CANCE WOTOR

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA



FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT NO. 52

HON. JOSEPH L. CALL, JUDGE

PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

Plaintiff,

T with the same of the

Defendant.

NO. A 267861

STEVEN GROGAN,

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REPORTER'S DAILY TRANSCRIPT

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1971

appearances : :

(See Volume 1)

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į.	LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, MONDAY JULY 26, 1971
2	9:40 A.M.
.g.	
4	THE COURT: All right. We will go ahead. People against
5 .	Grogan.
6	Defendant is here. Defendant's counsel is here,
7	People's counsel is here.
8	Now, sheriff, if you will please bring the jury in
9	and the alternates, we will proceed.
10 💒	THE BAILIFF: Yes, sir.
$egin{array}{c} egin{array}{c} eta \ egin{array}{c} egin{array}{c} eta \ eta \ egin{array}{c} \eta \ \ \egn{array}{c} $	(The following proceedings were had
12'	in open court in the presence of the
13	ju ry.:)
14	THE COURT: Now we have all of our jurors here in the
15	courtroom, the regular jurous plus the alternates.
16	So the People may proceed.
17	MR. KATZ: Thank you, your Honor.
18	The People wish to call Lance Victor.
19 [.]	THE COURT: All right.
20	Step right up here, please. And when you are up
21:	there then if you will raise your right hand the clerk will
22	swear you first.
23	THE CLERK: Yes, sir.
24	
25	LANCE VICTOR,
26	called as a witness by the People, testified as follows:
27	THE CLERK: You do solemnly swear the testimony you will
28	give in the cause now pending before this court shall be the
	<u>'</u>

ا د	truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you
2	God?
3	THE WITNESS: I do.
4	THE CLERK: Thank you, sir.
5	Will you be seated, please.
6	THE COURT: Now, state your name first. Talk right in
7	here like a telephone. Bring that right up to your mouth
8	there.
ġ	Now, state your full name so the clerk can right
Ò	it down.
. 1 .	THE WITHESS: Lance Victor.
2	THE CLERK: Will you spell your first name, please.
. 3 '	THE WITNESS: V-1-c oh, the first name? L-a-n-c-e.
4	THE CLERK: Thank you.
5	THE COURT: All right. Now go shead.
6	
ì7	DIRECT EXAMINATION
.	BY MR. KATE:
19	Q Mr. Victor, you are a very soft-spoken gentleman,
20 ,	and we would like to hear you. The two gentlemen who are
2 <u>1</u>	seated in front of you at this time are court reporters, and
22	they are going to take down your testimony.
23	So will you speak loudly, slowly and clearly into
24.	the microphone.
25	A Right.
26	That's good. If at any time you don't understand
27	the question that I ask, would you ask me to reframe it.
28	1 Yes.

1	9	You see, you are dropping your voice.
2	A.	Oh, okay.
·· 3 ·	Q	Mr. Victor, did you know a person by the name of
4	Donald Shea	Property of the second
(5)		Yes, I did.
6,	Q	Approximately when was it that you met Donald
7	Shea?	· · · ·
. 8	A	It was about in around 1965.
9	Q	Was there a specific event that happened in 1965
10.	which enable	es you to state that that was the approximate time
ń	period in w	hich you first met Shorty?
12	A .	Yes, we were going to film a picture.
13	Q	What was the name of the picture?
14	Ä	It was Joaquin Murrieta.
15	Q	Where was this to be filmed?
16	A	It was to be filmed out at Spahn's and Iverson's
17 '	, Q	Is this Spahn's Novie Ranch?
18		Yes.
19	Q	Where is Iverson's located?
20	A	Iverson's is located right across the street.
21	Q	This is also a ranch in the Santa Susana Pags area?
22	. **	Yes.
23	· Q	Who was producing the picture?
24	Å	Mr. Bickston.
25	Q	Is that Robert Bickston?
26	A	Bob Bickston.
27	Ω.	What was the nature of the movie?
28	A	It was a documentary on Joaquin Murrieta, and I
. [P	

1	·	
1	played Jesus	, Joaquin's brother, and Bob played Joaquin.
2	Q	Incidentally, for our own edification, who was
3	Joaquin Muri	rieta?
4	A	He was a bandit, outlawed.
5	Q	Spanish?
6	A	Spanish outlaw.
7	Q	This was a documentary on that particular era
8 ,	of Mexican	folklore and culture?
9	A	Right.
10	Q	Did Shorty appear in the picture?
ıi .	A	Yes, he did.
12	l Q	Did Bob Bickston?
13	A	Yes, Bob also.
14	Q	Did he also direct it?
15	A	Yes.
16	. .Q	Did you know Ruby Pearl and George Spahn about
17'	that time?	
18	A	Yes, that is about the time that I met them real
19	well.	
20	Q	In other words, you may have known them to
21	recognize t	nem, but didn't know them until around 1965?
22	À	No.
23	Q	Incidentally, had you ever seen Donald before
24	without become	oming friendly with him? That is, before 1965?
25	. A	No.
.26	Q	What was your part in Joaquin Murrieta?
27	A.	I was playing Jesus, Joaquin's brother.
28	Q	What did Donald do, if you recall?
	•	

		$oldsymbol{1}$
	. 1	Q Did you know the name?
•	. 2	A It was Jerry Binder and his wife was named Mimi.
	3	Q Mimi?
	4	A Mimi.
	5 .	That is M-i-m-i?
,	6	A Yes.
•	7	All right. Do you recall whether or not the
·	8	Binders had any children?
, ,	9	A Yes. Yes, I.do. They had three girls.
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3-2	Î	Q	When do you think you first met the Binders?
	2	A	About the first of '68.
	3	Ω	Did somebody introduce you to the Binders, if you
.*	4	recall?	
	. ŝ	A	Yes, it was Don.
,	6	Q	Donald Shea?
	7 ,	*	Yes, sir.
	8	Q	Directing your attention to sometime in August of
	9	1968 di	d you go over to the Binders' house with an Arlene
	10	Marlatt	
•	11	. A	Yes, I did.
	12		Is Marlatt, spelled M-a-r-l-o-t-t?
	13	À	· Articles
,	14	Q	-a-t-t?
¥	15	, . A	Yes.
•	16	Q	All right.
	17	•	And who went to the Binders' house with Arlene
ř	18:	Marlatt	and yourself?
. ,	19.	À	Don did. He was he stayed there, too, for a
	20	little	bit.
	21	Q	All right.
•	22		Did you stay at the Binders' house for a couple
	23	days?	
•	24	A	Yes.
•	25	0	And after staying at the Binders' house for a
	26	couple	of days did you go someplace with Donald, or did you
,	27	just co	ntinue to stay at the Binders?
•	28		No we stayed at the Binders for a counte days.

the Vallejo salt mines, is that correct?

Yes, sir.

27

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3-5	1	A S	(es, it was.
	2	Q V	where did you leave the car, the '59 Cadillac of
	3	Dön s?	•
	4	A V	We left it at Ray Parrott's.
	5	. Q F	Now long did you stay at the Leslie Salt mines in
	6	Vallejo in 19	068?
	7	A c	stayed there for the full season.
	8	Q i	Phat would be from the end of August or first part
•	9	of September	till December of 1968?
	.10	a.	68.
	, 11	Q 2	All right.
í	12	, 1	It is approximately three to four months duration,
	13	is that corre	ect?
•	14	A i	Right.
•	15	Q V	That capacity did you work there?
	16	A 3	You mean what kind of work did I do?
	17	Ö 3	eah, what did you do there?
	18	a I	drove a locomotive that pulled little cars, like
,	19	you have the	little elves that pull things out of the mines.
	20 .	9	that is the only way that I can explain it.
	21 .	/ 0 2	All right.
	22		ance, again you are talking fast and you are
٠,	23	talking low.	So would you modulate better.
	24	A I	Right.
	25	Q in	Talk slower so we can all hear you.
	26	A	dight.
	27	Q	what did Shorty do when he was at the Leslie Salt
	28	mines with yo	ou in 1968?
•	•	L.,	Shorty drove one of the little trains also.

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Q · All right.

Now, did Shorty stay the duration of the season of 1968 at the Leslie salt mines or did he leave?

No, he stayed there for a few weeks, it seemed like to me. Then he told me he had to come back down here. He had to pay something, a ticket or something.

- Traffic ticket?
- Yes, sir.
- Did you remain in contact with Shorty by way of telephone after Shorty left and while you still remained during the season of 1968?
 - Α Yes.
 - Where were you able to contact Shorty? Q
 - A I contacted him at the Wilcox Hotel.
 - Q That's in Hollywood?
 - À Yes, sir.
 - Q All right.

Now, when was it that you actually returned to Los Angeles in 1968?

Α I returned the latter part of '68 after the season was over with

- Would that be sometime in December of 1968? Yes. Just before January, the new year.
- Now, bearing in mind that you returned approximately in December of 1968, how often would you see or hear from Shorty Shea from the end of 1968 until August of 1969?
- I heard or just that time I talked to him on Α the phone.

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Q Now, what I'm asking you is, do you remember the approximate month?

Are we talking about April, May, June, July,

- A Oh, now, I don't remember the month.
- Q All right. At the time you saw Shorty at Jim Babcock's was there any discussion about his having just gotten married?
 - A Yes.

August?

Q What did he say in that regard?

MR. WEEDMAN: Excuse me, your Honor. While it is true we certainly have testimony that Mr. Shea has been married --

MR. KATZ: I will withdraw that.

THE COURT: All right, it is withdrawn.

Q BY MR. KATZ: In any event, there was discussion about Shorty having married somebody?

Is that right?

- A Yes sir.
- Q Do you know whether or not he showed a picture of his wife?
 - A Yes, he did.
 - Q All right.

Do you remember whether that picture was Caucasian or Negro?

- A She was Negro.
- Q All right. Did you ever meet Mrs. Shea?
- A No, not until Wednesday.
- Q All right. Did you see Shorty again?

1		That is, following the meeting at Jim Babcock's?
2	. A	Yes, I did.
3	Q ,	When did you next see Shorty?
4	A	Well, I went up to the Spahn Ranch and that is
Ś.	when I met h	im again.
6	Q· ;	And approximately how much time elapsed from the
7	time you saw	him at Jim Babcock's until you again saw him at
8	Spahn Ranch?	
9		I would say about a week or so. Incidentally, when you saw him at Jim Babcock's
11,	and you saw	him at Spahn Ranch about a week later, was he the
[3	Α	Yes, he was.
4		What kind of a car was it?
. 5	A	He had a white Comet.
.6·		Do you know whether or not he was living out of
7	that car at	Spahn Ranch?
.8	. A	Yes, he was.
9	Q	That is when you saw him approximately a week
o '	after seeing	him at the Babcocks?
1		Is that right?
2	. A	Yes, sir.
3	Q	Now, in that same time period did Shorty discuss
4	, i	g Bickston movie with you?
5	A	Yes, he did.
6	Q	What did he say about it?
7		State of mind only, your Honor.
8	A	He said it is taking too long. I have to find

something, you know, where I can get some money.

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Now, you said that he was telling you something about the movie hadn't happened yet?

Is that right?

- A Yes, sir.
- Q Tell us specifically that conversation, and what he said about that.
- A From what I can remember, he said -- the picture that I was supposed to do with Bickston was taking too long, and I have to find some sort of employment until he is ready.
 - When did he tell you that?

 Was that at Babcock's house, or at the Spahn Ranch?
 - A Spahn Ranch.
 - That was approximately about a week later?
 Is that right?
 - A Yes.
- Q At that time did you notice anything unusual about Shorty in regards to how he was acting?

A Yes, he --

MR. WEEDMAN: I'm going to object to this in the absence of some foundation, your Honor.

THE COURT: Let's have the question again, please.

(The question was read by the reporter as follows:

0 At that time did you notice anything unusual about Shorty in regards to how he was acting?)

THE COURT: Set a foundation in there, please.

MR. WEEDMAN: May we have the time, place, persons

present, circumstances? 1 2 THE COURT: Yes. BY MR. KATZ: Can you tell us whether or not you 3 went to Spahn Ranch in August of 1969? 5 Yes. Can you tell us whether or not you saw Shorty in 6 7 August of 1969 at Spahn Ranch? 8 Yes. All right. 10 To the best of your recollection can you tell us 11what part of August of 1969 you saw Shorty following your 12 visitation to the Babcocks? 13 . "It was the first part of August. 14 I take it that you are not quite certain about the ,15, exact date? 16 Is that correct? 17 That is right. 18 Now, when you saw Shorty at that time was there 19 somebody else with you? 20 Yes, a friend of mine. 21 What is your friend's name? 0 22 Robert Ferrin. 23 How do you spell his last name? O. 24 Ferrin, F-e-r-r-i-n, I believe. A 25 Was there anyone else present when you had this 26 conversation with Shorty at Spahn Ranch in August of 1969? 27 Yes, Robert was, Robert Ferrin. A In other words, there was Robert Ferrin, Shorty and 0

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4a-3 yourself? Yes. Robert stood kind of off because he figured we had a conversation. Basically, it was you and Shorty that were talking? Mostly, yes. Can you tell us what conversation you had with 6 him at that time? 7 This is offered for state of mind only. Yes, he was -- seemed very nervous --I wonder if we MR. WEEDMAN: Excuse me, your Honor. 10 might have an offer of proof outside the presence of the jury, 11 in view of what has happened last week in connection with this 12 13 area. THE COURT: Well, do you want to go in chambers? 14 MR. WEEDMAN: Yes. Thank you, your Honor. 15 THE COURT: The reporter will please step in. 16 (The following proceedings were 17 . had in chambers:) · 18 THE COURT: We are in chambers. Read the question again. 19 20 I think the foundation is there, August of 1969. (The question was read by the reporter 21 22 as follows: 23 Can you tell us what conversation you had/with him at that time?") 24., 25 THE COURT: Yes, a foundation had been set, parties 26 present. Now, what is the objection, Mr. Weedman? 27 28 MR! WEEDMAN: Oh, yes, your Honor, because last week

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counsel on a purported state of mind exception sought to introduce evidence of hearsay statements of Shorty Shea's over which, of course, we had considerable argument and I felt that in view of Lance Victor's testimony before the grand jury that counsel might well be seeking to elicit similar statements this morning.

Of course, I can't object because I don't know what they are yet.

THE COURT: Well, let's bring the witness in here.

MR. KATZ: I can make an offer of proof.

THE COURT: All right, let's have your offer.

, What do you expect; to show there?

MR. KATZ: First of all, I expect under People v. Alcalde to elicit the statement that Shorty told Lance that he intended to go to the Leslie Salt mines in Vallejo to work, and asked Lance Victor to join him, as he had done the previous year.

Obviously that conversation is admissible under state of mind, present intent to do a future act, manifestation of his intent. The Supreme Court cases so hold that, as does Evidence Code 1250.

In addition I intend to show his state of mind at or about the time of his disappearance, because by other witnesses we will better be able to pinpoint the conversation showing that it was after the raid of August 16th, 1969 and closer to the end of August.

I expect to elicit the following: Shorty said,
"Hey, listen. You've got to get me out of here. I think they

4a-5 1 are trying to kill me." Lance said, "Who is they," and I am quoting. "Well, no one is trying to kill you, you know. .3 You are probably just downhearted," to which Shorty replied, "No, they threw a knife at me." And Shorty was talking fast, and he was stern. Hè was serious! THE COURT: Stop for a minute. This is the witness talking here? 13.

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MR. KATZ: Yes, and then he said Shorty seemed to be more agitated and earnest in his conversation on that occasion. He further points out the fact that Shorty when talking about the situation stopped repeatedly when he saw people walking close to where they were having this conversation, and this was quite unusual since Shorty had never, ever acted in this fashion.

So once again, your Honor, we are showing circumstances, state of mind, his motive to leave Spahn Ranch, the earnest need that he felt he had of repairing to a place of safety, and had to repair to that place of safety such as the Leslie Salt mines in Vallejo, he would have contacted his friends thereafter.

the consummation of that intent.

Now, the Whetherford case, that is People v. Whetherford, I believe it is a California Supreme Court case, and the People v. Alcalde, and 1250 of the Evidence Code permits such evidence.

MR. WEEDMAN: Well, your Honor, counsel is talking about two kinds of evidence. He is talking about a statement of present intention to go somewhere. Clearly that is not hearsay, and is admissible.

As a matter of fact, if Mr. Katz does not elicit that from this witness, we intend to. That is, Mr. Shea told this witness that he intended to go to Vallejo to work in the Leslie Salt mines. We have no objection to that testimony.

We do object to the balance of this conversation had with Mr. Shea. It is only offered for one thing, your

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Honor, and certainly this jury is only going to consider it for one purpose, and that is that it tends to show that persons at the Spahn Ranch threatened Mr. Shea.

Now, that is hearsay of the rankest kind. Mr. Shea's state of mind is absolutely of no relevancy in this case apart from that:

In other words, if we are not going to show that someone threatened Mr. Shea at the Spahn Ranch, then what possible reason is there for talking about Mr. Shea's state of mind? None. It is irrelevant to any issue in this case, your Honor.

Counsel is seeking, again, as he argued for several hours last week, seeking again under the guise of state of mind, which he uses apparently whenever he has a little difficulty with hearsay, he calls it state of mind exception to the hearsay rule which, of course, is utter nonsense.

He is seeking again, your Honor, to introduce this blatant hearsay in the guise of this craze, somehow, state of mind exception to the hearsay rule.

THE COURT: I think that that segment or portion, if it could be divisible, there are, I think, parts of what you propose to show that will be permissible.

There are some statements of the witness, I think, that would be highly prejudicial to this jury at this juncture without a prima facie showing of your corpus. That is my first immediate thing.

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For instance the statement "They are threatening to kill me," or whatever, the words to that effect, that "They will kill me," -- highly prejudicial, and it is the particular species of testimony that is referred to in the Finch case that outweighs the questions of state of mind.

So I would say for one thing you could segment that, bring the witness in here, advise him in the presence of everybody that is to be eliminated from his statement.

I think that is loaded. That answer in there to this jury, at this time, without the corpus being shown.

MR. KATZ: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. KATZ: I was just going to ask you this question.

There has to come a point at which you start to develop the tiniest tendrils which indicate that there is the presence of a corpus. Now, we are doing this step by step, --

THE COURT: Now, I understand that. But of course you have got a problem, too. You have got a problem where the body isn't physically produced, the testimony of it.

You have got problems. But just the same -- I understand the law gives you considerable -- gives a lot of leeway or latitude insofar as circumstantial evidence or implications from circumstantial evidence are concerned. You have those rights if you can establish them.

But you bump right into this, you can't get away from this statement in Finch. It is so to the point where the court states that -- it is point 10 again -- point 12, page 767, going back to Hamilton.

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I am reading in Finch here:

"In Hamilton portions of the state of mind evidence were held to be prejudicial" -here is what disturbs me -- "by these declarations" -- which theoretically would be those of the witness on the stand -"the prosecutor is able to tell the jury mainly through the mouths of law enforcement officers" -- in that case -- "that on innumerable occasions defendant had brutally beaten his wife and otherwise assaulted her. In a not very subtle way it told the jury what kind of a man it was that was before them for trial. It must inevitably follow that if the jury believed that the decedent " -- that would be Shorty -- "was in fear of his life it was only because defendant had in fact beaten and otherwise assaulted her."

Now, here is your summation in the case: "Logically it is impossible to limit the prejudicial and inflammatory effect of this type of hearsay evidence."

Now, that is given for the purpose of a state of mind, and that is the summation of the court. So, if you have this witness, or the court permits this witness to say, "They are going to kill me" there is no question that it is highly inflammatory testimony at this juncture put before that jury.

MR. KATZ: Well, your Honor, then I suggest that perhaps your Honor has misconstrued Finch. As a matter of fact, it is precisely what happened in the Finch case --

MR. WEEDMAN: Forgive me for interrupting, Mr. Katz. I promised not to do it.

We argued this point several hours last week. It

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seems to me Mr. Katz just does not want to accept the court's ruling without endless argument. The Finch case, as the court states, was based on stringent interpretations, there was a claim of self-defense, at cetera, et cetera. All things we talked about last week.

There is absolutely nothing in this case that parallels the requirements for admissibility that we found in Finch. As a matter of fact we are in a Hamilton-kind of situation here.

I don't see any point in spending another three or four hours this morning with Mr. Katz arguing, beating this same dead horse again.

It is so obvious that you cannot permit this kind of purported state of mind stuff to come in, it is so inflammatory, so prejudicial, we have no way of cross-examining with respect to whether such things ever happened or not.

And Mr. Katz' complaint that he may not be able to prove up his conspiracy otherwise, I can only comment, your Honor, that I announced to the court in my humble opinion many, many days ago, that Mr. Katz probably could never prove a conspiracy in this case. This appears to be the kind of stuff Mr. Katz is relying upon to prove a conspiracy.

I think I can only say I suspected it all along. If this is what Mr. Katz is relying on for conspiracy he is just not going to make it stick.

MR. KATZ: First of all, this has nothing to do with conspiracy. Secondly, I am appalled at the fact Mr. Weedman, every time he panics, has to interrupt me. I don't know why

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he is so unethical, he keeps interrupting me.

Let me have my case, and Mr. Weedman can talk.

If he wants to conduct himself, comport himself consistent with
the ethics of this profession. I have had it.

THE COURT: Go right ahead.

MR. KATZ: Now, in the Finch case the attorney who represented Mrs. Finch, for example, in the divorce, testified that she told him that on May 16th, 1959 defendant had broken into her house and beaten her.

Now, this is a statement of memory of past events. The worst kind of past events.

On May 18th, 1959 she told him of an altercation, referring to the attorney, with her husband which took place on May 15th. This defendant had hit her with a gun, choked her. That she was in fear of her life.

This was all admissible in the People's case in chief. That Finch told her he had someone in Las Vegas who he could pay a thousand dollars to kill her. I can't think of anything more inflammatory and prejudicial than that kind of evidence that came in the People's case in chief with respect to her state of mind, which showed the fear she had.

Therefore, the theory of the People was that if she knew Finch and Tregoff were coming to her home and that she would have avoided that home, and she would not have been there at that time.

What Mr. Weedman says is correct in that with respect to Hamilton and Finch there was an issue that was precisely delineated in the case, namely, one of fear because

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in those cases the posture of the defense, albeit whether it was raised in the People's case in chief, or in the defense case in chief, was that the victim was an aggressor.

so they were permitted, you see, to get these statements of memory of past events, but they weren't offered, once again, to prove the truth of the past events.

In other words "Mr. Finch told me that he is going to kill me." It wasn't offered for the truth of those assertions, it was offered as her state of mind tending to show that those statements affected her in such a way as to render her in fear, which was relevant on some other point.

Now, again, these statements that I am attempting to elicit have nothing whatsoever to do with a conspiracy as such. They are not offered on a conspiracy theory, so why counsel tries to throw a red herring every time and says counsel is trying to show a conspiracy at this point, we are not. The statements that we are seeking to elicit show his attitude, how did he think, how was he acting, how was he responding, how was he perceiving during the critical period during August 16, 1969 and September 1st, 1969?

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Now, it is very interesting in the Whetherford case, I am going to cite it now, People v. Whetherford, 27 Cal. 2d 401. And there discussing the Alcalde doctrine, A-c-a-1-d-e.

The defendant was convicted of murder, of his wife--excuse me. He was convicted of murder of a tenant of his cafe.

At the trial evidence was introduced showing that the defendant wanted the tenant to vacate but that she refused to do so. The prosecution relied on her refusal as a possible motive for the murder.

Defendant's attempts to introduce statements of the deceased indicating that she was preparing to leave were not allowed by the trial court because there was no evidence that she had gone anywhere. In other words, her body was found. She hadn't gone anywhere.

In holding that the trial court unduly restricted the hearsay rule exception the Supreme Court stated at page 422 "The declarations of the intent are admissible not only as evidence of the probable doing of the act, but also as evidence of the intent itself, even if the act has not been done."

Now, let's apply this to our facts. We will take it step by step

Shorty Shea tells Lance Victor "Hey, a lot of weird things are happening at the ranch."

You can't take this out of context, your Honor. He is saying, "They are trying to kill me. Something is happening here."

He is agitated. He is upset. He says, "Hey, Lance,

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I am going to go up to the Leslie Salt mines in Vallejo. Would you join me? We worked here the year before."

Now, that would be offered for two purposes, your Honor. In conformity with Alcalde and Whetherford, one, it's a manifestation of his intent, apart from whether or not he ever followed his intent and got up to Leslie.

So it shows his intent, his thinking, his belief.

How he was feeling, his state of mind at that time which was critical. His motive for going, a very strong motive for going because of the fear.

Secondly, it is also offered as a statement of previous intent to do a future act, namely, to go up to Leslie Salt mines as proof that he did the act.

Now, we will bring down, as I indicated before, somebody from Leslie Salt mines who will show, just like in this Whetherford case, he never got there. Why didn't he get there? Inferentially, it is because his life was terminated by a criminal agency.

You see, it is offered to show his intent, his state of mind at that time, his feeling, his fear, his anxiety and also as a present intent to do a future act which was interrupted by a criminal agency.

I would ask your Honor to read Whetherford. It is a very good case, a California Supreme Court case. I might add

MR. WEEDMAN: Your Honor, Mr. Katz I believe last week even made mention of the comment in the Evidence Code, that is a comment to section 1250(b) talking about the kind of evidence

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generally that Mr. Katz seeks to introduce here.

The comment in the Evidence Code was talking about Mercouris, of course. And it says the essential -- they are talking about the principle of Evidence Code section 1250(b) created by Mercouris "is not based on any probability of reliability. It is based on a rationale that destroys the very foundation of the hearsay rule."

Counsel tells us over and over again that he would like to get this evidence in.

And I submit, your Honor, that this is the thrust of Mr. Katz' argument. It is not an argument in law, it is a constant reiteration of Mr. Katz' desire to get it into evidence.

answered your Honor's feeling about such evidence, the feeling that it is prejudicial, the feeling that it is inflammatory, the feeling that it is obviously designed and will have that impact upon the jury.

Those are the objections that your Honor raised.

Mr. Katz, I submit, has not answered any of those objections.

THE COURT: Well, let me ask a question here. Sidestepping it, the thought, for just a minute. In your position here, this witness in answering this question, the witness proposes, or you say he will say "In my conversation with Shea, Shea said 'They are threatening to kill me.'"

That is what you expect him in part to testify to, isn't that right?

MR. KATZ: In part, yes.

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THE COURT: Yes. Now, suppose the witness should say -what is the difference whether he gets on the stand and does
say that "They are threatening to kill me" or if he gets on the
stand right now and says, "Manson and Grogan are threatening to
kill me"? Would be the same thing, wouldn't it? In effect,
insofar as the jury is concerned? What is the difference?

Now, if your theory is good, if your theory is good it would be just as admissible for the witness to say "Manson and Grogan are threatening to kill me" as to say "They are threatening to kill me."

MR. KATZ: But as you recall, for example, the Finch case, that is precisely what happened. Mrs. Finch said, "Dr. Finch is trying to kill me." Yet it wasn't offered for the truth of the assertions, it was offered to show, here again, her state of mind.

Now, again, the Hamilton doctrine and the Mercouris doctrine as modified by the comment to section 1250 of the Evidence Code indicates that in general the statements of memory of past events is inadmissible as circumstantial evidence uhless such state of mind evidence is in fact in issue.

I submit that it is in issue.

Now, in a circumstantial evidence case in which there is no eyewitness to the killing, in which there is no body, in which there is no eyewitness to having observed the body in death, you must show how was the person feeling at the critical time. Maybe he felt so good that he was going to go off to Paris, and certainly the defendant would be entitled to

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put that on.

You see, on the other side of the coin, the defendant can put on evidence saying "My gosh, Shorty was feeling so good he said he was going to go to the Japanese World's Fair" for the truth of the matter. That is, that since he said he was going there, inferentially, he went there.

And that would be circumstantial evidence that is the last place he was seen or heard from.

So you see the defense can do that, too.

The point is we can certainly get his intent in.

We certainly can show he was anxietous at this time, how he was feeling. Was he calm? This is explanatory of his conduct in the critical period, and it is important for the jury to know in determining how to weigh these other circumstantial bits or pieces of evidence in this broad circumstantial chain, whether or not, for example, he was calm and he was motivated to stay there for a long period of time; whether or not he was anxietous and motivated to leave. These are important considerations.

Would he have, for example, if he was anxietous, would he have tried to seek help from his friends? Doesn't this mean something, if he tried to seek help from his friends? Isn't this circumstantial evidence that had he repaired to a place of safety, that he would have in fact contacted his friends and said, "Look, I am up here in Vallejo at the Leslie Salt mines. I am in trouble. I don't want to go back to the Spahn Ranch."

Or, "I am now here in Phoenix, Arizona with Bob

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Bickston, and I don't want to go back to Spahn Ranch." You see these things, just because they tend to have a damaging effect on the defendant, does not in and of itself cause that to be legally prejudicial. There is a difference between prejudice on the one hand which tends to connect the defendant to an offense and prejudice which is legally prejudicial.

THE COURT: Well, you have got a double proposition on your hands here in this case. You have got to show the deceased person was killed. You have got to show it is by a criminal agency.

Now, Finch and all the rest -- not all the rest, the Finch case and most of the other cases you have got a dead body there. But you don't have that here. You don't have that.

You have got to show it by inference or by circumstantial structure. And that he was killed by a -- and that the death was by a criminal agency. You have got a double-barreled situation. That is not manifested in these cases.

And to tell this jury here "They are threatening to kill me" at this juncture when there is not a prima facie showing, in my opinion I can't help but feel it would be highly inflammatory on this jury.

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MR. KATZ: Well, your Honor, may I ask you this question?

THE COURT: Highly inflammatory.

MR. KATZ: Let's assume we had 80 witnesses we intend to call.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. KATZ: I know you have read considerably more conspiracy cases than I have ever read and you well know that it is impossible to present each witness in such an order --

THE COURT: I can see that.

MR. KATZ: So we have to have some latitude.

The point being that even though, and I submit at this time that there certainly hasn't been a prima facie showing of the corpus delicti of the crime. Nevertheless, this kind of thing is what establishes the corpus itself. This has nothing to do with the evidence. It is not used to connect the defendants.

In other words, let me give you an example of a statement which would, indeed, be used to fortify the statement of the corpus. If Mr. Grogan would say, "I am going to kill you, Shorty Shea," and Shorty told that to Lance, that would be able to connect him by way of the Alcalde doctrine and the Atchley doctrine. There is no question that that would be a statement of present intent to do a future act. It is not an admission. We can't confuse it with an admission.

It is merely a statement of present intent to do a future act. It would be admissible.

I submit that, your Honor, here we have a case where we don't have a statement made by Mr. Grogan. It is not

offered for the truth of the assertions, and it is merely to show how he was feeling, how anxietous he was. I think it is admissible, and if your Honor is not going to permit me to get the exact statements in, I will have to go back and at least characterizehis conduct at that time through the mouth of Lance Victor, how did he observe Shorty. In other words, how was he? Was he calm? What was his demeanor, and he would have to describe it to me..

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I think we are entitled to get this statement in, your Honor. I think we have to face this issue sometime, and I think there are cases indeed that indicate that it is necessary to give the prosecution wide latitude in developing the case circumstantially.

THE COURT: Well, I would be inclined to sustain the objection to those specific portions of the witness' reply, theoretical reply.

To considerable portions of it, if not most of it, I would rule with you.

MR. WEEDMAN: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: But I can rule against it at this time. Once the prima facie showing is made, if you want to call him back at that time, I have no objection to it at that time. I think it is premature, and highly prejudicial to tell this jury in a capital case that they are threatening to kill me.

MR. KATZ: I will follow your Honor's suggestion.

Let me do it this way at this time. What I intend
to elicit, so I don't surprise anybody, obviously, is a

statement concerning his intention to go to the Leslie salt

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mines. Counsel has an objection to that, and it is clearly admissible under Alcalde and those other line of cases.

Secondly, I intend to elicit only his demeanor at this time, no statements.

I will not elicit statements as to why he is in fear nor statements showing anybody threatened to kill him. I will abide by your Honor's ruling.

MR. WEEDMAN: I'm certainly going to object to any evidence that Mr. Shea indicated that he was in fear, because that is just a little bit weaker evidence than the very thing that we have been talking about here. You can't fall back on that any more than you can put in direct statements from Charles Manson or my client.

MR. KATZ: This is a direct observation.

MR. WEEDMAN: It is not material.

MR. KATZ: It is material. I am not asking for any statements, which indicated that he was in fear. Rather, I am going to ask the witness to characterize his demeanor, for certainly he can do that.

Mr. Weedman has been eliciting this kind of evidence throughout this trial.

THE COURT: I would go with you on that.

MR. KATZ: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: It is important that you talk to the witness.

MR. KATZ: All right.

THE COURT: Obviously, it is not to change his testimony but what not to talk about.

MR. KATZ: Exactly.

THE COURT: In other words, if the defendant wants to bring it out, he can bring it out.

Caution him, because if such statements should be made in front of the jury, it would be very serious. That is my opinion.

MR. KATZ: I will, your Honor.

THE COURT: If you want to do it here, you can. If you want to protect your testimony to the extent that you can take the answer here in court so that you will have it at a future time so that the answer wouldn't be changed --

MR. KATZ: I don't need it, your Honor.

THE COURT: I suggest to you that you talk to him, and that he not break that. He should be very cautious not to give the other statements, and not --

MR. KATZ: What I propose to do, and I have done in the past, and I have been criticized by counsel when trying to follow your Honor's orders by asking a direct question in this area so that he can answer it "yes" or "no." It doesn't suggest the answer, but limits the scope of his reply so we don't get into the dangerous area.

THE COURT: Sometimes witnesses are spontaneous, and they splatter.

MR. KATZ: I will talk to him first.

MR. WEEDMAN: Well, your Honor, just so I will understand now, may I ask Mr. Katz what he does now intend to ask of this witness?

Maybe he could summarize it.

THE COURT: Will you answer that, Mr. Katz?

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defendant.

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MR. KATZ: Yes. I intend to elicit the conversation between Victor and Shorty Shea wherein Shea told him that he wanted, in substance, to go back to the Leslie's salt mines because the Bickston movie had not happened, and he needed the money, and he asked Lance to join him.

I will further elicit the testimony concerning his attempt to borrow money from Lance, and that conversation which has nothing to do with any statements of fear or what have you, and then I will ask the witness finally whether he observed Mr. Shea during the course of the conversation, and characterize his demeanor without referring to any statements whatsoever that this witness would testify to.

I will permit that. I will permit that. THE COURT:

Now, do you want first, Mr. Katz, to take a minute to talk to him?

MR. KATZ: Just a couple of minutes.

THE COURT: I wonder if we should have a short recess? If the jury sees you talking to the witness, it might not be to your advantage. I would say the same to the

MR. KATZ: I am ready to go now.

THE COURT: It may not be good policy to do it as you suggest, because the jury is going to say why is the D.A. talking to a witness.

That is my only thought.

Maybe we had better take a five-minute recess and go ahead.

> May the clerk give them a five-minute recess? WEEDMAN: Yes, of course

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(The following proceedings were had in open court outside the hearing of the jury:)

THE COURT: Gentlemen, we will go ahead. People against Grogan.

The defendant is here. The defendant's counsel is here, and the district attorney is here.

If you will bring in the jury, Mr. Sheriff, we will go right ahead.

You have been sworn. State your name again, please. THE WITNESS: Lance Victor.

(The following proceedings were had in open court in the presence of the jury:)

THE COURT: Now, we have all of our regular jurors, plus the three alternates.

You may proceed, Mr. Katz,

MR. KATZ: Thank you, your Honor.

Q Mr. Victor, let's back up for a moment so we understand where we are.

You are at Spahn Ranch approximately a week after having seen Shorty at the Babcocks in August of 1969?

Is that correct?

Yes, sir.

Now, you have told us you were having a conversation with Shorty about a movie to be filmed in Arizona for Bob

Bickston?

Is that correct?

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Yes, sir. Now, you told us that conversation, that part of 2 是自己的人的特殊的 that conversation. 3 He said -- Shorty said that he wanted to work on the A picture with --5 Talk slowly, and loud, it б He wanted to work on the picture with Bickston, 7 but it was taking too long, he would have to go somewhere to 8 find a side job to make some money until Bickston was ready. All right. Did he talk about where he wanted to go? 10 0 Yes, he wanted to go to Leslie Salt around Vallejo, 11 12 California. 13 This is the place where you had previously worked 14 seasonally in 1968? 15 Is that right? 16 A Yes, sir. 17 What did he say specifically in regard to the 18 Leslie Salt mine? 19 Well, he said that he wanted to go to work up there, 20 and he wanted to get back on his feet, and he wanted to leave, 21 but he didn't have no money to leave. 22 Was there any discussion about your going with him? . Q 23 A: Yes, he said he wanted me to go with him, but I 24 said I couldn't because I was working at the present time. 25 Q Where were you working at that time? 26 Loomis Armored Car Corporation. A 27 You are still presently employed there? Q 28 Ä Yes.

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6a-3 0 What was that? 2 Loomis, L-o-o-m-i-s. 3. What is the entire name? The armored car corporation. 5 Now, in that connection, was there any conversation 0 6 about Shorty wanting to borrow some money from you? 7 Yes, he did. A 8 What did he say about that? 9 He said, "Do you have any money that I can borrow 10 for some gas so I could go back up there and go to work. " 11 I said, "No, I don't have any." 12 He said, "Do you have a couple of dollars on you 13 for right now," and I said, "No, I don't," because Bob Ferrin 14 was next to me -- I called Ferrin over and asked, "Can you 15 loan Shorty \$2, and I will give it back to you when we get 16 back to the house." · 17 And did you, in fact, loan Shorty \$2 at that time? 18 Yes, I did. 19 Now, was there any discussion about you loaning him 20 some more money to go up to Leslie's? 21 Yes. I told him -- I said, "Listen, I will be 22 back around Friday, and I will give you around 30, \$35." 23 Approximately what day of the week did this 24 conversation take place in August of 1969 at Spahn Ranch? 25 Tuesday. 26 Approximately Tuesday: Q. 27 Approximately Tuesday. A 28 Q After you told him that you would give him \$30,

6a-4did you tell him when you would give him the \$30? 1 Yes, I told him I would give him \$30 on Friday, a 2 few days after that, on the weekend. 3 Was there any specific reason why you were going to 4 give him the money on Friday? 5, That is when I got paid myself. 6 7 Friday was payday? 8 Is that correct? A. Friday was payday. Now, on Friday, the following Friday after this 10 11 Tuesday conversation in the same week of August 1969, did you 12. come back to Spahn Ranch? 13 A Yes, on a Friday. Yes. 14 0 Did you come back with somebody? 15 A Oh, yes, I did. Yes. 16 For what purpose? 17 A I was going to give the money to Shea. 18 Were you able to locate Don Shea? 19 No. I wasn't. 20 Did you see his Mercury Comet? 21 . A No, it wasn't around. **22** Have you ever seen Shorty since the time you last 23 talked with him in August of 1969 when you said you would come 24 back on Friday to give him \$30? 25 No, I haven't. 26 Now, going back to this conversation you had with 27 Shorty Shea at Spahn Ranch, would you just describe his 28.. demeanor to us as he was talking to you?

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A Well, he appeared, you know, nervous, not usual, and like when he was talking about different things when somebody walked by he would stop talking or change the subject on something else.

- Was he acting normally as you knew him to act?
- A Not quite. He was kind of, you know, more of a hard person, but now he seemed more -- a little, like, you know, nervous.
 - Q Could he handle himself in a fight, would you say?
 - A Oh, yes.

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It would take quite a lot of guys. He was really, you know, a hard fighter.

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'Cause he says, "Look at this." He says, "I finally got these."

And he would polish them, you know. And then when he would ride off a scene or something, or work a scene, he would take a rag and wipe them off.

He always kept them nice.

- Q. Did you ever see him abuse those guns?
- A Ch. I never did.
- Q And would he make any other comments about those guns with reference to his work, his stunt work?
 - A Will you repeat, please.
 - · Q Yes.

May the reporter read the question.

THE COURT: Yes. Read the question back to the witness.

(The question was read by the reporter as follows:

"Q And would he make any other comments about those guns with reference to his work, his stunt work?")

THE WITNESS: No, he just took very good care of them.

Q BY MR. KATZ: All right.

May I approach the witness, your Honor? THE COURT: Yes, sir.

- Q BY MR. KATZ: Showing you 9-A and 9-B for identification, would you please look at these two Dakota revolvers and tell me whether you recognize them as having seen them before. (Handing.)
 - A Yes, those are Don Shea's.
 - Q How do you know they are Don Shea's?

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A	Because I have seen them before.
Q	I notice you looked underneath and looked at
serial numbe	er 2421. Had you known the serial number at all?
Ä	No, I didn't. I was just looking at it.
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Q I see. Now, with reference to the condition of the guns as you now see them, did Shorty keep them in this condition, or are they in a better condition or a worse condition at the present time?

A They was in a better condition when I seen them.

Q In other words ---

A Like these handles here, see where the scratches are -- (Indicating.)

Q Yes.

A That was more done over like a mahogany type. And it was better, newer.

Q How about the bluing on the gun, was the bluing the same, or was it in better shape when you saw Shorty with these guns?

A The bluing was in a little bit better shape. This was darker in through here (indicating).

Q What part of the gun are you referring to now?

A The part where the hammer goes right in here.

Q The conical area just behind the cylinders, is that correct?

A Right.

Q And right next to the hammer, is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q 1 other than telling you that Shorty wanted to go to

the Leslie salt mines, did he ever tell you that he intended 1 to leave California permanently? 2 Α 3 Nó. MR. KATZ: If I may have just one moment, your Honor. THE COURT: Yes, sir. 5 BY MR. KATZ: Now, when you returned on that Friday 6 7 to give Shorty the \$30 you promised him, you indicated that he was not there, is that correct? 8 9 Α That's right. 10 Did you return to Spahn Ranch again in an attempt 11 to locate Shorty? 12 Yes. It was about a week or so afterwards. 13 THE COURT: What date? Your date, again? 14 MR. KATZ: Yes. 15 Q Can you tell us approximately when it was? 16 A It was -- in '68. 17 All right. Q 18 You indicated that it was in August of 1968? 19 A Yes. 20 When you last saw Shorty, is that correct? Q 21 Right. Α 22 Q And this was at Spahn Ranch? 23 Α The Spahn Ranch. 24 Q Excuse me. 169. 25 Now, using that as a frame of reference, August, 26 1969, at Spahn Ranch, can you tell us when it was that you 27 next returned to Spahn Ranch looking for Shorty following the 28. Friday?

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A	I	returned	and	then	 oh,	Pearl	was	there.
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Q All right.

But -- that doesn't answer my question.

Approximately how many days or weeks was it before you returned following the Friday when you went to Spahn Ranch to give him the money?

A I went there Friday and I couldn't find him.

Remember when I had the money for him. And then, so I didn't go back after that because I figured that he had taken off already.

So then I went back about a week after that again and that's when I talked to Pearl.

Q All right.

And can you just kind of give us the rough time. We are talking about, the end of August, for example, first part of September?

A It was at the end of August.

Q And you talked with Ruby on the last occasion you went to Spahn Ranch looking for Don?

A Yes, I did.

Q I take it you were unable to locate him?

A I couldn't find him anywhere.

MR. KATZ: Your Honor, I have a few exhibits I would like to show the witness at this time.

THE COURT: All right.

Q BY MR. KATZ: Showing you, first of all, People's Exhibit No. 1 for identification (handing). Would you tell us whether you recognize that individual as having seen him before?

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7-7 1	A Yes, that's Don Shea.
2	Q All right.
3	And quickly showing you the exhibit series 16 for
4.	identification, which shows this white Comet, would you quickly
5.	look through these photographs, 16-A through 16-J (handing),
6	and tell me whether or not this is Donald Shea's car which you
7	observed at Spahn Ranch?
8	A Yes, it is.
` '9	Q Incidentally, did Shorty own a special pair of
10.	boots?
11.	A Yes, he did.
12	Q What kind of boots?
13	A They were Western type boots that was high. And
14	they were brown and yellow.
15	Q And what was Shorty's attitude toward these boots?
16	The court doubt and the same than you don't have been a
	A He wouldn't give them up for the world.
17	A he wouldn't give them up for the world.
*	A he wouldn't give them up for the world.
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MR. KATZ: All right.

Your Honor, I have at this time a series of black and white photographs, and I ask that they be respectively marked 21-A through 21-N.

They may be so marked. Have you marked them? THE COURT:

MR. KATZ: They are already marked. Yes, your Honor.

They may stand so marked. THE COURT:

MR. KATZ: And I also have a series of photographs, 22-A They are black and white photographs. through 22-F.

And I ask that these be marked respectively 22-A through 22-F.

THE COURT: They may be so marked.

Thank you; your Honor. MR. KATZ:

May I approach the witness?

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. KATZ: Thank you.

BY MR. KATZ: All right.

Mr. Victor, let's start out with this photograph 21-A.

This is apparently a portrait of a number of individuals, and in the front of it it says, "R. West Productions."

Do you recognize this photograph as having seen it before?

A Yes, I do.

Do you recognize any of the people in particular Q in that photograph?

There is Bob Bickston, and there is Don right

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7A-2	, ı	over there,	Don Shea.
	2	Q .	All right.
	3		Talk loudly.
	. 4	A	Don Shea right over here (pointing).
•	5	Q ' .	Are you depicted in that picture?
	ģ,	A	Yes, I am.
•	7	·	Where are you?
	8	A ,	Right there (pointing).
	9	Q	All right.
•	10		Now, I notice that there have been previous mark-
	11	ings made.	Were these made by yourself at some other proceed-
	12	ing?	
	13	A	Yes.
,	14	Q	All right.
	15		So that the encircled face here with the initials
	1 6	B.B. refers	to Bob Bickston, is that correct?
	17	A	Bob Bickston.
	18	Ω.	The encircled face here with the initials just
	19	above it, D.	S., refers to Donald Shea, is that right?
	20 .	A	Yes, sir.
	21	Ö .	The right-hand portion of the picture, the en-
,	. 22	circled face	is yours, and the initials look like the rubbed
ı	23	off L.V., th	at is you, is that correct?
	24	·	Yes, sir.
	. 25	Q :	When was the picture taken?
•	26	A	
	27	Q ~*`	What did this show, what was the purpose of this
	28	picture?	

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7A4 (Marking.) . A MR. KATZ: May the record reflect the witness has 2 complied, your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Yes. 4 **5** Thank you. MR. KATZ: And going on to 21-C for identification (handing), 6 there is a picture of a gentleman in a hat. He looks like a 7 good-looking chap. Who is that? 8 I am not good-looking, but that's me. 9 All right. Q ĺO And I notice that there are the initials on the 11 top of that, the crown of the hat, L.V. And that indicates 12 that that is you, Lance Victor, is that right? 13 14 Α Yes, sir. 15 This is in the same documentary, is that correct? Q 16 Α Yes, sir. When was this filmed, approximately? 17 . In 1966. Α 18 All right. 19 20 And going on quickly to the photograph 21-B 21 (handing), it shows a gentleman with a badge of some sort. 22 Who is that? 23 That's me again. Α 24 Q Would you put your initials above this so we know that it's Lance Victor. 26 · A (Marking.) 27 Ò In what production was that picture taken? 28 Α That was The Lawmen.

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1	THE COURT: May I see those that you have already?
2	MR. KATZ: Yes, your Honor. (Handing.)
3	Q Did you make a picture called Billy the Kid?
4	A Yes, I did.
5	Q Did you play a certain character in that?
6	A Yeah, I played Pat Garrett.
Ť	Q Looking at this, is this the shot that was taken
8	in connection with that documentary (handing)?
.9	A Yes, it is.
10	Q Who made that documentary?
11	A Bob Bickston.
12	Q Was Shorty Shea in that documentary, if you know?
13	A I don't he I don't remember if he was or not.
14 ·	Q All right.
15 .	Don't guess if you don't know. When was this filmed
16	approximately?
17	A '66.
18	Q About the same time?
<u>1</u> 9	A Same time.
20	Q All right.
21	Now, going on to 21-E we will pass these on to
22	his Honor (handing).
23	THE COURT: Thank you.
24	Q BY MR. KATZ: Do you recognize this photograph as
25	indicating an R. West Production?
26	A Yes, it is.
27	Q . What did this relate to?
28	A I believe that's the it looks like Billy the
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Kid. I'm not sure about that. 7A6 2 All right. It's one of the documentaries? Q 3 Α It is one of the documentaries. Q That Bob Bickston made, is that correct? 5 Yes, sir. б Approximately how many documentaries did he show Q 7 at Spahn's Movie Ranch in the period 1965-66? 8 . It was two, and then we shot a couple over at Α 9 Iverson's. 10 Iverson, right across the street, is that right? \mathbf{n} Right across the street. 12 Would you encircle Don once more and place his 13 initials above his head so we know that's Donald Shea. 14 (Marking.) À 15 Your Honor, may the record reflect the witness MR. KATZ: 16 has complied. 17 THE COURT: Thank you. Yes. 18 7B 19 20 .21 22 . 23 24 25 26 28

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MR. KATZ: Thank you,

Going on to 21-F, here is another R. West Production photograph. And there are several individuals depicted here. (Handing)

- Can you identify those persons? In other words, the gentleman on the left and the gentleman in the center.
 - Yes. It's Don Shea and Bob Bickston.
 - All right.

Would you put the intials D.S. at the head of Donald Shea and the initials B.B. at the head of Bob Bickston so the jury can later identify them.

(Marking.)

MR. KATZ: Thank you, Mr. Victor.

May the record reflect the witness complied. THE COURT: Yes. Thank you.

- BY MR. KATZ: Going on to 21-G for identification, showing you another R. West Production photograph, do you recognize whether or not -- can you tell us whether or not Shorty Shea is depicted in that picture?
 - Yes, he is.
- Would you place his initials at his feet since the area above his head is rather dark.
 - (Marking.)
 - "Is Mr. Bickston depicted in that picture?
 - Yes, he is.
 - Would you please place the initials of Mr. Bickston, his feet.

(Marking.)

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Q And this again was taken in connection with one of the documentaries made by Mr. Bickston at Spahn Ranch, is that right?

A Yes, sir.

MR. KATZ: May the record reflect the witness has complied with respect to 21-G.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR: KATZ: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

- Q BY MR. KATZ: Going on to 21-H for identification, do you recognize the person who is apparently powdering his nose?
 - A That's Don Shea.
 - Q All right.

Put the S on his sleeve so we know that's Donald

A (Marking.)

- Q And incidentally, we can see in the background the saloon and it says -- you can read some of the words 1-o and then you can see an "n" there. Was that taken at Spahn's Movie Ranch?
 - A Yes, it was.
 - Q All right.

This was shot in the boardwalk area of Spahn's Movie Ranch?

A Yes, sir.

THE COURT: May I see it, too.

MR. KATZ: Yes, your Honor.

7b-3	1	Again may the record reflect the witness complied.
	2	THE COURT: Thank you.
	. 3 .	MR. KATZ: Thank you.
	À.	Q Going on to 21-I for identification, you can get
	Š .	a good shot of Longhorn Saloon. Do you recognize this
	6	particular backdrop as being at a specific movie ranch?
•	7	A Yes, it is at Spahn.
	.8	Q Once again there is a good-looking chap here with
, **	9	a mustache. Who is that?
•	10	A That's me again.
	n	Q That was in connection with one of the documentaries
	12	filmed by Mr. Bickston, is that correct?
	13.	A Yes, sir.
	14.	Q Would you please place your initials, perhaps, on
	15	the hat, the 10-gallon hat, L.V.
	16 .	A (Marking.)
	17,	MR. KATZ: May the record reflect the witness has
	18	complied.
•	19	THE COURT: Yes.
	20	MR. KATZ: Thank you.
	Ž1 · ·	Going on to 21-J for identification, here is a
	.22	picture of a single gentleman. Can you tell us who that person
٠	23:	is?
*	24	A Yes. That's Don Shea.
	.25	Q This is in connection with another R. West
. ,	26	Production, is that correct?
	27	A Yes, sir.
	28	Q Would you please put the initials D.S. indicating

Don Shea on his shirt. 2 (Marking.) 3 MR. KATZ: Again may the record reflect the witness has 4 complied. 5 THE COURT: Yes, indeed. 6 BY MR. KATZ: Quickly going on to 21-K for identification, here's a picture of a man with a 10-gallon hat 7 8 shaking hands with somebody next to a horse. Who is that gentleman? 10 A That is me again. 11 All right. This once again is in connection with 12 an R. West Production documentary, is that correct? 13 A Yes, sir. 14 Where was this shot? It was at Spahn's again. 16 Would you please put your initials on your 10-gallon 0 17 hat. 18 (Marking.) 19 MR. KATZ: May the record reflect the witness has 20 complied. 21 THE COURT: Yes. 22 BY MR. KATZ: And showing you 21-L for identifica-23 tion, there is a gentleman that is situated rather prominently 24 in the foreground and behind him there is another gentleman who 25 is visible. Who is that person? 26 That is Don Shea again. 27 0 All right. 28 Would you put the initials D.S. to indicate that is

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7b∸5 1 Donald Shea. (Marking.) Again this is part of the R. West Productions in connection with a documentary produced at Spahn Movie Ranch, is that correct? .5 Yes, sir. 7. MR. KATZ: May the record reflect the witness has complied. 8 **'9** ' THE COURT: Yes. 10 MR. KATZ: Thank you. 11 Going on to 21-M, here is a picture, another 12 -R. West Production photograph. Would you please tell us who the gentleman is in the left portion of the photograph. 13 14 That is me again. Q- All right. 15 16 Would you please place your initials on the 10-gallon hat 17 18 (Marking!) 19 And lastly in this series (handing). 20 THE COURT: Thank you. 21 MR. KATZ: Thank you, your Honor. 22° May the record reflect the witness has complied 23 with my request. 24 THE COURT: Yes. 25 Thank you. MR. KATZ: 26 Going on to 21-N which shows a picture of three 27 people, can you tell us whether or not you recognize the 28 individual on the left and the individual on the right?

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A The individual on the left is Bob Bickston, and the one on the right is Don Shea.

Q All right.

Would you please place their intials, respectively, on their blouse, or some lighter portion of their body.

A (Marking.)

Id

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May the record reflect that the witness has MR. KATZ: complied?

> Thank you. THE COURT: Yes.

BY MR. KATZ: Incidentally, with respect to those 0 productions, I take it that acting in these documentaries, you are required to dress a certain way, and assume certain facial characteristics?

Is that correct?

Α Yes, sir.

With respect to mustaches and beards, if they appear, that was part of the role to be played in connection with that documentary?

Is that correct?

Yeş, sir. A

Do these photographs truly and accurately reflect Q how the individuals therein depicted in the photographs looked at or about the time the photographs were taken?

A Yes, sir.

MR. KATZ: Your Honor, I do have a photograph that is mounted on apparently a 16x20 backing; and it depicts a gentleman with some -- at least with one revolver.

I ask that that be marked People's 23 for identification.

> THE COURT: Did you show it to the defendant?

MR. KATZ: I will.

THE COURT: It will be marked for identification.

MR. KATZ: Thank you.

May I approach the witness?

THE COURT: Does it have the marking on it?

MR. KATZ: Yes, it does already.

Showing you People's 23 for identification, do you recognize the individual that is depicted therein?

- A Yes, it is Don Shea.
- Q Where was this photograph taken, if you know?
- A That was at Spahn's Movie Ranch.
- Q Do you recognize the revolver that appears in the picture?
 - A Yes, that is Don's. That is the Dakota.

Q All right.

Now, with respect to this holster, is this the holster which he secured from Arch Hall, if you know?

A Yes, it looks like the same one.

Q Was this taken in connection with a movie production by Bob Bickston?

A Yes, it was.

MR. KATZ: If I may have one moment, your Honor, I think I am done.

Thank you, nothing further.

THE COURT: Cross?

MR. WEEDMAN: Excuse me, your Honor, I'm just looking for those photographs, exhibits 21 and 22.

Thank you, Mr. Victor.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. KATZ: Here is 22, Mr. Weedman. I haven't shown him any, but that is all right.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. WEEDMAN:

Q Now, Mr. Victor, you have been shown a series of photographs, People's 21 for identification.

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You have gone through these with grease pencil and

- And, of course, Shorty Shea, when he does appear
- Can you tell us what year these photographs were taken, if there was just one year involved -- well, let me start over again. That is entirely too awkward.

What years are involved in these photographs? That is, when were they taken, yearwise?

- Were they all taken in 1966?

- Is that the last time you worked with Shorty in any
- 1966 was the last time -- the big times that we had,
- All right, Now, I take it, then, Mr. Victor, that after 1966 Shorty just wasn't doing much, if any, movie work?
- I object to that as calling for a conclusion
 - If you know, Mr. Victor.
- MR. KATZ: That is again calling for conclusion and speculation.
 - Well, so far as you know. You could possibly THE COURT:

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documentary,	if	you	remember?
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- A Whenever he was needed.
- Q Now, if Mr. Shea was needed every single day of the given documentary, that means he would work about a week or week and a half?
- A Yes, depending on how long his part was that he had.
- Q Did he have any parts that extended all through a given documentary?
- A Yes, the one that he worked on with me, Joaquin Murrieta.
 - Q About how long did it take to shoot that picture?
 - A That took about a week and some odd days.
- Q So that for that period in 1966 Shorty worked a week plus a few days?

Week and a half, maybe as much as two weeks?

A No, it was about a week and a few days.

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- Q All right, with respect to the other two documents reflected in those photographs in front of you, did they each take about a week and a half to shoot?
- Depending on the story, you know, how they would do.
 - ý ýes.
- And how much film they had to waste, you know, if they had to shoot a scene over.
- Q Can you give us an idea how long it would take to shoot each one-of those documentaries?
 - A It would be a week, a week and a half.
 - .Q For each one?
 - A Yes.
- Q Did Shorty have continuing roles through those other two documentaries?
- A No, not continuing, just -- well, it would have a role up to a certain point, and then if he was -- like his role was finished, then he would go working in the backdrops where you couldn't tell who it was.

He would put on some other clothes and a different type of hat.

- Q How many days would you say Shorty worked in those other two documentaries, the ones that are not Joaquin Murrieta?
 - A I don't remember.
- Q Would he have worked every single day that each of those other two documentaries was in production?
 - A If his part was that, you know, long, drawn out --
 - Well, do you remember whether or not his part was

8a-2	1	that drawn out or not?
	2	A The one that he worked with me, it took a week.
•	3	Q Yes, he was there almost every day on Joaquin
	4	Murrieta?
	5	A Yes, that is right.
	6	Q But for the others, was it your recollection that
	7	he was not there every day?
,	8	A Well, he was there. He would show up and if they
	9.	didn't get to his part, he would be held over until the next
	10 -	day.
,	141	Would he be paid for each day of the production
	12	whether or not they shot his part if he was on the set?
	. 13	A Oh, yes, sir.
	14	Q Would it be fair to say that in 1966 you worked
	15	on three documentaries with Mr. Shea, and that Mr. Shea
	16	worked a maximum total of three weeks to three and a half
	17	weeks in connection with all of those motion pictures?
٠	18	A Yes, that would be close.
	19	What other movies did you make with Mr. Shea, if
•	20 21. ~	any, in 1966? Well, we did the Wyatt Earp series.
	22	Q How many days would you say Mr. Shea worked in
	23.	connection with that?
	24	A About a week.
	25	Q Did you make any other films with Mr. Shea in
	26	1966?
	27.	A Yes, Joaquin Murrieta.
•	28	Q Well, we have already talked about that. I am

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sorry, Mr.	Victor.
Q	Yes. The addition to those we have already talked about.
A Q	Just the three. Plus the Wyatt Earp?
A	Yes.
Q	Well, in addition to the three that we have already
talked abo	ut, Joaquin Murrieta, Wyatt Earp and the one addi-
tional one	that I don't know the name of, did you work in any
other movi	es with Mr. Shea?
A	No, I didn't.
Q	How about in 1968, the next year. Did you work in
any movies	with Mr. Shea?
A	No.
Ω	Was Mr. Shea making any movies in 1968, to your

movies in 1968, to your knowledge?

Yes. I wasn't, but he was -- had something lined up with Mr. Bickston.

All right, so you know that Mr. Shea had some work in a picture with Bob Bickston in 1968?

Yes, sir.

What about 1969? Did you work in any movies with Mr. Shea?

No.

So the last time that you had personal knowledge with respect to Mr. Shea's actually working in a motion picture was 1966?

Yes, sir.

8a-4 1 And in 1966 you worked approximately three weeks Q 2 in connection with the motion pictures that you talked about? Yes, that is close. A Was Mr. Shea a member of the stuntmen's union? I don't recollect if he was or not. 6 I never did ask. 7 When did you last appear in a motion picture, Q 8 Mr. Victor? 9 A. It has been about three years, two years. 10 Would you consider yourself to be a pretty good 11 friend of Mr. Shea? 12 A Yes, sir. 13 And as a pretty good friend of Mr. Shea's, would 14 you fairly characterize his general occupation as that of 15 being a stuntman in the movies? 16 Yes, he could do it. 17 He could do it? 18 Yes, he could do it. 19 But he didn't do that primarily for a living? 20 No, he didn't. 21 Now, when you had that conversation with Mr. Shea, 22 and he told you that he was going up to Vallejo to work in the 23 salt mines, again there wasn't anything unusual about that, 24 was there, Mr. Victor? 25 -That is, that he would go up to the salt mines and 26 work? 27 No, he -- well, he wanted to get some extra money. 28 Q Surely.

1 .	Q When you went back to the ranch with the money,
2	you figured Mr. Shea had taken off?
3	Is that correct?
4	A Yes.
5.	Q By "taken off," you mean you figured he had gone
6	up to Vallejo to work in the salt mines?
7	A Yes. I figured maybe he had come up with some
8	money.
9 ,	Q Just so we will be clear about it, I take it you
10	were still a good friend of Mr. Shea's at this time?
11	A Oh, yes, sir.
12	Q Are you married, Mr. Victor?
13	A No, not now.
14	Q Were you married at that time?
15	A Yes.
16	Q Were you living with your wife at that time?
17	A Yes.
18	Q Is it true that Mr. Shea bought these guns we
19	have been talking about here, People's 9-A and Peoples 9-B
20	for identification, that he bought those just before he went
21	up to work in the salt mines in 1968?
22	A Yes, sir.
23	Q Was it your understanding that Mr. Shea bought
24;	those guns in order to appear in a movie of some kind at that
25	time?
· 2 6	A No, he wanted them for a movie that was coming
27	up.
28	Q Do you know what movie that was?

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1	.A	No, I don't.
2	Q	Shortly after buying these guns, he didn't work in
3	a movie but	rather went up and worked with you at the salt
.4	mines?	
5	A	Yes.
6	Ω	I want to perhaps clear up one thing.
7	· ·	Who is this girl Arlene Marlatt that you told us
8	you went to	the
9	A	The Binders.
10	Q	Yes, the Binders with?
n.	A	Yes.
12	, Q	Who is she?
13	A .	That was my wife.
.14	, Q	Well, were you married to her at that time?
15	Å	No.
16	Q	Did this girl, Arlene Marlatt, stay at the Binders?
17	A	Yes, she did.
18	Q	That is why you and Don were there?
19	A	Right.
20	Q.	When did you marry her?
21	MR. K	ATZ: I would object to that as immaterial.
.22	MR. W	EEDMAN: I didn't bring it up, your Honor. Counsel
23:	brought up	that hame and I am just trying to find out who
24	this girl ,i	
25	THE C	OURT: You may ask the question.
26	MR. W	EEDMAN: Yes, your Honor.
27	Q	When were you married to her, Mr. Victor?
28	A	That was 1967.

1	Q So were you married to her at the time that she
2	stayed with the Binders?
3	A Yes.
4	MR. KATZ: I would object to that. It has been asked
5	and answered.
6	THE COURT: It might be asked and answered.
7	Well, ask the question.
8	MR. KATZ: It is already in, the answer. I have no
9	objection.
ļ0	THE COURT: You can ask her.
11	Q BY MR. WEEDMAN: How long did you stay at the
12	Binders?
[′] 13	That is, you and your wife and Donald Shea?
14	A It was just it was about a few weeks.
15	Q And then where did she go?
16	A Oh, she stayed at the Binders.
47 .	Q And did she stay there while you and Shorty went up
18 (to work in the salt mines?
19	A Yes.
20	Q After you got back, did you and your wife move
21	some place else?
22	A Yes. I took her then back up to Vallejo.
23	Q You took her back to Vallejo with you?
24	A Yes.
25	Q Did you see Shorty during that period of time?
2 6	A Yes.
27	Q Where was Shorty?
28	A Well, he was up in Vallejo, too.

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8-5 1	A	No, just the once is all I know.
2	Q	With respect to Shorty's wife, Magdalene Shea,
3	do you know	when they were married?
4	- A	No, I do not, sir.
5	Q	Do you know where they were living?
6	A	No, I don't.
7	Q	So I take it that in I take it, then, that in
8	August of 1	969, you did not know where Mr. Shea was living?
9	A	No, I didn't know where he was living at.
10		I know that he was living with his wife somewhere,
11	but I don't	know where.
12	Q	Did you know where he was living in July of 1969?
13	A	No.
14	Q	Did you know where he was living in May or June of
15	1969?	
16	A	Well, ne never did say.
17	Ω	Did you know what city Mr. Shea was in during
18	those month	s, May, June, July, August of 1969?
19	A	Yes, he was down here.
20	. Ω	Was he down here, to your knowledge, in May of
21	1969?	•
22	A	As far as I know.
23	Ω	In June?
24	A	Yes, sir.
25	Q	And July?
26	A	Yes.
27	Q	Did you know that he had gone to Las Vegas during
28	a portion o	f those months, at least?
29	A	No, I did not know that.

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	Q	With respe	ct to the	is \$2 th	at you app	arently '	turned
over	to	Shorty the las	t day you	ı saw hi	m, was tha	t all the	e money
٠,		available bet			gentleman	that wa	s with
you,	to	give to Shorty	, if you	know?			

You mean Mr. Bob Ferrin?

I had some money at home, but I just didn't bring it with me. .. I had, you know, a couple bucks in the drawer at home.

T see:

Did Shorty appear to really need that money, even though it was apparently a small amount, only \$2?

Yes, he did.

I am going to object on the grounds it is MR. KATZ: argumentative and move to strike the answer.

MR. WEEDMAN: No, it is not argumentative at all, your Honor. I am talking about Shorty Shea's financial condition at this time.

THE COURT: The question may stand. The answer may stand.

- BY MR. WEEDMAN: Now, I take it that you are not really sure of the date that you saw Mr. Shea at Spahn Ranch other than that you know it was in August of 1969?
 - Yeah, I know it was in August.
- Okay. But I take it you can't tell us if it was the first part of August or the latter part of August?
 - It would be about the latter part of August.
 - Ø. Are you sure?

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about the middle part.

- Q About the middle of August?
- A Yeah
- Q Qkay. And finally, did Shorty have a temper?
- A Yes, he did.
- Q > A Hould you say that he was the kind of fellow that would flare up? If that expression has a meaning for you.
- Yes, if someone agitated the living daylights out of him, he would.
- Q To your knowledge did he engage in fights, I mean fistfight kind of fights?
 - A Yes, if he was slugged at first.
- Q Well, my question to you is whether or not he had engaged in such fighting?
- A On occasions, yeah. You know, if he had to defend himself.
- O Do you think that two people would scare him off, for example, if two people challenged him to a fight?
 - A No, sir. Five would, but not two.
 - · Q So two wouldn't scare him off?
 - A No. sir.
 - Q And are you telling us that five would?
 - A They could,
- They could? Well, just so far as describing Shorty, would you say that, you know, just by way of some kind of, perhaps, casual description of Mr. Shea, that five people would scare him off if they challenged him to a fight?

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Yes, they would, depending if they had, like, a chain in their hand or a crowbar or something.

All right.

But just generally speaking would it he fair to say that Shorty was the kind of a man who wouldn't back down from a fight no matter whether there were five people or eight people?

- He wouldn't back down from them, but he would fight.
- He would fight?
 - Yes.

MR. NEEDMAN: All right. Thank you, Mr. Victor. That's all I have.

MR. KATZ: Thank you. I have no further questions of Mr. Victor.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right.

Your Honor, may we take a short recess to MR. KATZ: ascertain whether there are other witnesses available.

THE COURT: How long a witness do you have there?

MR. KATZ: I am not certain whether we have any witnesses left.

THE COURT: All right.

HR. KATZ: Your Honor, may Mr. Weedman and myself approach the bench.

THE COURT: Yes, would you, please. Step right up here, folks.

Do you want the reporter?

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I don't think it is necessary. MR. KATZ:

THE COURT: All right.

MR. KATE: Unless Mr. Woodman wants it later.

> (Conference in chambers with counsel and defendant present, not reported.) (The following proceedings were had in open court in the presence of the jury:)

THE COURT: Now, ladies and gentlemen, first of all we are back in open court. The defendant Grogan is here. Defendant's counsel is here. People's counsel is here. And the jury is in the jury box and the alternates are all here.

Ladies and gentlemen, respecting the next two witnesses that the People have subpoensed and are ready for testimony, there have very unusual circumstances occurred, without going into the nature of them, that makes it very difficult, extremely difficult to bring them here right now.

And the nature of that has been explained in chambers with counsel and defendant there. And I am absolutely convinced that there is difficulty there.

Now, without going into it I think therefore we will have to recess until tomorrow morning at 9:30, and we will proceed tomorrow morning at 9:30.

If you will all, as you have been, he here promptly we will proceed at 9:30 tomorrow morning.

Do not discuss the case with anybody at all or come to any opinion or conclusion. Thank you very such, ladies and dentlemen.

(An adjournment was taken to Tuesday, July 27, 1971, at 9:30 a.m.)