looked forward into the future, like the 911 system. 8 9 MR. ARNOLD: Exactly, yes. 10 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: And so I have to praise those type of guys. When I came here I didn't 11 know anybody and, you know, that was in '65 and I 12 13 said, you know, matter of fact, Dick Raney -let's see, the dad -- is this the son or the dad? 14 15 MR. ARNOLD: This was the --16 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: 17 MR. ARNOLD: -- son, yes, I believe. MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Okay. 18 19 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: The old man --20 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Because I stopped --21 his dad had a Cadillac that had Douglas County R1, 22 you know, and was going out North Second down

you know, and was going out North Second down underneath the underpass there and was speeding and so I stopped him and I didn't know who it was or anything and so the son was driving and dad was

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in the back seat and so I got his driver's license and stuff and the dad rolls down his window and he says, "Hey, listen," he says, "we're late to a funeral and I told him to speed, get me there, because we're late to a funeral." He said, "You just, could you just hold his driver's license, go ahead and write him a ticket, we'll come back and get it?" I said, "No," I says. I handed it back to him. I says, "I understand," I said, "but if he speeds again just hit him up side the back of the head." Who knows the son who was in the driver's seat was the city commissioner, you know? But yes, they was good people, they was good people.

(11:17:19)

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MR. ARNOLD: Yes. Let me ask you one last question. We've been going for quite awhile now, probably exhausting both of you, but tell me why you think, you know, Junction City that you had come from, and obviously the Fort had a big impact on the fact that it was a fairly mixed community without a whole lot of segregation, why do you think in Lawrence, which also kind of had a diverse influence from the university, but why do you think Lawrence was slower to change than say

Junction City was? Any opinions on that?

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MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Well, Fort Riley, you know, we had the Tenth Calvary out there and it was blacks. They used to play football with the local teams and stuff like this here, and here you apparently didn't have that as much, but I know that --

MR. ARNOLD: So really I think what you're getting at probably is there was just a whole lot more racial mixing there and so people kind of knew each other, they treated each other like human beings, whereas here the segregation kind of put everybody in their own community and there wasn't much understanding among each other, which made change harder to come by when you don't understand the other guy?

MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Yes. See, if you talk to Verner Newman or Leonard Monroe, I know they was telling about stuff that I had no idea of that had happened and stuff, you know, about racial profiling or racial animosity in town here, that they couldn't do this or they couldn't do that, so I didn't know all that until I started hearing it from them, and those are two guys that I really honor and respect.

1 (11:19:29) 2 MR. ARNOLD: Right. And just to clarify, Verner Newman was a fellow Lawrence police officer 3 and Leonard Monroe ran the --5 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Yep. MR. RONALD DALQUEST: City garage. 6 7 MR. ARNOLD: -- city garage. MR. DONALD DALQUEST: I'll tell you --8 9 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: John Shepherd. 10 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Yes. And Verner Newman, he was a lieutenant when I came here, and 11 when I was sitting outside there waiting, I'd just 12 13 went through my interview board and I was just 14 sitting outside there and I was just waiting, 15 sweating bullets, and he came out and he says, 16 don't worry, you've got the job, you know, and I 17 just -- big, big relief over me and stuff, and 18 I've never forgotten that, that he didn't have to 19 do that for me, you know, but he just seen I was 20 there, I was just wringing my hands and nervous 21 and stuff and so I've always had a lot of respect 22 for him, you know. 2.3 (11:20:30) 24 MR. ARNOLD: Yes. And he was at the time one

of the three African-American officers who were on

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the force, I think, in that era? 1 2 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: Right. 3 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Yes. MR. RONALD DALQUEST: John Shepard was the -this is Ron. John Shepard was a sergeant on 5 Lawrence Police Department and --6 THE SPEAKER: Who was the --7 THE SPEAKER: Smith. 8 9 THE SPEAKER: Yes, Smitty. 10 THE SPEAKER: Uh-huh. THE SPEAKER: Yes, Smitty. 11 12 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Yes. But -- and he 13 went to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation, and 14 real nice quy, too. I didn't work on the same shift with him but I worked with Newman and then I 15 16 worked with Shepard, too, so --17 MR. ARNOLD: Right. 18 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: And this is Ron, but 19 Lieutenant Newman, you know, they made me sergeant, I went DPS in '71 and I'd made sergeant 20 21 and they wouldn't pay me my sergeant's pay because 22 I was making more money than sergeants, so I was 2.3 acting sergeant for 13 months before I could wear 24 my stripes, because I was making the same -- more 25 money than sergeants was so until they could get a pay raise, but Lieutenant Newman was my supervisor one time, they made him a street lieutenant and brought him out on the street, and I got to working with him, and he taught me a lot about being a supervisor and I always admired him.

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And Sergeant Shepard, you know, was another one that helped me, you know, get through, and we always had good times together and, you know, but one time they sent us down there to Woolworth's at the counter because there was blacks sitting down there at the counter and so I went down there, because they wanted police to come in, and they had a sit-down demonstration down there, and I was talking to Sergeant Shepard and I said, "Man, you know" -- he said, you know, "They won't even serve me if I'm in uniform," and I said, "Well, you and me go down there and we'll have, order coffee, you know, I'll go down there and sit with you." John, he never ever stirred anything up. He'd say, "No, no, Ron, don't, don't do that."

And another thing, I had a house one time out by me that was for sale and I told John, I said, "Man, you know, this has got a real nice garage and everything, you ought to go over there and buy that, you know." He said, "They wouldn't sell it

to me." And I said, "How come?" You know. He said, "Because I'm black." He said, "I can't buy over in that part of town." And I said, "You're kidding me?" "No." He said, "They won't, they won't sell it to me." He said, "If you buy it, you know, I'll buy it from you."

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And, you know, I didn't have no money, you know, and there was no way in hell I could buy it, because I'd just bought a house, you know, and I thought my house payment, you know, was \$150 a month and I didn't know how I was going to make that, you know, but that was kind of an eye opener for me, you know. And John says, "Well, you know, if you're over in North Lawrence," where he lives today, and, you know -- but he couldn't come over in that part of the town.

And later on it mixed up, you know, and it was just like, you know, in the old days, I say the older days, you know. We used to be able to, if a husband came home and he was drunk, you know, on Sunday and his wife was upset with him, you know, and they get into a screaming match and everything else we used to be able to take them down and, you know, they'd say, "Well, I don't have any money for, you know, motel room" or "I

don't have anyplace to stay," you know, and I used to say, okay, "I'll take you down, I'll put you in one of our holding cells and you can sleep it off tonight and then go home tomorrow morning," and I'd be sure and let them out the next morning.

MR. ARNOLD: Right, right.

MR. RONALD DALQUEST: No charges, no nothing, you know, just give them a cot and a blanket, you know, and they can sleep it off and next morning, you know, his wife wasn't mad at him now and -- you know.

(11:26:03)

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MR. ARNOLD: Sounds truly like the kind of community policing they say we need more of today but I guess just because of the way the regulations and the bureaucracy don't let you do that anymore.

MR. DONALD DALQUEST: See, that's one of the things. I mean, you know, drunk drivers, you know, you'll ruin a guy on a DWI and, you know, if the guy was close to home or something like this here you'd take him home and say, "Hey, don't do it again, and if you do, you know, you're going to get arrested," but now we get sued if you do that.

MR. ARNOLD: Right.

MR. DONALD DALQUEST: And it's the same thing like, you know, I've had false rapes, you know, had guys being accused of a rape that they didn't commit, I had false rapes reported to me, you know, and they came after me one time because I'd had like three of them in a row. You know, I said, whoa, whoa, whoa, woman's transitional group, and I said, "Just sit in here, I'm going to talk to this victim and I'll show you why," and so she did, and of course when I interviewed her I said, "Well, hey, what you told me." "Yes, but my husband, you know, I had to tell him something so I told him I was raped." Oh. Now you're getting these people excited, you know.

MR. ARNOLD: Right.

MR. DONALD DALQUEST: "Well, I didn't mean to do that but he, he got very excited." So, you know, it's just one of those type of deals. We are perceived to be bad guys but most of the police officers are just doing their job.

MR. ARNOLD: Right.

MR. RONALD DALQUEST: And I started the ASAP program, Alcohol Safety Action Project in the city of Lawrence, and with Bruce Beale out of DCCCA, and -- but, you know, a lot of the ASAP program,

you know, was gathering statistics and reducing our alcohol-related accidents and the first year we reduced them 125 percent.

(11:28:52)

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MR. ARNOLD: I think I'm pretty much done with my questions. Any other things that you all, either of you, want to add that we haven't touched on that you think are important memories to share about that time frame or what helped to make things better in Lawrence over time, besides things like the swimming pool and the Fair Housing Ordinance?

MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Well, you know, I'll tell you something. Lawrence is a good town.

They got friendly people. You know, the more -- I made this my home and now I know a lot more people than I did when I first came here, but my dad told me, you know, that even back in the '40s, that he always heard that Lawrence had a good Police

Department, good city and everything, and I've worked, well, 25 and 18, almost 40 years for the City of Lawrence and I don't think that there's any town around, even Junction City, I would never go back to Junction City, this is basically my town. I think Ronnie feels the same way.

1 MR. ARNOLD: Right. 2 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: Yes, and, you know, 3 it's been a good, it's been a good city to us and we have enjoyed the work, enjoyed the people. Lawrence has always been a very liberal town. 5 MR. ARNOLD: Right. 6 7 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: And, you know, even back in the days, you know, when we had the 8 9 Underground Railroad up here, you know, we was 10 always real, history of being real liberal and helping, you know, the minorities, and even the 11 Underground Railroad, you know, this town has been 12 13 known for that, and Sheriff Jones's raid in 14 Lawrence and Quantrill's Raid in Lawrence has 15 always been real, a controversy town. 16 MR. ARNOLD: Right. 17 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: And I think a lot of 18 the radicals, you know, come in sometime and 19 they're real jealous of the society that we have 20 here and I think that's what causes a lot of the 21 problems. 22 MR. ARNOLD: Sure. 2.3 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: And they'd love to come 24 in and cause turmoil. 25 MR. ARNOLD: Right.

MR. RONALD DALQUEST: But, you know, one of 1 2 the fantastic things about Lawrence is we had such a diversity of law enforcement, you know. As a 3 police officer we got to work all kinds of cases and have been a real enjoyable place for me to 5 live and --6 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: The reason why he knows so much about the Lawrence history, when a lady 8 was killed over here, just right down the street 9 10 from here, and her son was living, where, up in --MR. RONALD DALQUEST: Des Moines. 11 12 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Des Moines, Iowa, and 13 he wanted somebody to stay in there because she had a bunch of antiques and everything in there, 14 15 so nobody would steal it, and so he was single at 16 the time so he slept in there and she had all 17 these books about Lawrence and --18 MR. ARNOLD: Interesting. 19 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: -- so he read them all 20 while he was there. 21 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: And, yes, his name was 22 Don Smith and he was a --2.3 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: What was her name? MR. RONALD DALQUEST: Vanera Smith. 24 25 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Yes, Vanera.

1 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: One that was killed, 2 right over here in the 800 block of Kentucky. 3 MR. ARNOLD: Right. I think I've read about that, yes. That was like in the '70s maybe? MR. RONALD DALQUEST: Yes. 5 MR. ARNOLD: Yes. 6 7 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: And she was a real nice lady, but her grandfather was Josiah Miller. 8 9 MR. ARNOLD: Right, I know that name. 10 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: At 19th and Haskell out there, that's Miller Estates. 11 12 MR. ARNOLD: Right. 13 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: And her 14 great-grandmother, or grandmother, I think, was 15 Mrs. Miller and when Quantrill came in Lawrence he 16 sent out scouts and the scouts come in, they 17 scouted Lawrence, and on their way back out they 18 stopped there at the Miller house and they asked 19 for food, and she never did turn away people. 20 She didn't know who they were, but she never 21 did turn away hungry people so she said, "Yes, you 22 I'll give you, fix you something to eat." 2.3 And so they started in the house and she said, 24 "No, no, no, I don't allow guns in my kitchen. 25 You have to leave the guns on the back porch." So they unloaded their guns on the back porch and they came in and she fed them.

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Well, when Quantrill came with his raiders they stopped there and they said, "Since you friended my people nobody in the house will be hurt as long as you stay here." Well, right across 19th Street there's a little house back in there and that was the caretaker's, one of the caretaker's houses and he jumps on a horse and starts to run to Lawrence to warn them and Quantrill's Raiders shot the horse out from under him. He ran into the cornfield, and the raiders wouldn't ride in there after him, you know, because they couldn't see.

MR. ARNOLD: Right.

MR. RONALD DALQUEST: And in that history of Lawrence book it said, you know, brave men are seldom brutal; brutal men are never brave.

MR. ARNOLD: Interesting.

MR. RONALD DALQUEST: And I thought that was a good saying. But he was, Josiah Miller was the owner and editor of the Free State newspaper.

MR. ARNOLD: Oh, that's right, yes.

MR. RONALD DALQUEST: And he was also Miller's Produce in the 700 block of Mass and when

1 Quantrill and Sheriff Jones's raid, both of the raiders, they stopped there at the newspaper and 3 they took, you know, they beat on the printing press a little bit and took all the type, took it down to the river and threw it in, you know, but 5 Mrs. Smith, Don Smith's daughter had the original 6 newspaper, the first newspaper that came off the printing press and she's going to donate it to the 8 Watkins Museum. 10 MR. ARNOLD: Okay. Good. You need to come down there and volunteer at the Watkins Museum. 11 12 You know a fair amount about local history, take 13 advantage of that. 14 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: He should. 15 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: And she's got some 16 other things, and I went down and talked to Steve 17 and told him. She's going to contact me --18 MR. ARNOLD: Oh, good. 19 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: -- when she brings that 20 stuff in, and she was going to donate it to the 21 Kansas Historical Society and I said, "Well, we've 22 got a history museum here and they would really love to have it." 2.3 24 MR. ARNOLD: Yes, they would, absolutely,

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yes.

1 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: And that was hanging in the wall of the house over there, and also Josiah 3 Miller was a paymaster for the Union Army and the militia and he had a book. MR. DONALD DALQUEST: What do they call them? 5 6 MR. RONALD DALQUEST: Diary. 7 MR. ARNOLD: Okay. MR. RONALD DALQUEST: You know, of what all 8 he'd paid and everything, what the guy was, when 9 10 he was, left the Army what he had, and that was 11 interesting reading. MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Is there anything else 12 13 that you --14 (11:37:48)MR. ARNOLD: I think we've covered just about 15 16 everything. MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Think we've covered it 17 18 all and everything more, huh? 19 MR. ARNOLD: I mean, I think we could keep 20 asking you questions about some of the many, many 21 events that surrounded the violence in '69 and '70 22 but I think you've provided a pretty good flavor of what that era was like. 2.3 24 MR. DONALD DALQUEST: Yes. You know, like I 25 say, I was down there when that Dowdell got shot

87 1 and I was up there, caught a brick up there on 2 Oread, and had to check out to see if the dynamite 3 was really lit or not up there. MR. ARNOLD: Right, yes. I know all too often in circumstances like that the police get 5 6 the blame but in reality you all are just in the 7 middle of it trying to do your jobs and keep people safe, and I think a lot of people don't 8 give you enough recognition and show enough 10 appreciation for that, but I want to thank both of 11 you for the contributions that the two of you made to Lawrence over your many years as police 12 13 officers here, and you are part of the reason I 14 think Lawrence today continues to be such a great

THE SPEAKER: Well, thank you.

town, it's because of people like you who helped

both of you, and I appreciate your time coming in

to shape it and make it that way, so thanks to

THE SPEAKER: Thank you.

and sitting down with me.

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