

AN EVALUATION OF
THE
SUMMER LEGAL INTERN PROSECUTION PROGRAM,

25975

Evaluation

AN EVALUATION OF
THE SUMMER LEGAL INTERN PROSECUTION PROGRAM

AN EVALUATION OF
THE SUMMER LEGAL INTERN PROSECUTION PROGRAM

BY
MICHAEL BARBARA
GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL ADMINISTRATION

FEBRUARY 1975

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This paper is a compilation and analysis of data gathered between August and November, 1974. The contents reflect comments provided by Tom Boeding (GCCA), many distinguished judges and county attorneys throughout the State of Kansas, and the former student interns who responded to an exhausting and comprehensive questionnaire.

The author wishes to thank all these people for their kind assistance.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. Introduction.	1
A. Purpose.	1
B. Selection & Method of Implementation	2
C. Former Evaluation.	3
II. Current Evaluation.	4
A. Questionnaire Design	5
B. Intern Questionnaire Sample.	6
C. Intern Results	9
D. County Attorney Questionnaire Design	11
E. County Attorney Results.	13
F. Survey Responses	15
G. Judges Questionnaire	16
H. Judges Results	17
III. Conclusion.	17
IV. Summer Intern List.	19
A. 1970	19
B. 1971	20
C. 1972	21
D. 1973	22
E. 1974	23

I. INTRODUCTION

A. PURPOSE

During the months of July and August of 1974, a questionnaire survey was conducted to acquire data regarding the Summer Legal Intern Prosecution Program. This program is sponsored by the GCCA in conjunction with the University of Kansas and the Washburn University Law Schools and the Kansas County and District Attorneys Association. This was the fifth year that the program was carried on in the state of Kansas. It has grown from an initial number of approximately twenty-five (25) interns to the current number of forty-two (42) interns including twenty-eight (28) county and district attorneys' offices.

The purpose of this program is to provide senior law students with practical experience and knowledge concerning criminal law and other areas related to the operation of a county and district attorney's office. This experience was given by providing the intern with the opportunity to observe and to participate in the handling of cases, including the filing of complaints, trials, legal research, etc.

The project was designed, in addition to giving practical experience, to interest these prospective attorneys in the field of prosecution, and specifically in the office of the county attorney. The project has had success in this regard which is indicated from the statistical manifestation that approximately forty (40) percent of the previous interns have at some time subsequent to the law school graduation held or are presently holding the position of county or district attorney or assistant county or district attorney.

In the first four years of the program each intern was paid a salary of \$400.00 per month. In 1974 the salary was raised to \$440.00 per month.

Likewise, from 1970 to 1973 the duration of the program was ten weeks. In 1974, the program was extended to twelve weeks.

B. SELECTION AND METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION

The program is initiated each year when notices are sent to all prosecuting attorneys in the state advising them of the program. Those counties which are interested in having an intern(s) for the summer are requested to indicate their interest by returning an agreement to pay the local financial obligation of the program.

The list of interested counties is then turned over to Professor Donald Rowland of Washburn Law School and Professor Keith Meyer of the Kansas University Law School in order that those students interested in participation in the program would know what counties were available for placement of an intern. Interested students apply to each of their respective law schools for the program. Selection of the interns is made by the law schools based upon certification by the Dean to participate and by filing for a temporary permit from the Kansas Supreme Court.

The baseline qualification for a student to be involved in the program is the ability to be certified under Supreme Court Rule 215* which requires that the student be: (1) enrolled in a law school in this state or, be a bona fide resident of Kansas enrolled in out of state law school, and (2) have completed at least four semesters of law school, and (3) filed an application for admission to the bar of this state, and (4) be certified by Dean of law school as a person of good character, competent legal ability, and adequately trained to perform as a legal intern, and (5) be introduced to the court in which he or she is appearing by an attorney admitted to practice in that

court, and (6) certify in writing that he or she will abide by the code of professional responsibility of the ABA, subscribe to an oath to support the constitution of the United States and Kansas and will faithfully execute duties of a legal intern. *[KSA 1973 Supp. 7-124, Rule No. 215]

Among the criteria used by the law schools to determine whether a student is eligible to participate is his or her academic standing, participation in law school activities and extra curricular activities. Additionally, the student's interest in criminal law as well as other factors are considered. The law schools have made the actual determination of which students are to be assigned to participating counties.

Following selection of the students, an orientation seminar is provided where various county attorneys made presentations concerning the various problems which may be encountered by the intern during his service to the county. Each of the interns then reported to his respective office and were assigned duties by the county attorneys.

During the term of the project, various methods were used by county attorneys to train the interns in their office, based on the individual county's caseload and other factors.

C. FORMER EVALUATION

In 1972, a survey and evaluation was conducted by the Kansas County Attorneys Association. Each county attorney was required to submit a written evaluation of the project and his intern for the time spent in the office. Each intern was required to submit a written evaluation of the project in terms of benefit to him, and was requested to make criticisms and suggestions for improving future intern programs.

The Orientation Seminar was criticized by the interns participating in it. The general feeling was that the orientation period, while having some merit, was too long and too general to be of great benefit to the interns. Almost unanimously the interns would rather have spent this time gaining practical experience in the county attorney's office rather than using the orientation method. This critique was given in 1972, and since then the orientation was reduced from one week to a few days. This will allow the interns the maximum amount of time possible to gain the practical experience in the various county and district attorney's offices.

The second problem area discovered in 1972, occurred in Wyandotte County where one of the Magistrate judges refused to allow the interns to practice in the Magistrate Court. The remaining Magistrate judges went along with this concept, and until late in the summer when the original Magistrate went on vacation, it was not possible for the interns to practice in Magistrate Court. Steps were taken by discussing the matter with various judicial officials and since, the problem has not reoccurred.

II. CURRENT EVALUATION

The current study and evaluation undertaken by the GCCA can be considered multi-purposed.

A survey was conducted upon former legal interns who participated in the program during the years 1970 to 1973 inclusive. The purpose was not only (1) to get their personal observations and opinions about the program, but equally important (2) to discover what influences the program had upon their careers subsequent to law school graduation.

A survey was also conducted upon the county and district attorneys who

participated as recipients in the programs as well as the various judges who actually came in contact with the prosecutor interns.

A. QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN

Due to the diversity of perspectives available in viewing the Summer Prosecution Program, three distinct and varied questionnaires were implemented for this evaluation. The questionnaire designed for the intern was the most comprehensive, as the program exists originally for their benefit. Also it is the intern that is most closely in contact with the idiosyncrasies of the program from beginning to end.

The county attorneys questionnaire was designed, of course, to get a professional view of how the Program works to benefit the student, how it works to benefit the county or district attorney's office, and how it may work to have a positive impact on the Criminal Justice System as a whole. The judges, we felt, should also have input to this evaluation. Although the exposure to the program is minimal at this level, their ideas and reactions to the program are significant.

B. INTERN QUESTIONNAIRE

NAME _____

COUNTY INTERNED _____

COUNTY ATTY _____

1) Subsequent to your participation in the Summer Prosecution Program, have you been employed in a prosecutorial or closely related position? _____
If so, what was the nature of the position and for how long were you employed?

2) Have you been employed since law school graduation:

- _____ as a public defender
- _____ with a prosecutor association
- _____ within the Justice Department
- _____ with an Attorney General's office
- _____ as law clerk for a judge
- _____ with an enforcement division of a government agency

If so, where and when?

3) If, since law school graduation, you have been employed as a prosecutor, was this job in any way a result of your participation in the Summer Prosecution program?

4) If you are presently not employed as a prosecutor what is your current job? _____ Where and for how long?

5) As you recall, approximately what percent was your intern work involved with civil law _____%; criminal law _____%?

6) (a) During your internship, in what area do you feel you received the most abundance of knowledge? (please rank 1st, 2nd, 3rd)

(b) New Knowledge?

<u>a</u>	<u>b</u>
_____ Role of counsel for defense	_____
_____ Role of prosecuting attorney	_____
_____ Prosecutor's discretion	_____
_____ Procedures for arrest	_____
_____ Search Warrants	_____
_____ Interrogation	_____
_____ Plea negotiation	_____
_____ Trial Procedure	_____
_____ Appeals	_____
_____ Judgments and Sentencing	_____
_____ Legal Research	_____
_____ other _____	_____

7) From the above list, what particular area interested you the most as an intern? _____

8) Was the experience you gained as an intern:

- _____ comparable to what you expected
_____ less than you expected
_____ greater than you expected

9) Breaking down any given 40-hour work week, how many hours did you spend on the following activities:

- _____ filing complaints
_____ legal research
_____ trials
_____ other _____
40 total _____

10) In your opinion does the Summer Prosecution Program provide a significant supplement to the tradition law school case study method? _____

11) Do you feel that the intern program was a significant step in preparation for actual practice:

- _____ as a prosecutor
_____ for the general practice of law
_____ a combination of both

- 12) (a) On a scale from 0 to 10, how would you rate the effectiveness of the summer intern program as preparation for becoming a prosecutor? _____;
(b) as an introduction and exposure to the prosecution field? _____.
- 13) Would you recommend the program to other senior law students? _____
- 14) Did you feel you received adequate supervision and instruction? _____
(Please comment)
- 15) If you can recall, in what way did the Summer Prosecution Program affect your perception of the criminal law and the Criminal Justice System.
- 16) Reflecting on your experience as a Summer Prosecutor, would recommend any changes in the program?
- 17) Please make any additional comments concerning the program which you feel are relevant?

Thank you for responding

C. INTERN RESULTS

Of the one-hundred-thirty-five (135) questionnaires mailed out, eighty-five (85) former interns responded (63%). The results indicate that thirty-three (33) or forty percent (40%) have been employed in a prosecutorial or closely related position subsequent to participation in the Program. Many attribute the Program as a direct or indirect factor which led to these positions.

While interning, it was noted that overall, an average of twelve percent (12%) of each total intern's work was involved with civil law while eighty-eight percent (88%) of their work was with criminal law. The most abundance of knowledge was reflected in the role of prosecuting attorney, followed by trial procedure, prosecutor's discretion, and council for defense. The most abundance of "new" knowledge was in the area of trial procedure, followed by role of prosecuting attorney, prosecutor's discretion and plea negotiation.

Ninety-five percent (95%) of the interns responding felt that the Summer Legal Intern Program was comparable or greater than their expectations. On a scale from 0 (minimum) to 10 (maximum), those responding rated the effectiveness of the Summer Intern Program as preparation for becoming a prosecutor at 8.3; as an introduction and exposure to the prosecutor field, the Program was rated at 9.3.

One-hundred percent (100%) responding to the survey felt the Program provided a significant supplement to the traditional law school case study method. One-hundred percent (100%) also indicated that they would recommend the program to other senior law students.

The Summer Prosecutors Program affected the intern's perception of the criminal law and the Criminal Justice System in a variety of ways.

Some responses include:

- (1) a need for improvement of police training
- (2) provided a view of the power of prosecutor's discretion
- (3) showed the need for flexibility in day to day problems
- (4) brought some idealism down to reality regarding the CJS
- (5) system is too lenient with offenders with no regard to the victim
- (6) heavily favors defendant
- (7) system works as well as it's prosecutors
- (8) "one-sided" in favor of prosecution in most instances
- (9) need to educate the public to the CJS
- (10) learned to appreciate role of the police
- (11) saw prosecutions perspective vs the defense perspective, which is emphasized in law school

Some changes in the program, recommended by those responding, included such ideas as:

- (1) incorporate a mock trial with instruction into preparation week
- (2) program should be expanded
- (3) stress adequate supervision of interns
- (4) opportunities to participate should be expanded
- (5) intern should not be used for research alone
- (6) perhaps a seminar following the internship to make recommendations while feelings are still fresh in mind

Some additional comments which the interns responding felt were relevant included:

- (1) program highly worthwhile and should be continued
- (2) positive and helpful in every respect
- (3) excellent training program
- (4) raise the pay
- (5) good preparation for general practice, particularly trial work
- (6) prosecutors need a raise to make a career more appealing
- (7) good program
- (8) interns should not be utilized simply as research assistants
- (9) students who are intern candidates should not take advanced criminal procedure until after internship
- (10) attorneys should give interns a great amount of leeway and responsibility
- (11) program should be continued at any cost

D. COUNTY ATTORNEY QUESTIONNAIRE

NAME _____

COUNTY _____

APPROXIMATE POPULATION _____

(1) How many students do you generally have interning in your office? _____

(2) What are the primary functions your interns perform during any given week?

(3) Has the presence of one or more prosecuting interns benefited your office?

_____ If yes, in what way?
_____ If no, why?

(4) Has the presence of a summer intern in your office:

_____ created more work for you
_____ allowed your office to keep even with the caseload
_____ allowed your office to keep ahead of the caseload and devote more time to individual cases

(5) Do you think that participation in the Summer Prosecution Program has encouraged senior law students to enter prosecution work?

_____ Yes
_____ No
_____ No opinion

(6) (a) On a scale from 0 to 10, how would you rate the effectiveness of the summer intern program as preparation and training for becoming a prosecutor? _____;

(b) as an introduction and exposure to the prosecution field? _____.

(7) How would you rate your own personal satisfaction with the Summer Prosecution Program as it exists?

_____ Completely satisfied
_____ Satisfied
_____ Slightly satisfied
_____ Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
_____ Slightly dissatisfied
_____ Dissatisfied
_____ Completely dissatisfied

(8) Other things being equal, would you give preference in hiring someone who has participated in the program over someone who has not?

(9) Do you agree or disagree with the statement that law school courses dealing with the criminal law are defense oriented rather than prosecution oriented?

(10) If your response to the above question is that you "agree", do you feel that participation in the Summer Prosecution Program adequately balances this perspective?

(11) If your response to the statement in #9, is "agree", do you think the law schools should put more emphasis on the prosecution in law school courses dealing with the criminal law?

_____ Yes
_____ No
_____ No opinion

(12) Please make any additional comments concerning the program which you feel are relevant.

E. COUNTY & DISTRICT ATTORNEY RESULTS

Of the twenty-six (26) attorneys polled, twenty-five (25) (96%) responded to the survey. The indicated functions that their interns performed during any given week include, research, preparation for trials, second-chair felony trial appearance, interviews of witness, appearing in court on juvenile matters and traffic cases, and practically every other function that a county attorney performs. One-hundred percent (100%) of those responding indicated that the presence of one or more interns benefited their office. Ninety-four percent (94%) felt that having the intern, allowed them to keep even or ahead of their caseload giving the attorneys' more time to devote to individual cases.

On a scale from 0 to 10, the average rating of the effectiveness of the Program as preparation and training for becoming a prosecutor was 9.0; as an introduction and exposure to the prosecution field, the rating averaged 9.7.

Personal satisfaction with the Summer Prosecution Program as it exists revealed:

9 (39%) Completely Satisfied

14 (56%) Satisfied

2 (5%) Slightly Satisfied

(no lower responses indicated)

The response was unanimous that, other things being equal, the county attorneys would give preference in hiring someone who has participated in the Program over someone who has not.

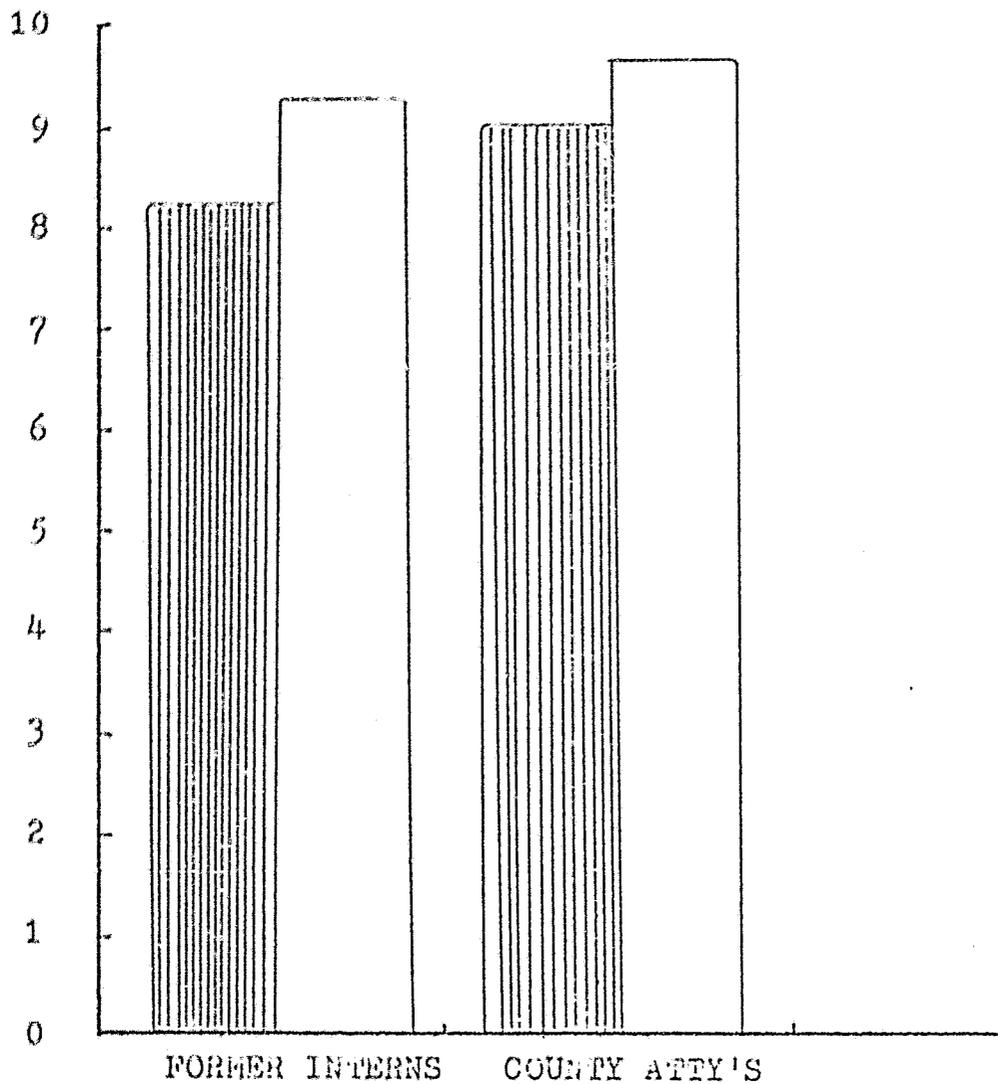
In response to the question, "Do you agree or disagree with the statement that law school courses dealing with the criminal law are defense oriented rather than prosecution oriented?", twenty-two (22) or eighty-eight percent

(88%) "agreed". Nineteen (19) or seventy-five percent (75%) further indicated that law schools should put more emphasis on prosecution in law courses dealing with criminal law.

The overall attitude expressed by the attorneys was favorable. The attorneys seemed to delight in the fresh opinions the interns brought with them. A correlation of the opinion that the student should have a little more practice at trial work, prior to serving the internship, was noted. Some felt that the attorneys themselves should have a little more input in selection of the intern who will serve in his particular office. One district attorney indicated he felt the Program was so beneficial that if it were discontinued, he would make an effort to continue having interns in his own office at his own expense.

It's their hope that interns who are adequately motivated to participate in trial experiences are able to be involved and those who are not screened out.

F. SURVEY RESPONSES



On a scale from 0 to 10, those responding to the effectiveness of the Summer Prosecution Program as preparation for becoming a prosecutor;



as an introduction and exposure to the prosecutor field

G. JUDGES QUESTIONNAIRE

NAME _____

COUNTY _____

(1) Approximately how many summer prosecutor interns can you recall having had before you in court proceedings? _____

(2) What is your general reactions to the manner in which they handled themselves?

- _____ completely satisfied
- _____ satisfied
- _____ slightly satisfied
- _____ neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- _____ slightly dissatisfied
- _____ dissatisfied
- _____ completely dissatisfied

(3) If you had the opportunity to observe particular interns periodically, were you able to discern any noticable improvement in their performance of their duties?

(4) Do you agree or disagree with the statement that law school courses dealing with the criminal law are defense oriented rather than prosecution oriented?

- _____ agree
- _____ disagree
- _____ no opinion

(5a) If your response to the above question is that you "agree", do you feel that participation in the Summer Prosecution Program adequately balances this perspective?

- _____ yes
- _____ no
- _____ no opinion

(5b) If your response to the statement in #4, is "agree", do you think the law schools should put more emphasis on the prosecution in law school courses dealing with the criminal law?

- _____ yes
- _____ no
- _____ no opinion

H. JUDGES RESULTS

The judges questionnaire was kept brief because of their limited exposure to the performance of the interns. Of those twenty which responded, all, except one, were either Satisfied (43%) or Completely Satisfied (52%) with the manner in which the interns handled themselves in hearings on other court proceedings. The particular judge which indicated he was slightly dissatisfied did not indicate his reason. Twenty-eight (28) of the thirty-six (36) judges (77%) responding indicated that when they had the opportunity to observe particular interns periodically, that they were able to notice improvement in the performance of their duties.

Most judges had no opinion regarding the question, "Do you agree or disagree . . . law schools are defense oriented rather than prosecution oriented". However, of those replying, eight (8) (22%) "agreed", three (3) (9%) "disagreed", while twenty-five (25) (69%) had no opinion.

Overall, comments from the judges were also favorable. One particular comment stressed that, "more emphasis in law school needs to be placed on the fact that the majority of criminal cases involve factual issues only. Legal or constitutional issues are in a small minority."

III. CONCLUSION

When Chief Justice Warren E. Burger spoke to the American Bar Association meeting in August of 1969, he questioned the present case-book method of legal education and encouraged the recent progressive developments in certain law schools, of "clinical education".

The most obvious observation of the effect of the Summer Prosecution

Program on the students was their increased awareness of the benefit of their legal education -- "thinking like a lawyer". Students were forced to analyze their legal training in deduction of principles of law and relate it to particular fact situations. Research of the law had to be combined with careful analysis of the evidence available to work out the theory of the case. General principles had to be applied to specific crimes and application of facts to crimes. Specific statutory definitions and common law principles had to be applied to specific fact patterns. As the summer proceeded, students improved their skills in analyzing problems and in studying the law as an entity and as applied. The one main criticism of the case-book method is that students do not learn the human side of the administration of justice.

The Summer Prosecution Program, over the past five years, has been shown to be not only valuable training for the students, but also valuable for the instructors. The fresh ideas and insights of the student prosecutors aided the county and district attorney's office, and were sometimes adopted as policies.

It is felt that all participants in the project benefit. The prosecutor is benefited by being required to teach his trade to another, with the intern benefiting from the practical experience he received. The Criminal Justice System of Kansas is benefited by the creation of interest to pursue the prosecutorial profession by participants in the program.

The overall analysis tends to indicate the program as accomplishing its goals with a high degree of success. Relative data concerning this statement are available for inspection.

IV. SUMMER INTERN LIST

A. SUMMER INTERNS FOR 1970

<u>NAME</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>
Doug Richards	Douglas	Dan Dannenberg	Barton
Kathy King	Montgomery	Ron Kimzey	Douglas
Al Mason	Reno	Lossen Pike	Finney
John Martin	Sedgwick	Sam Pestinger	Geary
Phil Knighton	Sedgwick	Doug Waters	Leavenworth
Bart Eisfelder	Shawnee	Bary Arbuckle	Sedgwick
Avis Badke	Shawnee	Frank Jenkins	Sedgwick
Darrell L. Warta	Shawnee	Ben Lightfoot	Johnson
Tom Fisher	Johnson	John Willard	Johnson
		John Kelly	Johnson
		Joe Smith	Johnson
		Jean Owen	Johnson
		Larry Hogan	Wyandotte
		Alex Walczak	Wyandotte
		Tom Borniger	Wyandotte
		Roy Lancaster	Butler

B. SUMMER INTERNS FOR 1971

<u>NAME</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>
Dan R. Lykens	Atchison	Jerry Harrison	Barton
Dan L. Brewster	Cherokee	Samuel Fleming	Butler
William H. Yandell	Jefferson	Robert Farmer, II	Crawford
Dale E. Hartung	Johnson	Christopher Smith	Douglas
William Grimshaw	Johnson	Richard Gram	Douglas
Douglas S. Wolsieffer	Lyon	Don Ramsey	Ford
Douglas J. Irwin	Sedgwick	John Barbee	Geary
John T. Moore	Sedgwick	John Lowe	Harvey
James M. Peters	Sedgwick	Ronald Boulware	Johnson
Montie Deer	Shawnee	Gerald Hertach	Johnson
Dennis L. Gillen	Shawnee	John Price	Leavenworth
Thomas F. Sullivan	Shawnee	R.B. Miller, III	Leavenworth
Daniel S. Garrity	Wyandotte	Robert Nicholson	Miami
		Glenna Lichty	Montgomery
		Jerry Peterson	Pratt
		Phillip Martin	Reno
		Paul Miller	Riley
		Larry Rousey	Sedgwick
		Steve Joeseeph	Sedgwick
		William Kitch	Sedgwick
		Richard Lester	Wyandotte
		Michael Klampe	Wyandotte

C. SUMMER INTERNS FOR 1972

<u>NAME</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>
Leonard L. Scott	Atchison	Robert Dallman	Barton
Dallace F. Davis	Butler	Lowell G. Sharbutt	Crawford
Louie L. Barney	Crawford	Robert Fairchild	Douglas
David J. Heineman	Finney	John J. Gonzales	Douglas
Jerry L. Ricksecker	Franklin	Jay S. Tedford	Ford
Gary L. Nafziger	Jefferson	Richard B. Walker	Harvey
Jim Marquez	Johnson	Courtney E. Berry	Johnson
William C. Ellis	Johnson	Mike Sullivan	Johnson
Richard M. Raleigh	Pratt	David Scott	Labette
Theodore M. Wilch	Riley	Mike K. Denney	Leavenworth
Stephen G. Cooper	Riley	James R. Brock	Leavenworth
Ron H. Harden	Sedgwick	Mike G. Patton	Lyon
George J. Savin, Jr.	Sedgwick	Mark Edwards	Miami
Robert A. Pool	Sedgwick	Mary K. Beck	Morris
Randy L. Baird	Shawnee	Hugh D. Barr	Sedgwick
Ronald E. Wurtz	Shawnee	Dave Swenson	Sedgwick
Thomas D. Haney, Jr.	Shawnee	Eric Stinson	Sedgwick
John W. Johnson	Sumner	Warren McCamish, Jr.	Wyandotte
Jerry Wertzbaugher	Wyandotte	Dennis L. Harris	Wyandotte

D. SUMMER INTERNS FOR 1973

<u>NAME</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>
Mary Slattery	Atchison	Darrell D. Dreiling	Barton
Michael K. Schmitt	Dickinson	Geary Gorup	Butler
Gary L. Lane	Jefferson	David Davis	Crawford
Richard E. Samson	Johnson	Edward Euwer	Crawford
Gary D. Lawson	Lyon	Donnalee Steele	Douglas
Tracy J. Thull	Osborne	Theodore Hollembeak	Douglas
Richard A. Euson	Riley	Joe Speelman	Ford
Gary Austerman	Sedgwick	Jon Indall	Franklin
Wendell F. Cowan	Shawnee	Karsten Knutson	Harvey
Robert B. Keim	Shawnee	John Roth	Johnson
John E. McElroy	Shawnee	Micky Morman	Labette
Thomas L. Boeding	Wabaunsee	Dennis Dietz	Leavenworth
Gary D. Paulsen	Wyandotte	Hall Triplett	Leavenworth
Evan Nightingale	Seward	Thomas Bright	Montgomery
		Douglas Miller	Reno
		Stephen Foster	Riley
		David Burns	Sedgwick
		Marvin Cook	Sedgwick
		Edward Pugh	Sedgwick
		Patrick Sirridge	Sedgwick
		Georgia Staton	Sedgwick
		Eldon Shields	Sumner
		Gerald Jesserich	Wyandotte
		Larry Leonard	Wyandotte

E. SUMMER INTERNS FOR 1974

<u>NAME</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>
Darrel Shumake	Cherokee	Stephen McGiffert	Atchison
Dennis Kirk	Crawford	Cynthia Robinson	Barton
Mike Quint	Finney	Tom Weilert	Butler
Terry Malone	Ford	Robert Olson	Dickinson
Sharon Werner	Gray	Cynthia Claus	Douglas
James Thompson	Jefferson	Roger Walter	Ellis
Tim Brazil	Labette	Michael Moffet	Franklin
Charles Rayl	Lyon	John Yoder	Harvey
Stephen Hill	Miami	Linda Legg	Leavenworth
Jennifer Ewbank	Montgomery	Bryson Cloon	Leavenworth
William Frost	Riley	Charles E. Hoke	Osborne
Kim Richey	Sedgwick	James Clark	Pratt
Richard Cordry	Sedgwick	Jan Hammer	Riley
David Fisher	Shawnee	Stephen Robison	Sedgwick
Robert Green	Shawnee	Russell Davisson	Sedgwick
Richard Ross	Shawnee	Charles Gentry	Sedgwick
Russell Lingsen	Sumner	Jeff Easterday	Reno
Sue Hawver	Wabaunsee	Nancy Lahman	Seward
John Peterson	Wyandotte	Karen Clegg	Shawnee
Greg Colston	Wyandotte	Jack Lowe	Thomas
		Ross Schimmels	Trego
		Victor Bergman	Wyandotte

END

7 miles/more