## INQUIRY CONCERNING A JUDGE NO. 5

NOVEMBER 5,1975

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# BEFORE THE STATE JUDICIAL QUALIFICATIONS COMMISSION

INQUIRY CONCERNING A JUDGE, NO. 5

November 5 1975

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1 FRANK RANDALL NYE, called as a witness on behalf of the Respondent, hav-3 ing been first duly sworn, testified upon his oath as follows, to-wit: 5 7 8 EXAMINATION 9 BY MR. MITCHELL: 10 11 State your name for the record, please, sir. 12 Frank Randall Nye, Junior. 13 Mr. Nye, your employment or occupation, please, 14 sir. 15 I am an attorney. And how long have you been an attorney, Mr. Nye? 16 17 Since 1950 or 51. All right, were you licensed in 1950? 18 Q Yes, sir, I believe it was 1950. 19 And where do you reside , please, sir? 20 In Rio Grande City, Texas. 21 And how long have you resided in Rio Grande City? 22 Since 1951. 23 You are duly licensed? 24 25 Yes, sir,

1 Q By the State of Texas? 2 That is correct. 3 And have you ever held a position, an official position, Mr. Nye, and if so, tell us when and the position itself. All right, I was county attorney in Starr County, 7 Texas, from 1953, I believe, until 1968, and then 8 in 1968 I was county judge of Starr County for 9 about a year and then when the 229th Judicial 10 District Court was created. I was appointed the 11 district attorney and I served until January the 12 10th, 1974, in that position, 13 What other court --14 MR. MITCHELL: Strike that. 15 Was there another court that predated the 229th 16 which that Starr County was a part of, Mr. Nye? 17 Yes, sir, the 79th District Court. 18 And it was presided over by whom? 19 By the Honorable Woodrow W. Laughlin. 20 Q Mr. Nye -- did you --21 Prior to that there were some other judges as 22 well. I'm sorry, I didn't mean to interrupt you. 23 24

That is perfectly all right.

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Were you finished with your answer?

- 1 A Yes, sir.
- 2 Q You have been subpoensed to testify today and I
- will -- I don't believe I have ever talked to you
- about what you were called to testify about. I
- will make this statement to you, as I stated to
- you here in the hearing room, this is a procedure
  which is -- which involves Judge Number 5 desig-
- which is -- which involves Judge Number 5 design
- 9 Qualifications Commission. Judge Number 5 itrean

nated Judge Number 5 before the State Judicial

- be revealed is Judge O. P. Carrillo, Judge of the
- Ii 229th Judicial District. Do you know Judge
- 12 | Carrillo?
- 13 A Yes, str, I do.
- Q When did you first become acquainted with Judge
- 15. | Carrillo?.
- A I guess around the early 50's 1952 or 3, or some-
- 17 thing like that.
- Q And at that time was Judge Carrillo a licensed
- attorney at the time you first met him practicing
- 20 law in the South Texas area?
- 21 A Yes, I believe he was.
- Q All right, and have you known him continuously then
- for, say, about twenty-five years?
- 24 A That is correct, sir.

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Q Now, the nature of that relationship -- first,

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1		first let me break it down: Have you visited in
2		his home, is it a personal relationship involved?
3	A	Well, I know him as a friend, yes.
- 4	Q	All right.
,5	A	Over many years.
6	Q	How about a let me now move to professional,
7		and I want to break that into two categories if
8		I might: Do you have a professional relationship
9		being one prior to the time he became the judge?
10	A	Yes, I believe that as county attorney I had had
11		occasion to visit with him about several matters
12		while I held a similar position in Starr County,
13	,	Texas.
14	Q	Judge Carrillo was you indicated by your answer
15		county attorney at a given time?
16	A	Yes, sir.
17	Q	In Duval County?
18	, A	Yes, sir.
19	Q	Do you recall about when that was, Mr. Nye?
20	A	No, sir, I do not.
21	Q	Did you have an occasion to visit with him and get
22		to know him as a fellow attorney being a member of
23		the Bar?
24	, A	Yes, sir. In that respect we would run across

each other occasionally.

0 All right.

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- In the courtrooms.
- And that acquaintanceship, would it -- state what would be the basis, would it be in terms of your county attorney business and his county attorney 5 business and would it include a business that was not state business, that is the law enforcement business? 8
  - Well, I think I would see him primarily at law enforcement occasions and then occasionally as a practicing attorney I would see him in the court.
- 12 Let me ask you --
  - We were never on the same case or anything, I would just see him as a member of the Bar in court.
    - Did you -- was that relationship such that that is the personal knowledge you gathered through the years such that you became acquainted with Judge Carrillo as a practicing attorney?
    - That is correct.
    - And his methods and how he used himself and handled himself as a practicing lawyer?
  - Yes.
    - Do you testify under oath that you have some Q personal knowledge.

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All right. Now, let me move, please, sir, to the 0 1 knowledge you have, it is also professional, as a 2 judge. Do you practice in Judge Carrillo's court? 3 Yes, sir. Α Q When were you there, Mr. Nye? 5 I practiced from the inception of the court and Α 6 practiced before Judge Luna, who was the judge 7 who was first appointed and Judge Carrillo after 8 he was elected. 9 Q. He was first elected to serve January, 1971, and 10 that term ended December 31st, 1974. I believe 11 the Certificate of Election was November 5th, 12 1974, and he took office some time the 1st of 13 January, 1975, does that serve your present 14 recollection as to when he was judge of the 229th 15 Judicial District? 16 Α Yes, sir, that appears to be correct. 17 What counties are in the 229th Judicial District? Q 18 A Duval, Starr and Jim Hogg Counties. 19 Q You are a resident of Starr County? 20 Correct, sir. A 21 Does Judge Carrillo's court sit in Starr County? Q 22

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Yes, sir.

What city?

Rio Grande City.

. 0 Have you gone before the judge in Rio Grande City, 1 that is the 229th District Court? Yes, sir, on many occasions. 3 A Let's see if I can break that down. Q Have you also -- I believe you testified 5 earlier you were district attorney of the same district for a period of time, and I will ask you 7 whether or not, as district attorney, you had 8 occasion to go into all counties comprising the 9 229th Judicial District? 10 A Yes, sir, I did. 11 0 Let me see if I can break it down further. 12 I need for you to testify so the record stands 13 complete as to your personal knowledge. 14 Did you go before Judge Carrillo as a district 15 attorney, to begin with? 16 A. Yes, sir, on many occasions. 17 Representing the State of Texas? Q 18 A Correct. 19 Tell us whether or not you had an occasion to 0 20 appear before him in criminal cases with and 21 without juries. 22 Yes, I did. Α 23 In both instances?

Q

Yes.

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- Q Without a jury and with a jury?
  - A Yes, sir.

- Q May I ask you, please, to give us the duration and how long and how many cases, if you can give us some idea, Mr. Nye, that you had an occasion to represent the State of Texas before Judge Carrillo's court where he was presiding with or without juries?
  - A There were not many with juries. Most of the time we would get up to that point and there were pleas entered. I would say, I guess, a total of maybe fifty or perhaps even a hundred cases. I don't recall in numbers exactly, but throughout that period of time, the records would be the best evidence.
  - Q Your testimony would be, or opinion would be, there were numerous occasions?
  - A Yes, sir, numerous. Well, we met, as a general rule, once a week in each county. In other words, we would have a session in Starr County one week and the next week we would have a session in -- this is criminal cases -- a session in Starr County and the next in Jim Hogg County and the following week in Duval County. Then the court would have an open week for civil matters, so at

least once a month we would be in attendance 1 before the court in each one of the three counties 2 3 And you had, because of your duties as district 0 attorney, and because you were an attorney practicing before him, would you testify you had 5 a good basis to testify as to the nonworking or type of working judge he was? 7 Absolutely. 8 Α 9 Q Had you been before Judge Carrillo where the 10 State was not a party, in other words, a civil case? 11 Yes, sir. A 12 Q Would those cases be where juries sat? 13 A Yes, sir, nonjury and jury cases. 14 I will ask you, Mr. Nye, during the course of Q 15 representing the State and the cases you have 16 outlined and during the course of time you 17 represented private litigants, have you been able 18 to observe Judge Carrillo in his judicial 19 capacity, that is, sitting in charge of the 20 courtroom?

Yes, sir. Α I have.

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Q I will ask you some questions about Judge Carrillo's relationship -- what kind of ship he I would appreciate it if you ran and so forth.

1 would testify or give your opinion in these 2 regards. 3 Α Surely. Q Based on your personal knowledge, in both civil 5 and criminal cases, what has been the judge's demeanor as regards his treatment of attorneys 7 appearing before him. MR. ODAM: We would object to the 9 relevancy of this question to the proceedings 10 and as well the answer to it. 11 THE MASTER: Of course, that is the 12 problem of taking a witness out of turn. This 13 witness is really in essence a rebuttal 14 witness. I will have to reserve the ruling 15 on that objection until I see what your case 16 is. 17 Would you remind me? 18 MR. ODAM: Let me clarify for the Court 19 the purpose of my objection. I refer the 20 Court to the First Amended Notice. THE MASTER: I am well aware there are 21 22 no specific allegations in the inability to 23 run a courtroom; is that what you are about 24 to say?

Correct, Your Honor.

MR. ODAM:

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THE MASTER: But encompassed within some of the allegations, there may be some evidence that might be rebutted by this sort of testimony.

I do not think it is relevant specifically to any of the allegations contained in the Amended Notice of Formal Proceedings. There are some things that come in sort of in association with allegations that sometimes need rebutting.

Your position is what, Mr. Mitchell?

MR. MITCHELL: My position is, it is relevant. The preceding witness, Mr. Smith, testified it was a controlled court and the allegations are complete as to the conduct as far as concerning this judge. On conduct, now, clearly this is inconsistent with performance of his duties. I say it is in focus completely. With his first witness, he has already solicited testimony --

THE MASTER: At this time I will overrule the objection subject to it being reurged at a later time.

MR. MITCHELL: All right. We will proceed.

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1	Q	(By Mr. Mitchell) Do you remember the question?
2	A	Yes.
3	Q.	All right. Have you been able to observe his
4		demeanor, as regards the attorneys appearing before
5		the judge?
6	A	Yes, sir, I think he ran his courtroom with
7		excellent judicial demeanor.
8	Q	Were you able to determine whether he leaned one
9		way or the other or did the judge appear to be
10		fair in all rulings and relationships in the
11		courtroom?
12	A	From my opinion and from my observation, I
13		thought he was always as fair as possible.
14	Q	Well, I will ask you if you have ever observed
15		any conduct by Judge Carrillo in relation to an
16		attorney that was clearly inconsistent with his
17		duties as a district judge?
18		MR. ODAM: I object to that question on
19		THE MASTER: Sustained.
20		MR. MITCHELL: May I have a bill on it?
21		THE MASTER: Yes, sir.
22	Q	(By Mr. Mitchell) Go ahead and answer the
23		question.
24	A	I never saw him act other than as a fair and in a
25		judicious manner.

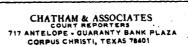
That answer is admitted,

even though it is not for the question asked.

Q (By Mr. Mitchell) Let me ask you specifically, have you ever, based upon the personal knowledge that has been the input into your testimony, observed any conduct upon the part of Judge Carrillo that was anything other than credible to the judge or would cause dispersion on him or the bar?

THE MASTER:

A No, sir.



Q Now, I will move from the attorney's class, as they functioned under the judge and as they conducted the court's business as officers of the court to the litigants, both in civil and criminal cases.

I will ask you, Mr. Nye, if during the years of the experience, personal experience you testified to, appearing in the judge's court, both in civil and criminal cases, you have been able to observe his conduct as regards the litigants, the defendants in criminal cases, plaintiffs and defendants in civil cases, and can you say -- do you have such an observation, have you been able to observe it?

Yes, sir, I have, and I have an opinion as to the manner in which he has demeaned himself and I think it has always been fair and above board, and the best of judicial manner as to the litigants.

· Q You have no --

MR. ODAM: Your Honor, I presume that this testimony is also on the bill of exceptions.

THE MASTER: No. I am admitting this.

MR. MITCHELL: No. no. I am sorry.

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Judge, I don't mean to sit down, no, the Court's observation is correct.

THE MASTER: I am admitting this testimony.

MR. MITCHELL: I have now moved, Mr. Odam, from opinions as regards the attorneys to litigants, and I am following the same format, I am going to get down to the one you are going to object to about now.

MR. ODAM: I misunderstood then, I understood or thought that the testimony elicited was on the bill of exception.

THE MASTER: No.

MR. ODAM: And I would raise the objection that the opinion expressed by this witness invades the province of the commission itself which calls for the commission to make the determination of whether the conduct is willful and persistent, not this witness, that is what the commission is for ultimately, and the Supreme Court.

THE MASTER: I will overrule the objection.

Q I'll ask you whether Judge Carrillo, in the times

you have been before him, ever gave the appearance

I will ask you, and I suppose you have answered

٠		this but I will ask it to you, have you ever
2		observed as regards his relationship now to liti-
3		gants, the conduct upon the part of the Judge that
4		would discredit or cast any aspersions or nega-
5		tive attitudes as regards to the judiciary?
6	A	No, str.
7	Q	Now, I will move Mr. Nye to bailiffs and court
8		officials in the years that you have practiced
9		law under the Judge, have you been able to deter-
10		mine his conduct, his relationship as regards his
11		court officials, his bailiffs, the officials and
12		court employees?
13	A	I have.
14	Q	Can you tell this record and speak to this court
15		record as regards that how that conduct is as
16		regards fairness
17		MR. ODAM: Your Honor, we would pose
18	ł	again the objection of relevance and need
19		not do so if it is understood that the
20		objection for relevancy
21		THE MASTER: What is the relevancy
22		as respects bailiffs and court reporters,
23		Mr. Mitchell. There is no allegation at
24		s11
25		MR. MITCHELL: It is part of the spectrum

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of judicial behavior.

THE MASTER: I think I am going to sustain the objection.

MR. MITCHELL: Well, may I have the answer then, Judge, as a part of our bill?

THE MASTER: But now you've represented thirty minutes for three witnesses and you have taken twenty on this one.

MR. MITCHELL: I am just about through with him, Judge, I think maybe I can --

THE MASTER: You have got ten minutes for the next two.

MR. MITCHELL: Well, Judge, I know how the court is operating.

THE MASTER: Mr. Mitchell, I don't mean to cut you off, but you are being somewhat repetitious.

MR. MITCHELL: And I think, Your Honor, what we might perhaps do in light of that, we might excuse the other two and bring them back. I don't want to be an imposition.

THE MASTER: No, I don't want to do that. I do urge, it is my view that you can make the point you are making in less time. I do not mean to hurry you or unduly

cut you off but I really do believe that.

MR. MITCHELL: Well, Judge, maybe if I am permitted to make a statement: I have tried, in examining the California cases, in determining the area in which these other states, particularly California, have looked to determine qualification, and they are, it seems to me, the ultimate issues in this case are the Judge's relationship to the attorneys, the Judge's relationship to the jurors and the Judge's relationship to the bailiff.

THE MASTER: I just think you can do it in less time, Mr. Mitchell, that is all.

MR. MITCHELL: Oh, all right. I don't really remember where I was.

THE MASTER: You were asking him about his relationship with the bailiffs and the court reporters.

- Q Was there anything in that conduct that indicated any improper conduct as you understand the meaning of that term, Mr. Nye?
- A No, sir.

Q Has there been any relationship -- any conduct

that you have observed in relationship to Judge Carrillo, his officials, that is his bailiffs, his court reporter, that would suggest a discredit upon the judiciary?

- A No, sir, not that I know of personally.
- Q Any conduct upon the part of the Judge inconsistent with the performance of the duties as a court, as that relates to his bailiffs and his employees?

#### A No. sir.

MR. ODAM: Your Honor, again I would like for the purposes of not interrupting, object on the grounds of relevancy to this question. As it should be understood a running objection on relevancy to all of his testimony.

THE MASTER: You have that objection to all of this testimony of this witness and every other witness similarly situated which is Mr. Atlas and Mr. Cerda, you said?

MR. MITCHELL: Mr. Cerda, yes.

THE WITNESS: Mr. Cerds.

Q Mr. Nye, I now move to jurors. I understand your testimony earlier you have had occasion to appear before Judge Carrillo where a jury has been

ŀ		empaneled to determine facts in cases that you
2		have personally represented litigants or have
3		been in the courtroom where you have been able
4		to observe Judge Carrillo's conduct as a judge
5		where jurors are sitting in the box, is that cor-
6		rect?
7	A	That is right, sir.
8	Q	And based upon that personal knowledge I will ask
9		you what has been your experience in determining
10		the Judge's relationship as to courtesy, as to
11		judicial treatment, judicious treatment of jurors
12		when cases have involved empaneling of jurors. Mr.
13		Nye.
14	A	In my opinion it has always been at the highest
15		level, the highest standards.
16	Q	Courteous?
17	A	Yes, sir.
18	Q	Judicious?
19	A	Yes, sir.
20	Q	Any conduct that would suggest discredit upon the
21		judiciary and his conduct of jurors?
22	A	No, sir.
23	Q	And the instruction of jurors?
24	A	That is correct, none.

Q Empaneling of jurors?

ı All also empaneling. 2 MR. MITCHELL: I have no further ques-3 tions. 5 7 EXAMINATION 8 BY MR, ODAM: 9 10 Mr. Nye, have we ever met before this morning? 11 No, sir, not that I recall. 12 Q I believe it was your testimony that you served 13 for a period of time as county attorney? 14 Yes, sir, 15 For Starr County? Q 16 That's correct, sir. 17 And you served as district attorney for Starr 18 County? 19 Yes, sir. 20 What were the circumstances under which you resigned 21 as district attorney of Starr County? 22 I had an opportunity to go into the private sector

Q And who do you practice law with at the present

that I felt that economically I couldn't turn

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down.

time?

- A I practice alone.
  - Q You stated it was your testimony that Judge O. P. Carrillo, to the best of your knowledge and opinion, has not engaged in conduct that is inconsistent with the proper performance of his duties as district judge, is that your testimony?
  - A That is right, sir, from my experience with him, acting as a district judge and in that capacity, that is correct.
  - Q It is your testimony that he has not had such conduct that is clearly of a nature to cast discredit upon the judiciary, is this your testimony?
  - A As district judge, while he has been on the bench, that is correct, sir.
  - Q Mr. Nye, for the purposes of this question, I would like to assume a set of facts with you consistent with the pleadings in this case.

I would like for you to assume that during the period of time that Judge O. P. Carrillo received goods and merchandise from the Cash store at Benavides, Texas, and that these goods and merchandise which Judge Carrillo received were of value in the amount of three hundred dollars per month.

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And that these groceries which he received from the Cash store were paid for at County expense, from money of Duval County.

MR. MITCHELL: Pardon me, Judge, I know what he's getting ready to do and I am going to object to any question put to this witness on a hypothetical basis on the "did you know" or "you assume" as a matter of fact type question. The opinions of this witness having been limited to a judicial quality, judicial characteristic and judicial character, and the "did you hear" or "have youheard" type question we are going to object to or the assumption.

THE MASTER: The objection is over-

Q Again, let me restate the hypothesis back down to the point where we are now. Again, it was -- you have given your opinion, now I will pose this hypothesis to you. I will again go through it slowly and listen to it, I don't know if you have heard it or not heard it before.

Assume for the moment that Judge Carrillo,

Judge O. P. Carrillo that sits here in this courtroom, conspired with his brother, Ramiro Carrillo,

and that the purpose of this conspiracy was to take from the Duval County government, the sum of three hundred dollars each and every month for a period of time from --

MR. ODAM: Strike that question.

Q Assume that the conspiracy was to take from the county of Duval, a period of -- an amount of three hundred dollars a month, and that throughout the period that he received from the Cash store from Benavides, Texas, goods and merchandise of the amount of three hundred dollars per month, these goods and merchandise being paid for out of the county treasury of Duval County, Texas, and that assume further that the funds for the payment of the goods and merchandise obtained by Judge Carrillo from the Cash store were paid from Duval County through a fraudulent scheme that involved the use of non-existent or ficticious welfare recepients.

Assume further that Judge O. P. Carrillo participated in that fraudulent scheme; assume further that the amount of time involved that Judge O. P. Carrillo conspired to defraud the county government was from January 1, 1971, until May 1 of 1971 -- correction, May 1 of 1974.

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Assume further that the total value of the goods and merchandise that he received as a result of this participation and fraudulent scheme was an amount of approximately fifteen thousand six hundred dollars.

Now, assume that to be a statement of fact, is your testimony before this court that Judge Carrillo, O. P. Carrillo, assume that to be true, would not have been involved in conduct that is clearly inconsistent with the performance of his duties of a district judge.

- A Assuming all of those facts to be true?
- Q Yes, sir.
- A Then I think he would have been involved in something that would not have been becoming of a district judge.
- Q Would you say that taking by way of fraud from the county of Duval was such conduct that would be consistent with the proper performance of his duties as a district judge, assuming all of that to be true?
- A Assuming that all to be true, it certainly could not have been compatible with his duties as a district judge.
- Q And assume that all to be true, would you still

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1		hold your same opinion that that conduct would be
2		clearly of a nature to cast discredit upon the
3		judiciary or not to cast discredit upon the judi-
4		ciary? In other words, would that cast discredit
5		upon the judiciary, would that not be true?
6	A	Assuming that to be true, I think it would cast
7		discredit upon the judiciary.
8	Q	Are you familiar with the lawsuit styled Manges
9	}	versus Guerra?
10	A	Yes, sir, generally.
11	Q	And how are you familiar with that lawsuit?
12	. A	I was one of the attorneys for the receiver.
13	Q	Is it a correct statement that you received a fee
14		in that case of approximately fourteen thousand
15	}	dollars?
16	A	That is correct, sir.
17	Q	So you have first hand knowledge of the case to
18		some extent?
19	A	Yes, sir.
20	Q	All right, again I would like to pose a hypothesis
21		to you for the basis of your testimony here today.
22		You are familiar with the case, and I would
23		like for you to assume as you know to be true
24	* *	that the case styled M. A. Guerra or correction,
25		styled Clinton Manges versus M. A. Guerra

1 THE MASTER: Excuse me, let me inter-2 rupt for just a moment and I apologize for 3 the interruption, I think we better excuse Mr. Atlas and Mr. Cerda. 5 MR. MITCHELL: I am sorry, Judge, I didn't hear you. THE MASTER: I think we had better excuse Mr. Atlas and Mr. Cerda because this 9 witness is going to be on the stand thirty 10 or forty minutes alone and each one of them 11 are going to be thirty or forty minutes, 12 and that is simply an imposition. 13 MR. MITCHELL: All right, Judge, with 14 the understanding we will call them back - 15 later. 16 THE MASTER: Of course, they are not 17 excused as witnesses, they are just released 18 from their subpoenss. Would you do it very 19 briefly so you can be back in the courtroom 20 very shortly? 21 MR. MITCHELL: Yes, I will, thank you, 22 Judge. 23 (Whereupon Mr. Mitchell left the court-24 room for a brief period of time and upon his 25

return the following occurred.)

1 MR. MITCHELL: I am sorry, Judge. 2 THE MASTER: You may proceed, Mr. Odam. 3 (By Mr. Odam:) Mr. Nye, I have just posed a question to you on a hypothesis assuming a set of facts 5 involving the defrauding or alleged defrauding of Duval County government. 7 THE MASTER: Excuse me, your last ques-8 tion to him --9 MR. ODAM: I'm sorry. 10 THE MASTER: Concerned his familiarity -11 MR. ODAM: With Manges versus Guerra. 12 THE MASTER: That's right, with Manges 13 If you want to withdraw versus Guerra. 14 that one and go back to the other one, you 15 may do so. 16 Yes, sir, I would like to MR. ODAM: 17 withdraw that question and go back for just 18 one other question to matters relating to 19 the Cash store, the last series of questions 20 I related to him on the hypothesis. 21 THE MASTER: All right. 22 Do you understand what I am saying? 23 Yes, sir. My question to you is do you have any first hand 24

knowledge of taking of groceries from the Cash

store by O. P. Carrillo and they were being paid
for by Duval County?

A I do not.

- Q Have you ever heard of that taking place?
- A Other than in the newspaper.
  - Q Okay. For the purposes of this question, I would refer back to the lawsuit of Manges versus Guerra in which you participated and, again, I would like to pose a hypothesis to you which I will go through slowly, and then pose the question to you.

I would like for you to assume that at the time that Judge O. P. Carrillo assumed his duties as judge of the 229th Judicial District that there was pending on the docket of that court a lawsuit styled Manges versus Guerra and that that case had been pending on the docket of said court prior to the time that Judge O. P. Carrillo assumed the duties of district judge, and had been pending at the time that he was elected to such office in the general election held in November of 1970.

I would like for you to further assume that on or about December the 10th of 1970 that O. P. Carrillo accepted from the plaintiff in this lawsuit, Clinton Manges, ten shares of stock in the First State Bank and Trust in Rio Grande City,

and assume further that at the time he received such stock from Clinton Manges, the plaintiff in that lawsuit, that the bank stock was included within the property in dispute in a lawsuit and was in custodia legis.

Assume further that on January the 29th, 1971, the plaintiff in this lawsuit caused to be issued a check on his bank account in the amount of six thousand nine hundred fifty-five dollars payable to Rialto Cadillac Company, and that such sum of money was applied to the purchase price of an automobile that was ordered by 0. P. Carrillo and that the sum was credited to his benefit.

Assume further that in the summer of 1971
that O. P. Carrillo entered into an open end lease
agreement with the plaintiff in that lawsuit, Mr.
Clinton Manges, and that further he had grazing
rights on some twelve to fifteen hundred acres of
land and that this land was included in the property
which was the subject of litigation in the cause
Manges versus Guerra, and assume further that at
about the time O. P. Carrillo entered into this
oral lease agreement with the plaintiff Clinton
Manges, under the terms he acquired grazing lease

 rights on an additional five to six thousand acres of land and that this land was also included in the property which was the subject of litigation.

Assume further that O. P. Carrillo derived from the Plaintiff in the lawsuit Clinton Manges the appointment as director of the First State Bank and Trust of Rio Grande City on December the 10th. 1970.

Assume further that after 0. P. Carrillo was elected, but not yet qualified to serve on the bench, after he was elected judge on the date he was appointed as director of the bank, and then he continued to serve as director long after he assumed the duties as district judge, and while the aforementioned litigation was pending on the docket of the court, and assume further that one of the principal objects of the lawsuit was an attempt to confirm the acquisition of bank stock by the plaintiff, the ownership of which enabled plaintiff to exercise sufficient control so as to appoint 0. P. Carrillo the director of this bank.

Assume further that it was the conclusion of O. P. Carrillo to the State Judicial Qualifications Committee that the happening of all of these

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MR. MITCHELL: Your Honor, normally I would not, of course, object to a hypothetical question requiring the witness to assume facts. However, in this case, where the facts have been already introduced into evidence by the questioner from the witness Mangus Smith, I am going to object --

THE MASTER: Garland Smith.

MR. MITCHELL: I am sorry, Judge, not Mangus, but Garland Smith, where the testimony has been elicited, I am going to object to the hypothetical question in this form to the extent that it requires the assumption of facts contrary to the established facts by the evidence, and one, the pendancy of Manges versus Guerra in 121070 Cause, the evidence shows it was in the federal court, it was not pending, it had been completely abated by the federal action.

And number two, in the month of December, 1970, the ownership of the stock was in dispute which, as a matter of fact, it was not in dispute, it was totally and completely settled, and the settlement having

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been reached by all parties by the end of December, 1970.

And number three, the assumption of the fact that the land upon which the grazing lease was given was also a subject matter in dispute in 1971, to the contrary is that the evidence indicates that all of the land in the Manges versus Guerra having been settled as early as December, 1970.

In addition, the assumption of the fact that Judge -- that Judge Carrillo's conclusion that he was not disqualified is contrary to the evidence. He made the conclusion that he was not disqualified and the evidence being that he refused to pass upon his own disqualification and referred it to the head of the judicial administrative district and that he referred it to a judge, and we object, therefore, to the question put to the witness on the ground that the facts called for are contrary to the evidence having been solicited from the previous witnesses appears to be.

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MR. ODAM: In response to that, it is not contrary to the evidence; number two, to the extent that it is contrary to this witness, Mr. Mitchell has chosen to put this witness on out of order.

THE MASTER: Yes, that evidence is not closed with respect to the status of the lands and so forth, so I must overrule that objection at this time.

- Q (By Mr. Odam) Would you like for me to go through the question again?
- A No, let's not go through it again.
- Q All right.
- A If I must assume that state of facts, without anything else, I would say it must have some impropriety to it. I must expound.

As I recall, in that particular case, the only orders Judge Carrillo signed, and this is my recollection, I believe, were agreed orders by all parties.

Q Would you say the conduct, and my question was, whether it was inconsistent with judicial duties to not recuse himself, and your answer is there does seem to be some impropriety on that, so I will ask you this:

Without voluntarily recusing himself, would 1 this tend to be of a nature to discredit himself 2 3 with the judiciary? A I would say each judge must make up his own mind on whether to recuse himself or not. 5 I would suggest whether this would be a judgment Q 6 call as to how a judge could treat his bailiff 7 or the court reporter, that was the question posed by Mr. Mitchell. 9 MR. MITCHELL: I asked how the evidence 10 showed he did act in that regard. 11 MR. ODAM: Okay. Strike the question. 12 Q (By Mr. Odam) Assuming all these facts to be 13 true, the failure of the judge to voluntarily 14 recuse himself, would you be of the opinion to 15 fail to recuse himself and submit this to a 16 hearing, and knowing all I suggested to you, that 17 failure would be clearly of a nature to cause 18 discredit on the judiciary? 19 Assuming all those facts are true, it is my 20 opinion he should have recused himself. What the 21 facts are, however, I don't know. 22 All right. I certainly accept that answer. Q 23

state your opinion that he should have recused

himself, assuming that is all the facts are true,

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is that correct?

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A Yes, but you asked me my opinion of what a judge should do.

Q Yes, that is my next question.

My question is, since it is your opinion he should have recused himself, would it be your opinion further that the failure to recuse himself, which you think he should have done, was of such a nature to cause discredit on the judiciary?

- A No, I would think he used his own judgment.
- Q You think he should have recused himself, however?
- A Assuming all those facts, as you put them, without anything else, yes, sir.
- Q I will ask the final question on this paragraph, and that is for the benefit of the Master and the

State Judicial Qualifications Commission, do you

have any personal knowledge as to the truthfulness or incorrectness of the hypothesis I just stated

to you? If there is any question in your mind,

I would go back for the benefit of the record to

expound upon those and take them point by point.

Do you have any personal knowledge as to

the Cadillac, the shares of stock or the grazing

leases?

A My impression was there was some buy and sell

1 agreement between the judge and Mr. Manges that took this conduct out of the impropriety part. 3 In that, there was an arm's length transaction, that in general, and the fact that I believe the 5 judge only executed agreed judgments, and all of the parties signed them and it was presented to him as a ministerial duty, and plus on the facts 7 8 of any question on his disqualification for the 9 first time, he stepped aside and had someone else 10 come in and judge that for him. 11 0 All right, sir. Let me ask you this question: 12 The first matter I related to you was the taking 13 of the groceries from the store in Benavides. 14 Α Yes. 15 Q You reside in Starr County? A Yes, some one hundred and thirty-five miles from 16 17 where I live. 18 Q I believe you testified further, to your knowledge. 19 O. P. Carrillo was elected in November, 1974, for 20 the present seat. 21 A Yes, I believe that is what the record indicates, 22 I believe that is correct. Q Would it be your testimony, or would you be able 23 to answer the question as to whether or not these 24

matters of the taking of groceries by O. P.

Carrillo, and for his benefit, and the county 1 paying for them, was that well known in the 2 3 community at the time? No, sir, it was not. A 5 MR. MITCHELL: And, of course, we object to the extent the witness testified 6 7 he had no personal knowledge. The only basis would be the newspaper, which he read on that point. We highly deny it and we have 9 10 denied it and we think the evidence will be 11 otherwise. We don't want this to be assumed. 12 THE MASTER: The objection is overruled. 13 You had answered the question? 14 THE WITNESS: Yes, there was no knowledge 15 I had other than what I received from the 16 newspaper. 17 THE MASTER: When did you receive that 18 knowledge from the newspaper? 19 THE WITNESS: Judge, whenever this matter --20 21 THE MASTER: Well, what was the year? It was in the last six or 22 THE WITNESS: 23 eight months, whenever it became common knowledge to everybody, whenever the 24

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allegations were printed in the newspaper is

what I am trying to say.

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- Q (By Mr. Odam) When Judge O. P. Carrillo ran for office in November, 1974, for the bench he now holds, if I understand correctly, that would be not just a vote that would be in Duval County, but what other counties?
- A Jim Hogg, Duval and Starr.
- Q I might have limited my earlier question to
  whether or not these things were common knowledge
  in Benavides or Duval County. Would it be your
  testimony, whether they were common knowledge in
  Starr and Jim Hogg County as well?
  - A We had no knowledge of that or anything about that.
  - Q When Judge Carrillo ran for office in November, 1974, who was his opponent at that time?
  - A I don't recall that he had an opponent, I don't believe he did.

MR. MITCHELL: I have no objection to counsel going into these questions, however, when I take the witness back to redirect,
I am going to pick up some of these matters.
I am pleased to engage in this other area, but I want counsel to know I am going to go extensively into the Guerra matter and the pleadings in 1970 and '71, since this witness

has demonstrated a knowledge of those.

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This is beyond my original direct and I am not objecting, because I don't want counsel to say that you are going to something else.

MR. ODAM: I would like, also, Your Honor, to make clear to Mr. Mitchell, unless he asked Mr. Atlas and Mr. Cerda -- I want them to remain here.

THE MASTER: I had instructed

Mr. Mitchell to release those witnesses

insofar as today is concerned. They are

still under subpoena.

MR. MITCHELL: I followed the Court's instruction. The Court told me that they were to stand by for a telephone call.

THE MASTER: That is right. There is no point in leaving them here for another hour or so.

MR. MITCHELL: I don't have any objection to the facts being solicited, but I wanted counsel to know that it is for the record, that it is going beyond that time on my direct and counsel has raised matters on cross that I need to clarify on redirect.

(By Mr. Odam) I believe my last question to you Q 1 2 That to the best of your knowledge, Judge Carrillo did not have an opponent in 1974? 3 That is the best of my recollection. 4 Α Q Would it be your testimony, then, that when he 5 ran for office and was elected, by whatever the 6 vote was, one or two, or whoever voted for him, 7 would it be your testimony that to the best of 8 your knowledge, that in casting those ballots, 9 10 that the electorate was in no way forgiving these acts they had no prior knowledge of? 11 MR. MITCHELL: We object as to hearsay. 12 The question is improper. 13 The objection is overruled. THE MASTER: 14 I can't speak for the THE WITNESS: 15 electorates. They cast their ballots and 16 whatever that effect is, it is, but I can't 17 speak for them. I would not know how to do 18. it. 19 (By Mr. Odam) Since he had no opponent, he Q 20 didn't have any opponent who was disseminating 21 such knowledge at the time of the election? 22 To the best of my knowledge, he didn't have an A 23

opponent.

think that is correct.

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That was two or three years ago and I

•	Y	it is your testimony that as far as you know,
2	-	the matters of the Cash Store were not known in
3		the community at the time, is that your testimony?
4	A	Correct.
5	Q	Assume that to be fact, those facts were not
6		known, do you believe at the time Judge Carrillo
7		was elected to office, they were therefore
8		forgiving him for these unknown acts?
9		MR. MITCHELL: Same objection.
10		THE WITNESS: I don't know how to answer
11		that, because it is my opinion, based on
12		something I don't know about.
13	Q	(By Mr. Odam) Well, you personally did not know
14		about it at the time?
15	A	No, sir, that is correct.
16	Q	Did you vote in the election of November, 1974,
17		for Judge O. P. Carrillo?
18	)   	MR. MITCHELL: That is improper, I
19		believe, Judge.
20		THE MASTER: You can ask him if he
21		voted in the election, but now how he voted.
22		MR. ODAM: The purpose of my question
23		is Mr. Mitchell has raised what is referred
24		to as a prior term doctrine.
	1	THE MASTER. I followed you on that, but

to ask the question how he voted is not proper and --

MR. MITCHELL: Yes, Your Honor, it is very improper and I object to that.

MR. ODAM: I understand the problems with asking a particular voter, Mr. Nye or any other voter of Duval County how they voted, but my purpose raises the very point, because I can't find out. Judge Carrillo, apparently, as far as the voters were concerned, these were not facts known. It is going to be difficult in light of not having an opponent and not in knowledge to prove either by Mr. Mitchell or myself that they were forgiven at the election.

THE MASTER: I think you may be misreading the opinion. It seems to me what the cases hold is that if acts of impropriety, or I don't know how well known, but if to some extent were known by the voting public, at the time they re-elect the wrongdoing official, then as a matter of law, the fact of his re-election constitutes condonation of the misconduct. I don't believe there has to be a conscious condonation. The fact that

he is re-elected, in light of existing common knowledge, is condonation. You are welcome to dispel me on that.

MR. ODAM: Well, the only difficulty on that I have is assuming they are not matters of public knowledge, and if that is the case and if every witness I can put on represents they were not matters of public knowledge, that might ipso facto mean that the doctrine would be such that he could be removed from office for those reasons.

THE MASTER: My view is that if a public official has committed acts of misconduct that are to some extent publicly know, and I don't know to what extent it has to be known, but is returned to office in light of that public knowledge, then the doctrine applies.

What is your idea, Mr. Mitchell?

MR. MITCHELL: My notion, or knowledge

is, first of all, we are lumping all of the misconduct in one ball. The acts must

relate to the man's judicial function, and

just because he beats his wife, for example, doesn't mean he can't be a good judge. With

that distinction in mind, if the misconduct relates to the conduct of the office and if it is known and to what degree, then the election certificate washes out.

THE MASTER: I think we are saying the same thing. Assume a judge gets a D.W.I. and is elected in spite of that. I think that may reflect adversity on a judge.

MR. MITCHELL: Well, that is not my point. Notwithstanding that it is washed, out, a D.W.I. is, for example -- doesn't directly relate to him in performance of duties such as a bribe on the bench would. That is the type of distinction.

THE MASTER: I understand and that is a distinction that would be determined by the Judicial Qualifications Commission. I will find facts only.

If it is the sort of thing where a D.W.I. could give rise to a disqualification and he is elected after the newspaper said the judge got a D.W.I., that washes it out.

MR. MITCHELL: That is right, unless it is such a degree to disqualify. Let's suppose it became a felony and it is a

final conviction. Let's say we have a felony conviction and then we have a civil disability. It doesn't make any difference whether I condone or not condone, I am disabled.

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THE MASTER: That is another rule.

MR. MITCHELL: No, I suggest that is the rule. I suggest that the affirmative disqualification, in that area, we look to other areas for guidance. If there is an act of misconduct, which is a crime, fine, it has to be a felony. That is what I am suggesting. You can't lump it up under the rules, that if he spits on the sidewalk, for example, that is misconduct.

THE MASTER: I am not disputing that.

We were just discussing -- well, number one,
to what extent it must be public, and number
two -- well, I guess to what extent it must
be public is it.

MR. ODAM: Well, the law in point -THE MASTER: Well, you had asked him
how he voted in this election. That gave
rise to the objection.

MR. ODAM: Yes, sir. Let me go back to

that point. The law says, when matters are public record and forgiven, assuming the first part of that phrase, the matter of public record, they were not matters of public record.

MR. MITCHELL: The stock transaction was publicized.

THE MASTER: He was speaking on the Cash Store transaction, I thought, weren't you?

MR. ODAM: Yes, sir.

THE MASTER: All right. My comment was that if a man is returned to office, despite common knowledge of whatever it was he has done, then it is condoned. You say there has to be some mental process on the part of the public to condone.

MR. ODAM: The problem is that it was an uncontested race. We are going to see, probably, some law developed on what is the status when there is not an opponent.

For example, this is the situation -- let's go off the record.

THE MASTER: No, leave it on the record.

You are saying where the voter has no

choice, then the doctrine doesn't apply?

MR. MITCHELL: Then we look to the

election code.

MR. ODAM: That is where I disagree.

THE MASTER: I was just commenting.

MR. ODAM: Yes, sir, let's assume whatever the conduct is, and let's assume for the moment it directly relates to the beach.

THE MASTER: For example, where you hand the judge a ten dollar bill at the bench.

MR. ODAM: Yes, sir, that is right.

MR. MITCHELL: And say sustain my objection and the judge says it is sustained.

THE MASTER: Yes.

MR. ODAM: Assume further that this took place and was held in the Astrodome and everyone in the entire electorate observed it, and assume further, everyone in town observed it and assume further it is terrible and gross, but for some reason no one runs against this fellow, so he goes in and everyone knows about it, and let's assume further everyone of them stay away from the polls because they think it is so gross. The judge does cast his own vote and gets his

wife to vote and wins by two votes. According to this theory, simply by matters of public record, they were approved, but it bothers me if we get to the point where we have a judge who does not have an opponent, and assume they are wildly known facts, but assume they were in this case, then there is no opponent, the question is how do you get to the other part of the statement they were forgiven.

It seems to me, sanctioned or forgiven doesn't mean the voters approved and forgave them.

THE MASTER: I am with you, but certainly this is one voter. Whether he knowingly sanctioned and approved misconduct doesn't prevent it.

MR. ODAM: Assume that to be true.

Assume there is some situation where it is uncontested as a race. My question is, how do you -- how does one arrive at the point of proving or disproving there was sanctioned and forgiveness on the part of the voter?

THE MASTER: I am sure there is a point of law.

I will sustain the objection to asking

this individual witness how he voted in that 1 2 race. 3 MR. ODAM: Well, again, for explaining the reason to ask the question, I don't, as 5 far as Mr. Nye is concerned, I don't care to know how he voted, except to demonstrate not 6 only is it difficult to ask the question, 7 but assuming one person to say yes, I knew 8 9 about it, but I went ahead and forgave him, 10 but that is one person only. 11 All I am trying to demonstrate is the 12 difficulty in grappling with the test as set 13 out in the law. As many times we all know, 14 exceptions are carried out in Appellate Courts. 15 THE MASTER: He has testified he didn't 16 17 know about it, so therefore, irrespective of 18 how he voted, he could not have sanctioned it. 19 20 Is that right, Mr. Nye? 21 THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. ODAM: He says he could not have

Cash Store.

MR. MITCHELL: What are you talking

about, the Cash Store or what?

THE MASTER:

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sanctioned it. I take the time to go into this now, not particularly with this witness, but also maybe others.

THE MASTER: It must be a matter of law and not a matter of subjective feeling of the individual voter as to whether he is condoning or sanctioning misconduct by voting for the official. You suggest, well, where there is no opponent, the rule doesn't apply, well, it may not, but that is a question of law.

You may proceed.

(By Mr. Odam) Mr. Nye, dropping back to the matters relating to the Cash Store. I have been asking you questions pertaining to Manges versus Guerra, and you gave your opinion as to acts of impropriety.

My question is now, at the time that Judge O. P. Carrillo was elected to the bench at the November election in 1974, to hold the office of the District Judge for the present term, my question is: Assuming all the facts that I related to you of Manges versus Guerra to be true, my question is: Was it common knowledge in the 229th Judicial District that, for example,

the Cadillac payment was made and the judge was 1 2 on the lease of the land in question and the judge had obtained stock, were those matters of 3 common knowledge in the electorate in November, 5 1974? I don't know or don't remember when those 6 occurrences were supposed to have occurred. 7 8 would say when they did occur, they became common 9 knowledge. 10 Q Now, take, for example, on January 29, 1971, the 11 Plaintiff issued a check in the amount of six 12 thousand dollars in 1971. Would you say that 13 was common knowledge in 1971? 14 A I don't think that became common knowledge until 15 later, but I don't remember at what point in I don't recall when the hearing was before time. 16 Judge Mangus Smith, but at that time. I believe 17 all of those matters were pretty well thrashed 18 19 out. 20 Q Assuming they became a matter of public record by way of a transcript introduced in evidence. 21 22 is a hearing before Judge Smith. That is when

It is entirely possible they might have become A

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that date?

you are saying they became public knowledge, after

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1	}	common knowledge to individuals at times leading
2		up to that point and at that time they were
3	-	obviously common knowledge.
4	Q	So at the time right after this hearing, they
5		became common knowledge?
6	A	Yes.
7	Q	How did they become common knowledge, if this
8		hearing was held well, I cannot state the
9		town.
10	A	It was Rio Grande City.
ս {	Q	How did they become common knowledge?
12	A	There were a lot of people that attended the
13		hearing. I think it was reported in the
4		newspaper as well. It is my general impression
}	{	
15		it was common knowledge. It would be hard to
16		say specifically how it became common knowledge,
17		but it is my feel of the situation that he was
18		serving on the board of the bank and so forth.
19	Q	All right. I would like to ask you again on
20		another hypothesis, if you will, and again set
21		forth a set of facts and assume them to be true.
22		I would like for you to assume the period
		I would like for you to assume the pariod
23		from January 1st, 1972, through September, 1973,
24		that O. P. Carrillo conspired with his brother

Ramiro Carrillo and Roberto Elizondo to steal

two hundred and twenty-five dollars per month from the Road and Bridge Fund from the county and the object was to provide an income of two hundred and twenty-five dollars a month to Robert Elizondo during the period of time when Robert was attending classes in a court reporting school in Houston. During the same period of time that O. P. Carrillo, in conjunction with his brother, Ramiro Carrillo, authorized the expenditure of these funds to show that Robert was an employee, and assume the two hundred and twenty-five dollar payments were made to Robert and such claims were in fact forged by a person unknown; assume further that as a result of this conspiracy, the Road and Bridge Fund was deprived of four thousand five hundred dollars to the said Roberto Elizondo without authority of law; assume further that without authorization to make such payments that Judge Carrillo did so to deprive the Road and Bridge Fund of such money.

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Assuming all that to be true, for Robert not doing work for the county and receiving that money per month, assuming that 0. P. Carrillo participated in that conduct, in your opinion, would such conduct be clearly inconsistent with

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		proper performance of his duties as a judge?
2		MR. MITCHELL: I would have to object.
3 .		I don't know how in the world Judge Carrillo
4		has anything to do with the Commissioner's
5		Court to conspire.
6		THE MASTER: The objection is overruled.
7	Q	You may go ahead and answer.
8	A	Assuming the facts that you say, I would say
9		that would be inconsistent with good judicial
10		knowledge.
11	Q	Assuming that the inconsistency were improper
12		judicial action, would you be of an opinion that
13	i	is clearly of a nature to cast discredit on the
14		judiciary?
15	A	Assuming all those facts, yes.
16		THE MASTER: Let's break for a short
17		recess at this point.
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19		(Short recess taken.)
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1	THE MASTER: Gentlemen, and Miss Fox,
2	I'm sorry about that, what do you want to
3	do about all of those folks out there?
4	JUDGE O. P. CARRILLO: That is what I
5	was doing, Judge, I am sorry.
6	MR. MITCHELL: We have sent them on,
7	Judge, with the admonition that they should
8	be on hand for a telephone call.
9	THE MASTER: And do you have some out
10	there also?
11	MR. ODAM: Oh, yes, sir, I have a
12	number, let me see
13	MR. MITCHELL: I hope I haven't sent
14	any of yours off, Mr. Odam.
15	THE MASTER: We are imposing on people,
16	though, we may be some more time with Mr.
17	Nye and then we have got Garland Smith.
18	MR. ODAM: Yes, sir, this is off the
19	record.
20	(Discussion off the record.)
21	(Discussion off the feedra.)
22	THE MASTER: You may proceed with your
23	examination now, Mr. Odam.
24	Q (By Mr. Odam:) Mr. Nye, the last question that
25	I posed to you, to refresh your memory and mine,

was with respect to whether or not the performance regarding Roberto Elizando. I presume it would be true, was of a nature to cast discredit, and we will pick up at that point.

My next question to you is this, as you recall the hypothesis or the assumption was that the period of time involved was in January 1, 1972, through September, 1973.

My question now, in your opinion, as a public official, in the 229th Judicial District at that time, assuming it to be true that all of that took place with Roberto Elizando, was that a matter of common knowledge in Duval County at the time of the election in November of 1974?

THE MASTER: You said Duval County.

MR. ODAM: I am sorry, not just Duval County.

- Q Was that a matter of common knowledge in the 229th

  Judicial District, in all three counties?
- A I can't speak for Duval and Jim Hogg, but it was not common knowledge in Starr County, if such a conspiracy existed.

THE MASTER: Yes, sir.

Q Now, during this period of time, January 1 of 72 until September of 1973, you say it was not

1 known in your county, Starr County? 2 That is correct, sir. 3 What was your capacity, and I'll refresh my memory from your earlier testimony, what were you doing 5 during the period of January of 1972 to September 6 of 73? 7 I was district attorney. 8 Now, would your district include Jim Hogg and 9 Duval Counties? 10 That is correct, sir, 11 But even though you were district attorney, you 12 were not familiar enough with what was going on in 13 those two counties to form an opinion as to 14 whether or not it was common knowledge in the 15 other counties in your district? 16 Let me preface it with this remark: Rio Grande 17 City is about ninety miles from Hebbronville, 18 and Hebbronville is about fifty or sixty miles 19 from San Diego. Those are the three county seats. 20 They are all sparcely populated, cattle-oriented 21 areas and we have very little communication other 22 than when we go to court. 23 During the time that I was in court, I had 24 no knowledge of it and it was never brought to 25 my attention so from my own personal knowledge, I

1 can say that it was not, but you do not know 2 whether that -- whether I was privy to things 3 that were common knowledge in the community being the district attorney. 5 Now, Hebbronville is the county seat of which county? 7 Jim Hogg. 8 Rio Grande City is in Starr County? 9 Yes, sir. 10 0 Again, as set forth, it was simply not matters of 11 common knowledge as you know in Starr County? 12 That is correct. A 13 Now, Mr. Nye, what I have done, in part thus far, 14 and you are a lawyer and very well know that I 15 have posed a hypothesis to you based upon our 16 pleading in the case. 17 As you can tell, one reason that it has 18 taken so long in doing this, is I tried to stick 19 very closely to the pleadings and read verbatim 20 what they are. 21 It is my intention, and I MR. ODAM: 22 am informing opposing counsel and the Master 23 at this time, to do so, with regard to --

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I have gone through page -- the bottom of

page 5 and I would intend to go through

the matters contained in the remaining pages. I can do this in one of two ways, I can do it verbatim so I can stick to our pleadings or I can refer to my notes and do it by the overview that I gave the court earlier.

For the purposes of saving time, I think that my overview comments stick close enough to the pleadings. As to whatever the Master desires simply from a standpoint, really.

THE MASTER: Why don't you try it from an overview and see if there is objection to the form of it as opposed to the substance.

MR. ODAM: All right, sir.

Q (By Mr. Odam:) Now, Mr. Nye --

MR. MITCHELL: Pardon me, Judge, I understand now what the examiner has done is undertaken with this witness is to make him his own witness and a source of evidence to prove this sur rebuttal, answers to the pleadings by Judge Carrillo as regards the prior term doctrine. I don't see any pleadings in sur rebuttal --

THE MASTER: I don't know what you mean by sur rebuttal.

MR. MITCHELL: I mean he is offsetting the prior term doctrine with the doctrine that is announced in the cases, that it wouldn't make any difference it occurred prior to the time if it were not well known, it would not constitute a defense.

All I'm saying is, Judge, in addition to the objections we have previously made it is apparent that counsel is going to do is to go into the balance of the articles or specifications contained in his amended notice and we are going to object in that there is no pleadings by the examiner that the prior term doctrine is offset by the non-public or non-common knowledge doctrine.

THE MASTER: The objection is overruled. It is my view it is your burden to
prove the prior term doctrine and that is
that he was elected by the people who had
some degree of knowledge.

It is not his burden, it is your burden to establish that affirmative defense.

MR. MITCHELL: On the face of the

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election, he doesn't plead it.

THE MASTER: I overruled you.

MR. MITCHELL: Okay, thank you, Judge.

(By Mr. Odam:) Now, you understand, Mr. Nye, that what I am going to do is not verbatim go by my pleadings, but try to appropriately characterize what is in the pleadings by way of summary, and I am sure that if I do not home close enough to the pleadings that I will brought back on to the pleadings.

I would like to pose you the following hypothesis and like for you to assume that the following statement to be true and did, in fact, occur.

I would like for you to assume with regard to an employee by the name of Francisco Ruiz, that Francisco Ruiz, as a result of the actions of one O. P. Carrillo did, during the period of January 1, 1972, to June or July of 1974, that Francisco Ruiz did work on the ranch belonging to one O. P. Carrillo.

That while he did work on the ranch of

O. P. Carrillo, that Francisco Ruiz was an employee

of the county of Duval.

I will interject at this point, for the purpose of my hypothesis, and ask you if you

know a gentleman by the name of Francisco Ruiz?

- A I don't know.
- All right, sir. Assume further that while he was a county employee, that he received three hundred and seventy-five dollars a month; while he received that amount of money, that on many occasions he performed labor on items of machinery and equipment that belonged to Duval County, but the work was done out at the ranch located in Duval County.

In return for this labor that he did on the equipment, and the property out on the Borjas ranch, that Francisco Ruiz received no compensation from O. P. Carrillo, private money, but was, in fact, paid from the public money belonging to Duval County.

That as a result of the instructions of O. P. Carrillo that this labor was performed and that this was a wrongful appropriation of both -- of the services of Francisco Ruiz, a public employee, being paid by public money to perform private services.

Now, my question, assuming all of that to be true, what would be your testimony with respect to an opinion as to whether or not Judge O. P.

Carrillo, causing that all to take place, would be conduct that would be clearly inconsistent with the performance of his duties as a district judge.

A Counsel, if he was a co-conspirator to that, I think that would be against the conduct of a person acting as a district judge.

In that respect, might I add this, that in my opinion a district judge has to hold himself in such a manner that he is not a party to any breach of the law and any breach of the law on his part, assuming that situation, would be improper.

So all of these questions that you are asking on all of these charges. I would have to say that anything that the Judge did that was improper, that would be a breach of the law, would be against any judicial position that he might have.

So, in trying to cut down my testimony, I can say that, as a general rule, the things that you have charged this gentlemen with, if they are, in fact, breaches of the law, in my opinion it would be breaches of his judicial position.

- Q And when you say breaches of his judicial posi-
- A Conduct unbecoming a district judge.

<del> </del> -	
Q	And clearly inconsistent with the proper perform-
	ance of his duties as a judge?
A	Obviously, if it has to do with the malfeasance
	of any kind of the laws of the State of Texas, yes.
Q	And also, clearly of the nature to cast discredit
	upon the judiciary?
A	I think that is a basic premise, that all attor-
	neys should esnouse to.
Q	Well, I appreciate your candor wholeheartedly.
	THE MASTER: True, but occasionally
	going over fifty-five is all right, isn't
 	it?
	THE WITNESS: On occasion, Judge.
	THE MASTER: All right.
<u> </u>	THE WITNESS: Of course, we are speak-
	in of very serious dereliction of the law,
	THE MASTER: Yes.
Q	We are not
	MR. ODAM: Strike that.
Q	All right, then, I would pose this question to
	you with respect to that area, and that is to
	refresh your memory this occurred during the
	period alleged from January 1 of 1971 until June
	or July of 1974, in the allegedly prior to the
	A Q Q

time of election in November of 1974.

My question to you is whether or not the best of your knowledge, that it was a matter of common knowledge in the 229th Judicial District that O. P. Carrillo was having Francisco Ruiz paid by the county to do work for him out on the Borjas ranch. Was that a matter of common knowledge or not?

- A Again, sir, it was not to my knowledge. It was not -- I can answer it was not common knowledge in Starr County. As to the other two counties, I can't answer with any degree of certainty.
- Q All right, sir. I would like for you to assume the following statement of fact to be true with respect to an employee by the name of Oscar Sanchez.

  Do you know Oscar Sanchez of Duval County?
- A I don't think so, I don't think I do.
- All right, sir. I would like for you to assume that during the year 1971 that Ramiro Carrillo conspired with O. P. Carrillo to wrongfully appropriate the value of the services and the benefits of Oscar Sanchez on at least two occasions, and that on these two occasions, Oscar Sanchez an employee of the county, while being paid a salary of two hundred and seventy-five dollars a month, actually worked on a building -- on the building

of a reservoir on the ranch of O. P. Carrillo located in Duval County.

Further, he did not only perform this labor and services that he appropriated heavy equipment that belonged to Duval County and fuel to operate such heavy equipment that belonged to Duval County to work on that reservoir.

Assume further that as a result of all of this, this was a wrongful appropriation of the property of Duval County and the services of the county employees to personal use and benefit of O. P. Carrillo.

My question to you, number one, is whether or not you would consider that a conduct clearly inconsistent with the proper performance of his judicial duties.

MR. MITCHELL: Making all of those assumptions, of course.

MR. ODAM: Yes.

Well, making all of those assumptions, and making him a conspirator, too -- as a practical matter theft. I would say, yes, it would be inconsistent with his judicial duties.

By the same token, I must state that in all candor, that in the South Texas area, sometimes

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a county commissioner might run a grader by a private road for a period of an hour or two, or something, and if that is what this is alluding to, I don't know, I am not sure if that would put that in that category.

But assuming the facts as you state them,
I think it would be inconsistent with his duties
as a district judge.

- Q And would it further be your opinion that that would be conduct clearly of the nature to cast discredit upon the judiciary?
  - Again, making that same assumption that such is the situation, to where it would be considered gross, you said it was on two occasions, and like I say, I must in all candor advise the judge that on occasion, just like -- like somebody would call you as county judge and say, "We are going to have a 4-H fair, send the county equipment out here to blade a lot" or something for that you would say, "Okay". I don't think that -- if it comes under that category, I would say no.

But, if it was something akin to these other matters where it would be a direct violation of the law per se, as far as theft. I would say that would also be inconsistent with good judicial

1 conduct. 2 And assuming that this hypothesis were true, that 3 occurred in 1971, was that a matter of common knowledge that Francisco Ruiz did this work out 5 on the ranch, the Borias ranch, was that a matter 6 of common knowledge at the time of the election 7 in 1974? 8 Not in Starr County. 9 MR. MITCHELL: Pardon me, you have 10 gone back to the previous one, Counsel, I 11 am sorry. 12 I'm sorry, they all just MR. ODAM: 13 kind of run together, don't they? 14 Oscar Sanchez, which occurred in 1971. 15 Not in Starr County. 16 You do not have an opinion as to whether it 17 would be a matter of common knowledge in the 18 other two counties. Jim Hogg and Duval? 19 No. I do not. 20 The next hypothesis which I pose to you is as 21 That during November of 1973 that 22 Judge Carrillo appropriated to his own personal 23 use and benefit a back hoe. Do you know what a 24 back hoe is?

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Yes, sir,

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•	Q	The property of the Duval County Conservation
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3	1	and Reclamation District, the Water District,
3		and that he instructed Tomas Elizando, an employee
4	1	
Ì	(	of the water district, to take the back hoe out
5	[	
- }	}	to the ranch by means of a truck and trailer,
6	1	
1	1	and that upon arrival at the ranch that Tomas
7		
		Elizando, the water district employee, using the
8	1	
		water district property, then constructed a founda-
9	1	
	1	tion of the building that was built on the judge's
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- 1	ļ	ranch.
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1	1	That this did occur with the use of the
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	4	- mater district soulewes and soulewest Moranes

water district employee and equipment. My question is whether or not that conduct in your opinion would be conduct inconsistent with the proper performance of his duties as a district judge.

MR. MITCHELL: Assuming all of the allegations are true.

THE MASTER: That is an assumption, yes.

MR. ODAM: I am assuming that on every hypothesis.

MR. MITCHELL: Judge, I just missed him asking that.

A Yes, sir, providing those allegations -- I mean.

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1		assuming that those facts are assumed, I think it
2		would improper.
3	Q	And assuming them to be true, would it also be
4	}	your opinion that that would be conduct clearly
5		of a nature so as to cast discredit upon the
6		judiciary?
7	A	Yes, sir, making the whole foundation.
8	Q	All right, and my final question to you on that
9		aspect is with regard to whether or not that
10		conduct that occurred in November of 1973, whether
11		or not was that a matter of common knowledge
12	İ	in the 229th Judicial District at the time of
13		the election in November of 1974?
14	A	Not in Starr County, sir:
15	Q	And you have no opinion as to whether it was
16		common knowledge in those two counties?
17	A	No, sir, I do not.
18	Q.	All right, finally, I would relate to you in a
19		number of transactions that are that complete
20		our pleadings, and I will not go through each one
21		of them individually, but refer to them as a
22	i.	situation something along the following lines.
23		That during 1971, and 1972 and up through
24		a period from 1972 until May of 1974, assume that

O. P. Carrillo participated in a scheme whereby a

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 conduit corporation was set up and that county funds were funneled by way of a conspiracy from the county treasury into this conduit, the corporation, and then on into the private use and benefit of O. P. Carrillo.

In other words, in shorthand, the use of private funds of approximately twenty-nine thousand dollars over a two year period extending to nearly a four year period, twenty-nine thousand dollars of the county money for personal use and benefit of O. P. Carrillo.

Assuming that to be true, my question is would that conduct be of a nature that is clearly inconsistent with the proper performance of his duties as a district judge?

- A In my opinion it would.
- Q And would it also be your opinion that this would be conduct that was clearly of a nature to cast discredit upon the judiciary?
- A In my opinion it would be.
- And finally, my question to you is whether or not this was a matter of common knowledge at the time of the election in November of 1974, assuming that there were a conduit set up to funnel off twenty-nine thousand dollars, was that commonly

known in the 229th District?

- A No, sir, it was not.
- Q Mr. Nye, your questions on direct examination, the reason that Mr. Mitchell called you as a witness, was to relate how O. P. Carrillo treated the jurors and the bailiffs and attorneys in court.

In your opinion, in considering whether or not a judge is performing his duties as a district judge should one consider only those things that relate to the courtroom such as how he treats the bailiffs, the jurors and the attorneys, or should it relate to the matters such as I have described to you this morning, assuming them to be true?

MR. MITCHELL: I am going to object with the understanding I would like to ask him one along the same line, Judge Meyers. but it would be improper. I really won't object to it, I'm going to ask him one like it if I can get an agreement with Mr. Odam where he won't object to mine.

THE MASTER: There is no objection, Mr. Odam?

MR. ODAM: There is no objection posed.

A I think that not only should a judge demean himself

1 properly on the bench, but off the bench as well. and particularly with respect to matters which are 3 clearly, say against the law, such as the hypothesis that you have posed. 5 And my final question to you is in considering whether or not a judge has been engaged in conduct 7 of a nature to cast discredit on the judiciary, 8 should one simply look to how he comports himself 9 on the bench and in the courtroom with respect to 10 matters that were particularly and specifically 11 related to litigation or should it be broader than 12 that, in your opinion? 13 Well, Counsel, I think as an officer of the court, 14 I think that all of us would have to realize that 15 not only his comportment on the bench, not only 16 is that important or as to whether or not he has 17 violated any Texas statutes and that should cer-18 tainly be taken into consideration.

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Q Of course, now, I completely and sincerely appreciate your putting up with me for this period of time, and I know he intended to call you for thirty minutes and I know that it is my fault the reason for you being here for two hours, but I am very glad you came in as a witness today. you very much.

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### RE-EXAMINATION

#### BY MR. MITCHELL:

Yes.

- Q Mr. Nye, Mr. Odam, in putting the questions to you has asked you to make numerous assumptions of fact which, for the record and for your record, are highly controverted by Judge Carrillo. You recall that series of questions, do you not?
- O And at the end of each of these questions he
- would ask you whether or not based on these facts as being true, and assuming them to be true, and

all of your answers preparatory to answering that
you were making that assumption whether that con-

I notice that you were very careful in prefacing

duct was clearly inconsistent with the proper

performance of the duties of a district judge, first, and whether or not the conduct was of

such a nature to cast discredit upon the judiciary.

I believe you testified in every instance,

assuming each and every fact to be true, that certainly the conduct would be inconsistent with

the proper performance of the duties of a judge,

and certainly of a nature to cast discredit, am

I correct?

A That is correct.

Q Now let's set aside the hypothetical questions, and let's set aside the assumptions and let's now cast the answers to the questions I put to you on the basis of personal knowledge and fact as you know them. Do you understand that preparatory

A Yes, sir.

remark?

Q Have you in all of your experience with Judge Carrillo, either as a district attorney, as a litigant representing the State of Texas, as a -- I'm sorry, as an attorney representing the State of Texas or as an attorney representing private individuals, have you ever observed conduct on the part of the Judge in the courtroom or outside of the courtroom that was clearly inconsistent with the proper performance of -- by Judge Carrillo, of his duties of a district judge?

A No. sir, I have not.

Q Secondly, setting aside hypothetical questions, setting aside assumptions, suppositions, guesswork. I will ask you, and using that as instruction please, Mr. Nye, to answer my question have you ever in all of your years of experience with Judge Carrillo, either as district attorney represent

1		the State of Texas, county attorney or any other
2		capacity, an attorney representing litigants,
3		have you ever observed any conduct that is
4		personally now, Mr. Nye, any conduct upon the
5		part of Judge Carrillo which was willful and
6		persistent, clearly of a nature to cast discredit
7		upon the judiciary of the State of Texas?
8	A	I have no such personal knowledge.
9	Q	All right, now, setting aside the hypothets, et
10		cetera, let me direct your attention specifically.
11		Mr. Nye, to the case of Manges versus Guerra,
12		that being Cause Number 3953 on the docket of
13		the 229th Judicial District Court of Texas, I
14		believe you have testified in answer to questions
15		put to you by counsel representing the examiner,
16		that you were actually a party to that an
17		attorney in that case were you not?
18	A	That is correct, sir.
19	Q	And I believe you testified, did you not, in
20		connection with the motion to disqualify Judge
21		Carrillo in that case?
22	. А	You know I don't recall.
23	Q	Well, out of fairness to you, Mr. Nye, let me
24		hand you the record that has been introduced.
25		To refresh your recollection E-25 reflects

that there were actually about four or five hearings. Let me hand that to you, and let me get
into that for a few questions.

THE MASTER: Excuse me, Mr. Mitchell,

THE MASTER: Excuse me, Mr. Mitchell, again for the purpose of the record, there is evidence in this cause that Manges against Guerra was originally filed in the 79th District Court.

MR. MITCHELL: That is correct, Judge.

THE MASTER: I take it that when the 229th District Court was created that cause of action was automatically transferred to that court, and if not, I think it ought to be cleared up, either by stipulation or testimony.

MR. MITCHELL: Judge, I had intended at the cross-examination of Mr. Garland Smith to introduce the order of dismissal of the federal and the transfer, but perhaps I can address those questions --

THE MASTER: It doesn't matter to me.

MR. MITCHELL: That is correct.

THE MASTER: But the record is not clear on it.

MR. MITCHELL: All right, Judge.

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Q (By Mr. Mitchell:) Mr. Nye, you heard the Court's inquiry, let me summarize, if I can briefly, the Manges V Guerra litigation. Initially if you will recall, and that is a part of the record here. the initial suit was filed in 1956. December the 13th, 1956, filed by Mr. Manges against certain of the partners in the Guerra and Son partnership which was, I believe, previously identified as a limited partnership composed of five general partners and one limited, and I believe that is Exhibit E-13.

That suit was thereafter, on motion filed by the attorneys representing the Guerra --that wasn't a motion actually, an action for a reorganization, moved over to Federal District Court for the Southern District, and therefore abated, do you recall that, please, sir?

- A Yes, I recall a general fact that the matter was taken to federal court, and then something happened over there.
- Q Yes, sir.
- A But Judge, this is a very complicated lawsuit.
- Q Yes.

A I don't wish to put myself in a position of meeting myself on the way back, and on any of these things,

1. they are all a matter of record. MR. MITCHELL: Perhans I can reserve 3 those questions for Mr. Smith, Your Honor. THE MASTER: Yes 5 At any rate now, let me move -- I believe the record will reflect, Mr. Nye, and if I am making 7 a misstatement of it, I will be corrected, that 8 the case was thereafter, Mr. Garland Smith there-9 after came into the case, after the case had been 10 transferred to the federal court by reason of an 11 application for reorganization, the case was 12 settled essentially in 1970 and finally brought 13 back to the district court, the 229th District 14 Court, sometime in January of 1971. Does that 15 serve your recollection? 16 Generally that is correct. All I remember -- I 17 primarily remember that it was always in the 18 process of settlement. 19 All right. 20 And it was settled at one point, I think, in the

federal court and then it was settled at another point in the state court.

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Right, and these questions are actually preparatory questions put to you in connection with certain questions I will ask you, and also in connection

with your answers to a question but to you by counsel for the examiner and that is that in 1971 Judge Carrillo took his oath of office and was the judge of the 229th Judicial District?

I think that is correct.

1	Q	And that the record will reflect that there were
2		about two orders entered by the judge, and I
3		believe your earlier testimony is that those
4		orders were signed by the judge on the basis of
5	 	the litigants consenting to those?
6	A	I don't remember the number of orders, but I
7		remember that a number of orders had been signed
8		by the judge by agreement of all parties.
9	Q	Then there was, as I recall, in the latter part
10		of 1972, an application received by Mr. Bates
11		for a final accounting?
12	A	Yes.
13	Q	Do you recall that?
14	A	Yes.
. 15	Q	I believe the record reflects that was filed
16		November 17, 1972. It was at that point that
17		Mr. Garland Smith came back in the case. I
18		believe you were noticed at that time to secure
19		complete discharge. The record indicates further
20		that a motion was thereafter filed to disqualify
21		the judge and that motion being a first motion
22		in disqualification and recusation and was in
23		fact heard on January 15, 1973.
24	A	I recall that such a motion was made and I
25		believe that Judge Carrillo recused himself from

1		hearing the motion.
2	Q	Right.
3	À	And it was heard by Judge Mangus Smith.
4	Q	Exhibit 25 appears to be the testimony that was
5		adduced on the motion to disqualify, filed by
6		Mr. Smith on behalf of his client.
7	A	Yes, I think that is correct.
8	Q	And it appears to be a hearing on February 20,
9		1973, March 30, 1973, am I correct?
10	A	Yes.
11	Q	And April 23rd, 1973, am I correct?
12	A	Yes.
13	Q	May 18, 1973, am I correct?
14	A	Yes, that appears from the record.
15	Q	Do you know, first of all, that as a matter of
16		fact, that Mr. Smith had filed a motion to
17		disqualify and recuse back in the early part of
18		1973, and thereafter this was supplemented later
19		on and brought to the attention of Judge Mangus
20		Smith, do you know that?
21	A	No, sir.
22	Q	Do you know, for example, that Judge Carrillo
23		was that the first and second supplemental
24		motions to disqualify were never called to his
25		attention?

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2	Q	Do you know, at the same time, that Mr. Smith
3		was in contact with the Judicial Qualifications
4		Commission?
5	A	No, sir, I don't know that.
6	Q	You don't know, for example, that during these
7		hearings before Judge Mangus Smith, that Mr. Garland
8		Smith wrote the Judicial Qualifications Commission
9		in April, 1973, covering the same matters, do you
10		know that or not?
11	A	No, sir.
12		MR. ODAM: I object to this line of
13		testimony. We could almost stipulate
14		Mr. Smith I don't see the relevancy as
15		to what is pled in Paragraph 2. The motion
16	;	was filed to recuse himself and the record
17		speaks for itself as to what took place.
18	!	THE MASTER: What is the point, whether
19	 	he knows it or not?
20		MR. MITCHELL: I am trying to establish
21		the familiarity of this witness with the
22		record.
23	}	MR. ODAM: I don't see that is in the

I have no knowledge of that.

MR. MITCHELL:

It becomes important.

proceedings.

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First of all, the judge does not have a duty 1 to disqualify himself unless the bank is a 2 litigant and he doesn't have to. 3 that landlord was a litigant, the grazing leases do not come into play on the land and 5 the Cadillac situation either. I am going 6 to establish with the posture of the case, 7 what it is, and the fact that he solicited 8 the answer to this and opened this up, and 9 that is where I am going. He has opened the 10 door on it and I need to ask the questions 11 to establish this witness' personal knowledge 12 before I asked him these questions. 13 14

THE MASTER: It sounds like to me you are arguing the case through this witness.

MR. MITCHELL: Well, I will withdraw it.

THE MASTER: All right.

Q (By Mr. Mitchell) Let's take January, 1973.On a hearing on First Motion to Disqualify, letme direct your attention to that period of time.

First of all, was the First State Bank and Trust Company of Rio Grande City a party to Manges versus Guerra?

A No, sir.

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1	Q	All right. Number two, was there any dispute
2		over the title to land previously owned by the
3		Guerra and Sons partnership in January, 1973,
4		Mr. Nye?
5	A	I was of the impression those matters had been
6		resolved.
7	Q	That is right. Your answer would be there was
8		not?
9	A	That is right.
10		MR. ODAM: If I could take the witness
11		on voir dire to establish in my own mind
12		the witness' knowledge of this case. I know
13		he testified
14		THE MASTER: You may.
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BY	MR.	ODAM:

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- Q By whom were you employed at that time, Mr. Nye, in the Cause of Manges versus Guerra?
- A By the receiver.
  - Q Were you an attorney for the receiver in Manges versus Guerra?
- 10 A Yes.
- 11 Q What was your function?
  - A We gave notice for the various creditors and to marshall the assets and put it all into context to finally close the receivership.
    - Q Were you acting as an attorney for the receiver Attorney Jim Bates?
    - A Yes.
    - Q Were you acting at Senator Bates' instructions on those matters?
    - A Yes, I would suggest to him or he to me as the case may be.

MR. MITCHELL: I believe the question has been answered.

THE MASTER: I am going to let him go a little further. This is not recross,

however.

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MR. ODAM: Yes, I understand.

- Q (By Mr. Odam) As attorney for the receiver, were you actually participating in the preparation of pleadings the receiver was filing? In other words, --
  - Yes, sir, I was assisting in the preparation of pleadings. You see, up to this point, everyone had agreed to the receiver. Like I say, this whole case, at all times, was always in the process of being settled and a step would be taken in the right direction for settlement and before dark there may be some question and some other conversation between the parties, but then that step would be taken forward. It seemed like that was the way it went.

MR. ODAM: It appears the witness has some familiarity with the lawsuit. I think in his last response to Mr. Mitchell's question, it appears his closeness and ability to answer the question should be taken into consideration. It appears he is not as familiar with the case, however, as Mr. Smith was.

### EXAMINATION

(CONTINUED)

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#### BY MR. MITCHELL:

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Q You helped prepare the final report, did you not?

7 A Yes.

Q And Mr. Smith had been not hired at that time --

MR. FLUSCHE: That is an assumption, contrary to the evidence.

THE MASTER: Objection is sustained.

That is argumentative. This witness cannot know what some other lawyer knows.

MR. MITCHELL: I will withdraw that.

- Q (By Mr. Mitchell) In October, 1972, do you know whether Garland Smith had been retained to come back in for Ruben Guerra?
- A I recall that at that time, Mr. Ruben Guerra was represented by Mr. Skaggs and thereafter he was represented by Mr. Smith, but I don't recall exactly at what point in time it took place.
- Q Let's go back to this final report draft of the receiver. Let's put it this way. Was this a standard and usual breed of Texas receivers that was appointed?

1	A	I think the receivership initially was a
2		standard receivership.
3	·Q	It alleged the ownership of Mr. Manges at that
4		time?
5	A	Correct.
6	Q	And it alleged the danger of destruction and
. 7		withholding and so forth and it was on that
8		basis?
. 9	A	Yes, as I recall.
10	Q	And as of that time, your memory serves you, and
11	) 	I am talking about 1972, that the Guerras
12	)· 	themselves with Mr. Manges settled out the land
13		and stock and all the aspects of the subject
14		matter on the receivership, is that your
15		recollection?
16	A	Yes. It is also my recollection that the
17		receiver was appointed by Judge Laughlin upon
18		their concurrent approval. Everybody was in
19		agreement that the receiver be appointed and that
20		the receiver be Senator Bates.
21	Q	Excuse me, Your Honor, but I would like to get
22		the letters introduced by Mr. Smith.
23	[ !	THE MASTER: Which letter, there is a
24		letter from Mr. Pipkin well, that was
25		entered on your initial motions pleas in

abatement and so forth.

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MR. MITCHELL: I want the letters, Exhibits 9 and 10. I believe.

- Q (By Mr. Mitchell) I hand you Exhibit 10, which has been previously introduced. It appears that back in April, 1973, Mr. Smith wrote Mr. Pipkin setting out certain significant items, as regards conduct on Judge Carrillo, one being a Cadillac and one bank stock and property and grazing leases on certain real property. Am I correctly stating what is on Exhibit 10?
- A I presume so, Counsel. This is the first time
  I have seen this letter.
- Q With that in mind, let me ask you this: In October, 1973, was there any dispute whatsoever as to real property owned by Guerra and Son?
- A My impression was that all of those matters had been settled.
- Q Any bank stock anywhere?
- A My impression was Mr. Manges paid the receiver for the stock and that was no longer an issue.
- Q Was there any other property the subject matter of controversy in October, November, December or January of 1973 that you recall?
- A That is a very broad question, Counsel, but that

I can recall, no.

Now, using that answer and your knowledge to form the basis and input of that answer, let me ask you this: If an application was made to a judge before whom that report is pending to disqualify and recuse himself, and you have been read the specifications contained here, I will ask you whether or not you have an opinion as to whether the judge had any real or direct interest in the subject matter of that litigation if he owned ten shares of stock in a bank that was not a party to the suit? Would he own such a direct interest that would disqualify him?

A If the Court please, it is my opinion, he did not.

Q I will ask you, if he did own grazing leases that were made by the judge on the land that had previously been within the jurisdiction of the Court, but was not at the time --

MR. FLUSCHE: These are contrary to the allegations of the amended notice of formal proceedings. We are alleging he took these things as a bribe. We are not alleging because of his ownership of bank stock --

MR. MITCHELL: There is no where in this formal notice, and I looked at it very

1 carefully, that it says anything about a 2 bribe, but Mr. Smith says that. The Court 3 is aware I have raised this question. is nothing in two that suggests a bribe of 5 O. P. Carrillo by anybody, nothing in the 6 facts, either, that suggest it. On the 7 bottom of Page 3, if the Court recalls, there 8 was a discussion that he should disqualify 9 himself ipso facto and that is the thrust of 10 our questions at this point, and that is that 11 the judge should not actively take part in 12 a proceeding to --13 THE MASTER: Where does it say bribe?

MR. FLUSCHE: I am alleging that he accepted these gifts. I never used the word bribe.

THE MASTER: And that he did not disqualify himself?

MR. FLUSCHE: That is an additional allegation. It is the allegation in terms of a bribe, that is what I am trying to say.

MR. MITCHELL: I will take it from there, Judge, if I might be permitted to go right on.

THE MASTER: Well, in essence, what

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counsel said was that they were not contending -- well, I am not sure what you said.

MR. FLUSCHE: I am not contending because he owned ten shares of bank stock, this disqualified him.

MR. MITCHELL: He said -- I wrote it down here -- I said they are charging in two, and I went to the books and found the rule that the judge should never have an active part in determining whether he was disqualified, but that he should let somebody else do it for him and that is what we are saying here.

MR. FLUSCHE: We are saying it is a gift.

THE MASTER: You are saying you should not have accepted what would be gratuities from a litigant while sitting on the case?

MR. FLUSCHE: Correct, sir.

THE MASTER: And you interrupted --

MR. FLUSCHE: If he should disqualify himself just because he owns bank stock.

THE MASTER: Well, you can see he should not have because of that.

1 MR. FLUSCHE: That is right. 2 THE MASTER: You have a concession, 3 Mr. Mitchell. 4 MR. MITCHELL: I caught that. 5 Q (By Mr. Mitchell) All right. Mr. Nye, in November of 1972, can you tell us anything that 6 7 was left in the receivership other than winding 8 up? 9 A As I recall, there were primary debts and somebody 10 had to come up with a certain or a great deal of 11 money to see that all of the debts were properly 12 attended to. 13 Q And that was one of the things Garland Smith was 14 hollering about and also having to sell one-half interest in oil properties and the three hundred 15 16 thousand price throwback? 17 A Yes. 18 Q Was there anything else pending in that 19 receivership and in that case but to wind it up 20 as per the general outline you have given us that 21 you can recall? 22 A I believe not, other than the fact there was 23 a question as to whether a complete accounting of 24 all the partnership matters should actually be entered into as to properly terminate the 25

receivership and it was determined that rather than to go to all that expense, they should go ahead and terminate by agreement, which was done.

1 All right, now, I think that the examiner has 0 2 introduced into evidence E-16. 17 and 18 which 3 appear to be orders entered in Cause Number 3953 based upon ap lication which appear to be, and 5 I think the testimony is that they were all con-6 sent applications and consent orders and I will 7 hand them to you to examine. 8 Counsel, do you have the applications? 9 is -- I believe that all of these applications 10 were agreed to by the parties and the applications 11 would show that. However, I notice here that --12 here is the application, yes, it was joined by 13 all of the parties in which they had any question 14 on the matter. . 15 As a matter of fact, part of those applications 16 and orders, Mr. Nye, were, I believe the testimony 17 shows, and I believe it is a fact, designed to 18 carry out three settlements that occurred in 1970 19 between Mr. Manges and the various litigants, that 20 is that the parties had already settled out their 21 case, H. P. Guerra, Junior, M. A. Guerra and 22 Ruben Guerra all having settled with Mr. Manges 23 in 70 and these applications or at least one of 24 them was to carry out that settlement and trans-

fer lands and stock, et cetera, in accordance

1 with the settlement, the preexisting settlement with the parties. 3 With respect to each one of the parties, I am sure the records would be the best evidence, 5 Counsel, but as I recall everything to that point 6 was always by agreement. 7 So that really those applications and the functions 8 of the court in January of 1971 is merely directory 9 in carrying out, ordering the receiver to carry 10 out what the partners have, in effect, consummated 11 by their personal and private agreements in 1970. 12 isn't that a fact, Mr. Nye? 13 Well, like I said before, the records speak for 14 themselves, but they were all by agreement. 15 All right, now, in assuming, we used the terms 16 and expressions for the examiner there wasn't 17 anything to bribe anybody about in January of 18 1971, was there, in that case? 19 Counsel, that is another hypothetical question 20 that you haven't given me any facts on, but --21 Well, the only thing called upon for Judge Carrillo 22 thereafter, and that is after the filing of these 23 applications was the final accounting, and the 24 evidence shows it was filed in November and the

motion to disqualify was filed and Judge Carrillo,

after hearing the preliminary motions on the 17th day of -- I mean the 15th day of January, 1973, turned the matter over to his administrative judge who appointed a judge and who heard the matter as per the record.

THE MASTER: Now, Mr. Mitchell --

Isn't that correct?

THE MASTER: That is correct, it is established and it is repetition. Now, let's get on. Mr. Garland Smith established that, these gentlemen established that. why establish it with this witness? You are just arguing your case and there is no jury.

MR. MITCHELL: Well, Judge, I had thought I had it established, too, I really did.

THE MASTER: Is there any dispute about that?

MR. FLUSCHE: No, sir.

MR. MITCHELL: Mr. Max Flusche got up and stated to this court that Article 2 doesn't mean now what it meant yesterday, it means a bribe. I had to go back in and establish that there wasn't anything to

1 bribe anyhody about. I didn't want to, 2 Judge Meyers. 3 THE MASTER: That you may be entitled to go into, I don't know, but there is 5 absolutely no point in having this witness 6 again talk about the fact that Judge Carrillo 7 did not hear his own disqualification motion, but called Judge Alamia to appoint a judge 9 to hear it and Judge Mangus Smith did hear 10 it. 11 MR. MITCHELL: Okay, if I have estab-12 lished it to that extent --13 THE MASTER: You haven't, your opponent 14 did. 15 MR. MITCHELL: Well, then, Your Honor, 16 I would like to ask one other question. 17 Do you have an opinion as to whether or not a 18 judge before whom an application for disqualifica-19 tion is filed should actively participate and 20 take part in the proceedings to determine his 21 own disqualification, Mr. Nye? 22 Yes, I have an opinion, I don't think he should. 23 Q

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Yes, I have an opinion, I don't think he should.

And precisely what Judge Carrillo did here, he did not participate in making that judgment, but turned the matter over to -- as Judge Meyers has

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1 just stated, and the record is unambiguous about 2 it, to another judge to make a determination, 3 am I correct? I think the record so reflects, Judge. A 5 Now, you touched on a matter in answer to a question put to you by counsel for the examiner 7 that I want to mention, or I want to go back into. First of all, Mr. Nye, you talked in terms 9 about a custom, particularly in that area or that 10 district, to assist persons -- commissioners to 11 assist persons within the county, within a permis-12 sive boundary and perimeters with the use of 13 county equipment. Do you recall that testimony. 14 please? 15 Yes, I do. I did not, by the form of my question, indicate 16 0 or intimate that it was limited to that county, 17 18 but I believe would you testify that it is common 19 knowledge that this is quite a common occurrence where persons in the county, particularly a given 20 precinct, use on an infrequent basis, equipment 21 belonging to the county for use in connection with 22 rural lands, particularly within those counties 23

I think I will just fall back on the common

and precincts within those counties?

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 knowledge of everyone that sometimes that happens. I have no specific recollection as to any specific matters.

MR. ODAM: Your Honor I would object to this question in the line of the questioning as Mr. Mitchell knows, to use an analogy of whether or not other crimes are committed by other people, or whatever the general character of use by other people is not the issue in this case. It is not the issue in this case as to whether or not every individual in Duval County were to use county employees.

It is irrelevant to the issues that are involved in the case, the extent to which it is used by other people, by county commissioners referred to earlier. It is totally irrelevant to the proceedings and it is going to take undue time of the Master to hear what all might be going on in South Texas with respect to these types of proceedings.

THE MASTER: But the witness testified that it was common knowledge, that on occasions county equipment was used at the directions of the -- well, you didn't say

that, but I assumed that, at the direction of the commissioners of that precinct to grade a private road or to do certain private work.

MR. ODAM: And I pose the objection to the relevancy of the matter.

THE MASTER: It seems to me that bears on whether or not if Judge Carrillo permitted that to be done on his property, to no greater extent than other private citizens, whether that conduct was clearly of a nature to discredit -- to cast discredit upon the judiciary.

MR. MITCHELL: That's right.

MR. ODAM: Whether it is -- well, I still pose the same objection, it is irrelevant to the extent that the Master or the Supreme Court should consider whether or not every county commissioner did it or not. It is as to whether or not it cast discredit when it is done by the state district judge.

I think it is irrelevant the extent to which it is done by other people. As to whether or not this district judge did

1 it, we are not trying all of the rest of the county commissioners. 3 THE MASTER: Well, that is correct, but practices can grow up in localities 5 that are accepted although under the strict letter of the law may be illegal. This may 7 be one of them, it is in my view illegal 8 to use county equipment for private purposes. 9 It certainly was common knowledge in 10 Travis County, for example from where I 11 come, that until a district judge entered 12 an injunction enjoining the county commis-13 sioners from doing that, it was common 14 practice in Travis County. 15 MR. MITCHELL: I am not willing to 16 concede it being a violation of the law. 17 Counsel said it was a violation of the law. 18 I expressed the private THE MASTER: 19 opinion and not the opinion of the Judicial 20 Qualifications Commission. 21 MR. MITCHELL: Yes. 22 THE MASTER: But you are familiar with 23 the case to which I address myself?

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MR. MITCHELL:

THE MASTER:

Yes, Your Honor.

And so the practice, in

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this community, I think is relevant and I overrule the objection.

- Q (By Mr. Mitchell:) Keeping the court's observations in mind, Mr. Nye, I will ask you, keeping those observations in mind, whether or not, say, assuming that it is true that Judge Carrillo caused to be used a back hoe for an hour or two with Tomas Elizando operating it and did nothing more than follow the custom of the community, would that conduct be inconsistent with the proper performance of his duties as a district judge.
- A Mr. Mitchell, I think everything is relative and if it was just for a couple of hours, I don't think there would be any stigma attached to that at all.
- Q All right, I will ask you the same question as to whether or not such conduct was of a nature to cast discredit upon the judiciary assuming he did nothing more than was the custom in the county.
- A I will answer it in the same manner, everything being relative, no.
- Q I will ask you with regard to the use of any equipment or services of an employee, assuming for the purposes of the question, a custom and

use within that custom, Mr. Nye?

A Well, I think that is too broad a question, Mr.

Mitchell, and I don't think that I can answer

that that broadly.

MR. MITCHELL: Then I withdraw the question. Thank you, Mr. Nye.

Mr. Nye, the question has arisen as to whether or not certain facts were common knowledge in the area or the community. I don't want to get into a discussion of common knowledge or constructive notice or knowledge, but if there were a transfer of real property between, say, Judge Carrillo, and Mr. Manges and that transfer were evidenced by a deed and that the deed filed of record, say, in 1969 or 1970.

If there were a transfer or purchase of stock and that stock were in a bank regulated by the national banking statutes and regulations and declared publicly and received widespread attention, if, as a matter of fact all of those matters were testified to --

MR. MITCHELL: And Judge, I can point to the page and paragraph if the Court wants me to, I would rather try to do it this way and expedite.

THE MASTER: Well, you are referring to Examiner's Exhibit 25.

MR. MITCHELL: That's right.

THE MASTER: And it contains the full transcript of the testimony as to whether it is there or not.

MR. MITCHELL: Yes, sir.

THE MASTER: It can be determined by looking at it.

MR. FLUSCHE: If I may interpose an objection, Your Honor. First of all, all of this calls for a conclusion and, second of all, he misread the allegations again. It is not the transfer of the house in question, it is not the making of the deed, that is the subject of this inquiry. It is the acceptance of these things or the use of these things to facilitate the Judge's getting a gift and it is that matter, the getting of the gift, which is the subject of the inquiry.

THE MASTER: Yes, of course, I say I accept that, for this purpose, but he is now turning to the proposition, as I understand it, that in January and February and

March and finally ending the 18th of May these events were testified to, apparently in open court with public participation, that is spectators, and according to this witness with press coverage.

MR. MITCHELL: Right.

THE MASTER: Now, that was before the election in November of 1974.

MR. MITCHELL: Right.

THE MASTER: And that is what he is getting to and that seems to me is quite relevant to this inquiry.

MR. FLUSCHE: Of course, this witness has already testified there was wide coverage of that.

THE MASTER: You didn't object that it was repetitious.

MR. FLUSCHE: It is repetitious.

THE MASTER: I am not sure it is all that repetitious but I am sure to ask you to remember his previous testimony, he said that you may want to develop it some.

MR. MITCHELL: Yes.

THE MASTER: I can appreciate counsel wanting to do that.

MR. MITCHELL: I would go one step further.

- Q (By Mr. Mitchell:) And Mr. Nye, keeping in mind the objection and the Court's instruction, let me go a step further. Your testimony was that it was not notoriety or wide notoriety given because of reasons you have previously assigned, but assume that there was documentation, open declarations and documentation and no concealment, open declarations as regards the sale, deeds filed of record, would that lend credence that there was notoriety?
- A I think that antidated the inquiry as to disqualification and was -- with respect to the bank stock, and what not, and was common knowledge in Starr County and as to some of the other transactions that are put on record.
- Q All right, now I move --
- A But I can't speak for Duval County and Jim Hogg.
- Q All right, now I move, Mr. Nye, to the question there were hypothetical questions put to you as regards conspiracies between Judge Carrillo and the commissioners court and payment by monies from the commissioners court, that is invoices -- not invoices, not invoices but vouchers --

MR. MITCHELL: Strike that again.

Q There were warrants, county warrants, going from the county, that is as coming out of the commissioner's court to Tomas Elizando, Ruiz Sanchez, various and sundry other persons.

Now, I am going to ask you some questions about those allegations.

A All right.

Q Again, preparatory remarks, I don't think, are necessary but that of course, Judge Carrillo has denied each and every one of these allegations.

Now, I believe -- you were a county judge, were you not?

- A I have been county judge, yes, sir.
- Q You are acquainted with the functions of commissioners court in Starr, Duval and these various counties and any county for that matter in the State of Texas, are younot?
- A As county judge, I guess everybody else does more or less the same thing.
- Q Presides over the commissioners court, am I right.
  Mr. Nye?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q And the commissioners court is made up with a commissioner elected from each commissioners precinct, in the county, is that correct?

A That is correct.

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MR. ODAM: Your Honor, I would object at this point to the relevance of this testimony. I know what is going to be elicited in light of the previous questions on this ground, but we have not began to put on our case yet as to how there was a conspiracy on the part of O.P. Carrillo and Ramiro Carrillo to obtain these finds.

MR. MITCHELL: By asking the witness questions with respect to how it might have been done, with respect to county commissioners court, et cetera, is irrelevant and our pleadings thus far are to the evidence which we have not even put on, and it is simply going into a line of defense that we have not yet raised by trying to prove the conspiracy.

THE MASTER: That is true, and that is the problem of putting the witness on out of turn, which was a mistake in this instance, that I now acknowledge. But the alternative is to let Mr. Nye go.

MR. MITCHELL: And call him back?

THE MASTER: With the threat that we

will have to bring him back, and I don't know -- you are correct in your objection.

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MR. ODAM: Woll, Your Honor, again the

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series of questions I think that Mr. Mitchell intends to propound are in line with his

responses. I believe, in his answer.

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My position is as previously stated

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and for that reason, I would prefer, although

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it is an imposition I know to Mr. Nye, but it looks to me like in light of the court's

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statement in recognizing the potentiality

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of the irrelevancy of it, I would prefer

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to not go into these matters based upon

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hypothesis or legal situations that is

simply not reflected yet in the record, even

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to go to the point of excusing Mr. Nye at

this point and letting Mr. Mitchell bring

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him on as a defense at some later point.

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He is now a defense -- a witness on

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defensive matters and it seems to me that we are -- we have already broken up the

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train of the proceedings thus far and to

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interpose this witness' testimony about this would do so further.

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What I'm suggesting is I would prefer

to excuse Mr. Nye on these questions and recall him or let Mr. Mitchell recall him at a later point because he is going into matters that simply do not pertain to the way that we intend to put on our case.

MR. MITCHELL: Judge Meyers, that is precisely the reason that I made the statement I did when Mr. Odam took this witness beyond the legitimate cross. I knew he was going to get up here and say wait a minute, you can't go back here and clear this business up, send him off, may be we can launch him like a rocket and he will never come back.

I knew I was going to go into the public notice of these conspiracies and he testified he was a county judge and sat on the county court and I am going to publish all of these checks or vouchers, that is exactly --

THE MASTER: No, I'm going to cut it off, Mr. Mitchell, and excuse -- not entirely, but until the examiner has gone into the check matter, we are simply in an upsidedown configuration. Mr. Nye will not be excused

1 as a witness, I am sorry, but he will be 2 subject to -- yes, sir. 3 MR. NYE: Judge, I might state I have no knowledge of any of these other matters 5 and I am strictly a hypothetical type of --THE MASTER: That is correct, that is what Mr. Mitchell intends to do, I think, 8 is to show how --9 MR. MITCHELL: As a matter of the 10 statutes, everything a commissioners court 11 does is public information. Judge Meyers. 12 THE MASTER: That is correct. 13 MR. MITCHELL: And the only reason 14 I am going into it, Judge Meyers, is I don't 15 want to quarrel with the Court, and certainly 16 don't want to step on the Judge's ruling, 17 but because of the questions put to him by 18 the examiner I didn't intend to get into it, 19 but I will, of course, abide by the Court's 20 ruling. 21 THE MASTER: The Court's ruling is 22

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that until the examiner puts on evidence, if he does, as to the manner in which the alleged misappropriation of funds from the county occurred. I am not going to permit

1 you to go into the matter in which the 2 statute or the statutes authorize the com-3 missioners court to pay bills but that doesn't cut you off from doing it later. 5 MR. MITCHELL: All right, Judge. 6 THE MASTER: I am sorry. 7 THE WITNESS: Judge, I wish to say 8 that I think that I would be happy to 9 cooperate with the commissioners or the 10 court in any manner. 11 THE MASTER: Thank you very much. 12 THE WITNESS: I will be up here. 13 THE MASTER: It may be that you won't 14 have to come back. 15 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir, 16 MR. MITCHELL: May I take just one 17 minute then? 18 THE MASTER: Yes, there may be other 19 things you want to go into, sir, certainly, 20 MR. MITCHELL: Pass the witness, Judge 21 Meyers. 22 23 24 25

# $\underline{R} \ \underline{E} \ \underline{D} \ \underline{I} \ \underline{R} \ \underline{E} \ \underline{C} \ \underline{T} \qquad \underline{E} \ \underline{X} \ \underline{A} \ \underline{M} \ \underline{I} \ \underline{N} \ \underline{A} \ \underline{T} \ \underline{I} \ \underline{O} \ \underline{N}$

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#### BY MR. ODAM:

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- Q You participated in the hearing on the disqualification?
- A Yes, sir.
- As I count, approximately three hundred and some odd pages of testimony, ranging over a number of days were held. Do you have an opinion, from your participation as an attorney for the receiver, why it was such a contested matter, as to whether or not Judge Carrillo should be disqualified or recused from hearing the case?
- A No, sir, I do not. I sort of wondered myself.
- Q I believe it is your testimony that you were of the opinion that in light of the assumed facts to be true, that the judge should have recused himself?

MR. MITCHELL: He testified that the judge should not actively have taken part in the proceedings to determine his own disqualification.

MR. ODAM: Let me rephrase the question.

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THE WITNESS: If I may, assuming all of these facts under the assumptions put to me at that time per se, without anything else added to it, I said that he should be disqualified initially when you first asked me. That is assuming all of those set of circumstances.

 THE MASTER: It is my recollection that you said, assuming all of the circumstances he gave you with respect to the Manges versus Guerra case, assuming the truth of the facts about the stock, the Cadillac transaction and the grazing lease, I understood you to say two things, that you thought he should voluntarily recuse himself --

MR. MITCHELL: I don't think you did.

THE MASTER: I am asking.

THE WITNESS: I think without anything else, I think that is correct.

THE MASTER: And you said you thought he acted properly in not hearing his own disqualification?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

Q (By Mr. Odam) All right, sir. In respect to the first item where you thought he should have

455 recused himself --1 As to the set of facts you asked me, it was a A 2 hypothetical, yes. 3 Your opinion that he should have voluntarily Q recused himself was not from the hearing of the 5 motion, but to have voluntarily recused himself 6 from the case? Based on your hypothetical question, yes. 8 And he should have recused himself from the case, Q 9 not from the motion pending -- I am making the 10 distinction. 11 Yes, I understand what you are doing. A 12 I am saying, based on the hypothetical 13 question you put to me, I would think, yes, he 14 should have recused himself. 15 Q And if he had voluntarily recused himself, then 16 there would have been -- from the case itself, 17 then there would be no necessity for this 18 hearing, correct? 19 Possibly not. You see, Judge, in all candor --A 20

A Possibly not. You see, Judge, in all candor -this is merely an opinion.

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THE MASTER: I understand and I think that is a superfluous question.

MR. ODAM: The reason I went into it,
Mr. Mitchell says that is one aspect. I

simply want to clarify, and the reason I asked the question of the witness, is, that he understood that I am not talking about just recuse himself from the motion, but from the case. I think that is clarified now and I will pass the witness.

MR. MITCHELL: That is all right with me.

  $\underline{R} \ \underline{E} \ \underline{D} \ \underline{I} \ \underline{R} \ \underline{E} \ \underline{C} \ \underline{T} \qquad \underline{E} \ \underline{X} \ \underline{A} \ \underline{M} \ \underline{I} \ \underline{N} \ \underline{A} \ \underline{T} \ \underline{I} \ \underline{O} \ \underline{N}$ 

## BY MR. MITCHELL:

Q When Mr. Smith filed in behalf of his client the motion of recusation, do you recall Mr. Church, the attorney for Mr. Manges, joined issue with that motion?

A Yes, I believe so.

Q The fact remains that Mr. Manges, through his attorney, had the lawful right to join issue with the motion for disqualification and the hearing

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was held on the joinder on behalf of Clinton Manges, is that what it was all about?

I don't recall the niceties of the situation at that time. I want to get something clear.

Counsel asked me whether on my opinion, based on a given set of facts, whether I thought Judge Carrillo should recuse himself. Based on that set of facts, my answer is yes. Based on the facts in this particular Guerra case, my answer could be different, because it was my opinion all of these matters were behind them.

I do want to make that matter clear to the Court.

THE MASTER: You are saying that based on the hypothet posed by Mr. Odam, you think the judge should voluntarily take himself out, but you don't necessarily agree those are the fact?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. When I told the Court I didn't think Judge Carrillo did anything wrong or improper, I think when this matter came up for the first time, because up to that time, all orders had been agreed to. The fact that he stepped down and had another judge hear the matter was in accord

1 with judicial fairness to all parties. 2 THE MASTER: Go ahead, Mr. Mitchell. 3 Q (By Mr. Mitchell) The record reflects the only pleading filed by Mr. Garland Smith in behalf of 5 his client, and after contest to that motion was filed by Mr. Church, and after admissions were served on Judge Carrillo by Garland Smith, do 8 you know of any other action that was taken by 9 Judge Carrillo? 10 I believe the record speaks for itself and I have A 11 no personal knowledge of anything else. 12 Now, assuming certain facts, as Mr. Odam has put 0 13 them to you, it is your opinion that the judge was disqualified? That was the original answer 14 that raised a necessity of my asking you questions 15 as to the parties in January, 1971. 16 established that the Rio Grande City bank was not 17 18 a party, is that correct? 19 That is, as I recall, true. A And you know a judge is not disqualified when 20 Q the bank is not a party to the suit? 21 22 Correct.

> Therefore, if the First State Bank and Trust 0 Company was not a party to the suit, and assuming Judge Carrillo owned even one million shares, he

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would not be, as a matter of law, disqualified, 1 2 is that correct? 3 A I presume so. 0 Assuming further, he had a grazing lease on land owned by all the Guerras and assuming that grazing 5 lease was executed by Mr. Manges, who acquired it 6 by paying for it in 1970, the fact that the judge 7 sat on the bench holding a lease on land that was 8 9 no longer in controversy would not be a 10 disqualification as a matter of law? 11 That was my impression at that time. A And although it may be improper and although it 12 Q may violate some of the old biblical statements, 13 14 assume that the car was bought for him by Mr. Manges, if the case was not before him and he 15 had recused himself, that would not be a matter 16 of disqualification? 17 18 Α As far as I know, the judge did only ministerial 19 acts before him. If he had some economic dealings with a party at arm's length, that was up to him. 20 The first time the matter was brought up, he 21 22 stepped down and the judicial process went on. Q Now, you heard counsel state that Article 2 23

involved a bribery. We all know there was none,

but you have been practicing long enough to know

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1		generally a bribe is a payment of money to
2		exercise judicial discretion, is that correct?
3	A	I would suppose so.
4	Q	Do you know, Mr. Nye, and I am talking about
5		Article 2, do you know any judicial discretion
6		to be exercised by Judge Carrillo in connection
7		with this case, and if you do, I want you to
8		tell us.
9	A	To my recollection, everything was agreed upon.
10	Q	Right. And if there was a slightest
11	-	MR. MITCHELL: Well, I will pass the
12		witness.
13		MR. ODAM: No further questions.
14		THE MASTER: You may step down.
15		We will be in recess until 12:00 o'clock
16		
17		(Short recess taken.)
18		
19		THE MASTER: I understand some
20		stipulations were reached.
21		Would you state those for the record.
22		MR. FLUSCHE: We need, first of all,
23		to have these documents marked.
24		THE MASTER: Fine.

1	(Whereupon, the above-mentioned
2	documents were marked as Examiner's
3	Exhibits 32 through Examiner's Exhibit 39
. 4	for identification.)
5	
6	MR. FLUSCHE: I will propose the
7	following stipulation.
8	Exhibit E-38 is a true and correct
9	copy of the check issued by Mr. Clinton
10	Manges on January 27, 1971
11	THE MASTER: Excuse me. That, I take
12	it, is the last marked exhibit?
13	MR. FLUSCHE: Next to the last.
14	THE MASTER: Let's do them in order.
15	MR. FLUSCHE: Okay.
16	All right. It is hereby stipulated
17	and agreed that Exhibit 32, E-32, is a true
18	and correct copy of the minutes of the
19	stockholders meeting held on January 14,
20	1971, for the First State Bank and Trust of
21	Rio Grande City, Texas.
22	THE MASTER: The date again?
23	MR. FLUSCHE: January 14, 1971.
24	E-33 is a true and correct copy of the
25	minutes of the annual stockholders meeting

of the First State Bank and Trust held on 1 January 13, 1972; E-34 is a true and 2 correct copy of the minutes of the annual 3 stockholders meeting held on January 11, 1973, of the First State Bank and Trust 5 Company; Exhibit No. E-35 is a true and correct copy of the stock certificate No. 7 53-72 of the First State Bank and Trust 8 indicating O. P. Carrillo is owner of ten 9 shares of capital stock of the First State 10 Bank and Trust Company: E-36 is a correct 11 copy of two pages kept from the stockholders 12 ledgers evidencing stock transfers by O. P. 13 Carrillo; E-37 is a true and correct copy 14 of a summary of all changes of ownership of 15 the changes in stock of the First State Bank 16 and Trust Company, which was prepared by 17 Mr. Anderson, president of the First State 18 Bank and Trust Company: Exhibit E-38 is a 19 true and correct copy of the check issued by 20 Mr. Clinton Manges on January 7, 1971, in 21 the amount of six thousand nine hundred 22 fifteen dollars fifty-five cents payable to 23 Rialto Cadillac Company of San Antonio; 24 Exhibit E-39 is a true and correct copy of 25

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1	a check drawn by Mr. Manges in the amount
2	of twelve thousand five hundred dollars,
3	dated April 4, 1975, and payable to 0. P.
4	Carrillo.
5	THE MASTER: Now, the stipulation was,
6	as I understand it, that these were authentic
7	copies of those instruments, is that right?
8	MR. MITCHELL: Yes, Your Honor, and we
9	do not intend to waive
10	THE MASTER: You don't stipulate to the
11	admissibility, but admit to the authenticity?
12 .	MR. MITCHELL: Yes, sir, that is
13	correct.
14	For the record, we will renew all of
15	our objections to Exhibits E-32 through E-39.
16	THE MASTER: They have not been offered,
17	just identified and authenticated.
18	MR. MITCHELL: Okay. My objection is
19	premature.
20	THE MASTER: Mr. Manges, come up and be
21	sworn.
22	Is there any objection to Mr. Manges'
23	counsel being present, Mr. James S. Bates?
24	MR. MITCHELL: None.
	l'

MR. ODAM: At this time, Your Honor, we

offer in evidence the exhibits that were just marked, Exhibits E-32 through E-39.

MR. MITCHELL: We object to that on the grounds previously stated.

THE MASTER: State them, please.

MR. MITCHELL: Those would be hearsay in the fact that they go beyond the Articles of the specifications.

THE MASTER: By stipulating to the authenticity, there may be some other hearsay aspects of them. They are authentic.

MR. MITCHELL: That is right.

I say hearsay, because they don't come in hearsay for the truth of the matters contained herein, however, I did stipulate to the authenticity. They go beyond the scope of the specifications and in addition, they relate to matters of a nonjudicial capacity and therefore would be irrelevant and immaterial; they relate to transactions in the prior term rule which was one of the objections we previously made. We reassert that in the offer of the exhibits.

I believe that pretty well covers our objection.

THE MASTER: Those objections are overruled and you may proceed, Mr. Odam. The exhibits are admitted. (Examiner's Exhibits 32 through 39, inclusive, were admitted into evidence.) MR. MITCHELL: Note our exception to the admission of those exhibits. . 25

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#### CLINTON MANGES.

called as a witness, having been first duly sworn upon his oath to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, then testified as follows, to-wit:

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## EXAMINATION

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### BY MR. ODAM:

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Q Would you state your name?

Where do you reside?

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Clinton Manges.

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Α Freer, Texas.

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Q What is the nature of your employment?

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Rancher and self-employed. Α

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How long have you resided in Freer, Texas? Q

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A Three or four years.

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Where did you live prior to that? Q

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San Antonio.

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Freer, Texas is what county? Q

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A Duval County.

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Mr. Manges, did you have occasion to have your

deposition taken in this proceeding at an earlier

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date on October 22nd, 1975?

A Yes, sir.

25.

MR. ODAM: Your Honor, at this time, we offer in evidence the deposition of Mr. Manges taken on October 2nd, 1975, which is marked by the reporter as E-40.

MR. MITCHELL: We object to the admission of the deposition on the grounds the witness is here and it is irrelevant and immaterial and would be hearsay. It is in rare instances which he has not demonstrated his admissibility and --

THE MASTER: I am not sure what you are doing, Mr. Odam.

I agree basically with what Mr. Mitchell has said. You can use the deposition for any purpose, but why call the witness in if you intend to rely on his deposition?

MR. ODAM: We intend to use the deposition and the statements herein to ask the witness questions from.

THE MASTER: The deposition is on file and you can do that.

MR. ODAM: At this time, we will not ask the reporter then to mark it as Exhibit 40.

1		THE MASTER: It is properly filed with
2		the Judicial Qualifications Commission, is
3		it not?
4		MR. ODAM: Your Honor, counsel delivered
5		it to me today and I consider it to be filed
6		as of the time he brought it back to us,
7		unless Mr. Mitchell has some notion to the
8		contrary.
9		MR. MITCHELL: No, it should be filed
10		as a part of the record.
11		THE MASTER: I don't know, does the
12		Commission have a stamp or not?
13		MR. PIPKIN: Not here, Judge.
14		THE MASTER: It may deemed filed by
15		Mr. Pipkin, may it not?
16.		MR. MITCHELL: Yes, sir, and maintained
17		with the papers in the case.
18		THE MASTER: All right. You may
19		continue.
20	Q	(By Mr. Odam) Mr. Manges, you stated that you
21		were in the ranching business. Are you acquainted
22		with the Duval County Ranch Company?
23	A	Yes, sir.
24	Q	What is your relationship with that?
25	A	I own the Duval County Ranch Company.

- This is a Texas corporation? Q 1 2 A Yes, sir. What is your position with that entity? 3 Q A Chairman and president. I show you at this time what is a part of the Q 5 official records in these proceedings, which is a copy of your deposition signed by you and tendered to the record by your counsel, Mr. Bates, and ask you if you can identify it? 9 Α Yes, sir. 10 0 For the benefit of the record in this case, would 11 you agree that in the taking of your deposition, 12 the previous questions I have asked you today were 13 also asked you, which you answered, and after I 14 asked you as to your familiarity of the Manges and 15 Guerra cause, that all times thereafter you 16 invoke your privilege to take the Fifth Amendment? 17 18
  - A That is right.

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I would intend to pose, for the purpose of this Q record today, in the event you were to change your mind, the same questions and more with respect to the proceedings here.

First of all, with respect to the questions that were asked and answered in this deposition, if I asked you every question that was in here

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	A <sub>.</sub>	today, would your answers still be the same, whether you did or not invoke the Fifth Amendment? Yes.  THE MASTER: I don't think that question was clear.  MR. ODAM: Let me clarify it.
3 4 5 6 7 8		Yes.  THE MASTER: I don't think that question was clear.
4 5 6 7 8 9		THE MASTER: I don't think that question was clear.
5 6 7 8 9	Q	was clear.
6 7 8 9	Q	was clear.
7 8 9	Q	MR. ODAM: Let me clerify it
8	Q	and me clarity it.
9	-	(By Mr. Odam) At that time of taking your deposi-
		tion, you invoked the Fifth Amendment?
ļį.	A	Yes, sir.
10	Q	Today you may or may not invoke the Fifth
11		Amendment as to those questions or other questions?
12	A	I don't know.
13	Q	Not knowing that, I would proceed to ask you a
14	٠	number of questions, and the first questions would
15		be identical to those asked on your deposition.
16		You have the right to invoke the Fifth
17		Amendment or you could not.
18	A	I would answer the same as I did on the deposition.
19		I would invoke the Fifth Amendment.
20	Q	And whatever answer you would give, that would
21		be your testimony you would put forth here today?
22	A	Yes, sir.
23		MR. ODAM: Your Honor, this witness has
24		established himself to be a resident of
25		Duval County, which is in the 229th Judicial

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District. It would be my intention to ask this witness questions as to whether he had an opinion as to whether matters were common knowledge that are in the pleadings.

I will proceed to do that and I am saying this to the Master and the witness and counsel.

My question is: And you have not been here for previous testimony, but would the witness also invoke the Fifth Amendment --

MR. MITCHELL: In view of counsel's statement of what he intends to do, and there is nothing showing that this witness is qualified, it is irrelevant and immaterial to this case.

THE MASTER: The questions must be asked.

I agree that there has not, at this time,
been a predicate as to his knowledge of the
community as of a certain date. You must
qualify him further.

- Q (By Mr. Odam) Did you reside in Duval County in November, 1974?
- A Yes.
  - Q You were aware an election took place on that date?
  - A I don't recall that offhand. I am sure it did

1 if you say so. You resided in the county in November, 1974? 2 0 3 A Yes. MR. ODAM: Your Honor, I don't exactly the witness stated he lived in the county 5 for the last four years and he was living 7 in the county at the time. I can go on to be more specific as we did with previous 8 witnesses, if the Master feels I have not 9 10 qualified him. 11 THE MASTER: I think you need to ask 12 the witness if he knew the community and 13 discussed matters in the community and so 14 forth. MR. ODAM: All right, sir. 15 MR. MITCHELL: And likewise, I believe 16 17 he testified that he lived, if I recall his 18 testimony, three to four years. 19 These are matters --20 THE MASTER: He is asking about the 21 common knowledge as of November, 1974. MR. MITCHELL: Yes, I understand that, 22

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717 ANTELOPE - GUARANTY BANK PLAZA

but there were matters that arose in 1969

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS 78401

way beyond the time he was a citizen in this

THE MASTER: That is true, but I don't see that is material.

MR. MITCHELL: I hesitated to make the

MR. MITCHELL: I hesitated to make the objection. I just don't know, I hade it because I felt a duty to call it to the court's attention.

THE MASTER: It is overruled.

Wait, I am sorry, the aspect that he has not been qualified is still sustained, however.

- Q (By Mr. Odam) Mr. Manges, the time that you lived in Freer, Texas -- well, Freer is approximately how far from San Diego, Texas?
- A Around thirty miles from where I live.
- Q You don't live in Freer itself?
- A No, I live on a ranch eight or ten miles out.
- Q Have you ever had occasion to go into the community of San Diego?
- 19 A Very seldom.

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- 20 Q How about the community of Freer?
- A Very seldom. I live in that area, but seldom
  do I get into those areas.
- 23 Q Do you have an airplane?
- 24 A No, sir.
  - Q Do you travel by automobile?

1 Sometimes by automobile and sometimes by plane, 2 but if by plane, I charter it. 3 You have a landing strip at your ranch? Yes. 5 Where do you do your grocery shopping? I don't, my wife does. 7 Have you had occasion to go to Alice? 8 Very seldom. I usually have business when I do 9 and it is a short time only. 10 Q Would you consider that -- do you know the gentle-11 man sitting at the counsel table, Judge O. P. 12 Carrillo? 13 Yes, sir. 14 Do you know his brother, Ramiro Carrillo? 15 Yes, sir. 16 Would you say you know most of the county officials 17 in the county in which you reside? 18 Part of them. 19 Dan Tobin is now the county judge, do you know 20 him? 21 MR. BATES: No, he is not. 22 THE MASTER: You can't testify, Mr. 23 Bates. 24 Well, you know the former county judge, Dan Tobin?

I do know him, I don't know whether he is county

1 judge or not. 2 Do you know former county judge Archer Parr? 3 Yes, sir. Did you know Mr. George Parr when he was alive? 5 Yes, sir. 6 Have you heard of a political party called a new 7 party? 8 I don't know of it. It looked to me like most of 9 the time there was only one party. 10 recognizing parties, I don't know. 11 Did you have an occasion to contribute politically 12 to races going on? 13 I don't know whether I have or not, I don't remem-14 ber. 15 You don't know if you can contributed for a race 16 to O. P. Carrillo? 17 I don't think so. 18 I take it from your testimony of knowing Mr. Dan Q 19 Tobin, Ramiro and O. P. Carrillo, that you --20 do you know Oscar Carrillo? 21 Yes, sir, 22 I take it you have some acquaintances with public 0 23 officials in Duval County? 24 Yes. You know who they are and their positions? Q

1 Some of them, I do. 2 MR. MITCHELL: Out of that group, part 3 of them are not public officials. THE MASTER: I don't know that the 5 question said they were all public officials. MR. ODAM: I think I used the term 7 at one time or another for the purpose of the question. 9 MR. MITCHELL: Thank you. 10 (By Mr. Odam:) Mr. Manges, do you recall at the 11 time that your deposition was taken that I showed 12 you at that time pages from the statement of facts 13 in the disqualification hearing for Judge O. P. 14 Carrillo, do you recall me showing that to you? 15 Yes, sir. 16 MR. MITCHELL: Excuse me, Counsel. 17 Do you mean the disqualification action, 18 there was no hearing had at the time of the 19 deposition. 20 THE MASTER: He is talking about the 21 disqualification of the judge in the proceed-22 ings of Manges versus Guerra. 23 MR. MITCHELL: I am sorry.

I would ask you to look at what has been marked

(By Mr. Odam:) At which time I said, Mr. Manges,

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I said, all right, fine, that will shorten the proceedings.

the record will speak for itself.

At that time we concluded the deposition on page 26.

on page 51, and you examined the Exhibit, and my

question was, I asked if you recall giving the

testimony in that proceeding and you answered

I recall several proceedings. At that time Mr.

Bates stated, if it will shorten your question

any, we have no objection to the pages you have

indicated as a part of the transcript prepared

I said all right. I take it by that, whatever

statements are made by -- and Mr. Bates said

by Mr. D. A. Van Dresser, the official reporter.

I take it by Mr. Bates' question that it was necessary for me to take it through the statements you made in that testimony at that time. I will ask you the question now, if the statements made in the transcript are, to the best of your knowledge, that you can testify to, the truthfulness of the statements you made at that time, are they true?

A Yes.

MR. MITCHELL: As the Court recalls,

the objection was made to that transcript and sustained.

Does Counsel intend to ask every question in the transcript to the witness again?

THE MASTER: I understand, and listen to me, gentlemen, if you will.

Counsel just asked Mr. Manges if the testimony he gave in that disqualification hearing before Judge Smith was true and he said yes.

THE WITNESS: To the best of my knowledge, it is, yes.

THE MASTER: Yes. I assume what Counsel has in mind is now reoffering that testi-mony.

MR. MITCHELL: Because I understand the Court has admitted O. P. Carrillo's deposition under the hearsay exception rule. My objection is to keep a record on this.

THE MASTER: Okay.

Q (By Mr. Odam:) Mr. Manges, I show you what has been marked as Exhibit E-25 in this proceeding, which contains a general index where you were examined by Mr. Smith beginning at page 51 and again at page 88.

As you recall, these were the pages to which you were referred and are attached to a part of the record.

My question is -- well, strike that.

MR. ODAM: Your Honor, at this time, in light of Mr. Manges' previous answer, that he said what is here is the truth, whatever he said, I offer that testimony in that proceeding for the truthfulness of the matters asserted therein for this proceeding.

MR. MITCHELL: I object as to no right for cross-examination.

THE MASTER: You have the right now.

MR. MITCHELL: That is why I asked if he was going to take each and every question. Should I have to go back through it all now?

THE MASTER: Well, I am not sure of the propriety of asking a witness, in effect, do you now reaffirm your testimony given at a prior proceeding, but it is either doing that or asking each question separately and reading him his answer and saying is that correct. He has done it in a single

question rather than individual questions. He could obviously go and take the time to do it individually and if there is a question about the propriety of the document in its entirety, rather than its individuality, I will let Counsel make a decision in that regard.

My idea is now it is admissible.

MR. MITCHELL: We stand on our objection.

THE MASTER: I understand, but I have some doubt about it. I am prepared to over-rule it, but with the realization I may be wrong.

MR. ODAM: As I understand --

THE MASTER: I am prepared to admit the evidence. The Supreme Court may decide that I erroneously did and they can send it back or disregard it.

MR. ODAM: Yes, sir.

Well, in that situation, we have now offered the prior testimony for the truthfulness of the matters asserted therein and it has been admitted for that and I see no necessity to go back with this witness for those matters to see if it is the truth.

THE MASTER: All right. 1 MR. ODAM: I pass the witness. 2 3 THE MASTER: Mr. Mitchell, the witness was passed to you. 5 7 EXAMINATION 8 9 BY MR. MITCHELL: 10 Mr. Manges, I will ask you if I ask you each and Q 11 every question that was put to you in this Exhibit 12 Number 25, would you refuse to answer on the 13 grounds that the answer might tend to incriminate 14 you? 15 MR. BATES: What is 25? 16 MR. MITCHELL: I'm sorry, that is 17 Exhibit Number 25, Mr. Bates. Let me hand 18 it to you. 19 20

(Handed to Mr. Bates.)

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MR. MITCHELL: May I have just a minute to go over this with Counsel?

(Discussion off the record.)

MR. MITCHELL: Judge, may I have the deposition? I might state for the record I have not seen the deposition of Mr.

Manges that has been used by Mr. Odam and I really need for the purpose of preserving the record to check it as well as may I ask Counsel a question, did you offer all of the testimony of Mr. Manges in Exhibit 25?

MR. ODAM: Yes.

MR. BATES: I want to apologize to the Court for the deposition being late. I had it here Monday and neglected to turn it in.

(Discussion off the record.)

THE MASTER: Mr. Mitchell, we have got to go on.

MR. MITCHELL: All right, Your Honor,

I want the record to reflect that I have
been discussing with Counsel representing

Mr. Manges, out of courtesy to him, trying
to inform myself as to where we stood with
the record in this posture, that is, number

25, Exhibit 25, as to Mr. Manges having been
in some manner -- having been admitted and
now I am put to the obligation, burden and

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duty to cross-examine.

THE MASTER: I agree.

MR. MITCHELL: And I have to ask the question.

(By Mr. Mitchell:) Mr. Manges if I ask you the questions that are contained in Exhibit Number 25, or ask you questions relating to the questions and answers which would be a more appropriate way to put it, would you plead the Fifth Amendment?

Yes, sir.

MR. MITCHELL: We renew our objection to 25, we are denied the right of cross-examination.

MR. FLUSCHE: I think, Your Honor, that last answer firmly establishes the necessity for the acceptance of this and I think that makes it more admissible than it was before.

MR. MITCHELL: I am sorry, Judge Meyers, I didn't understand.

THE MASTER: Well, his point is that that makes the witness, in effect, an unavilable witness which you know is one of the elements of testimony at a prior proceeding.

MR. MITCHELL: I understood that.

1 THE MASTER: That is the point he is 2 making. 3 MR. MITCHELL: But he was --THE MASTER: Mr. ditchell, I think at S least initially, I think you need to ask specifically the questions you think will 6 7 be declined to answer. MR. MITCHELL: Judge, I would like the 8 9 record to reflect that I am having to search 10 through the record to areas that my client 11 and I decide are -- through consultation, 12 decide that need to be put to the witness 13 of a critical nature and would fall within 14 the rules. I don't intend to use up the 15 Court's time needlessly. 16 THE MASTER: All right. 17 MR. MITCHELL: On page 190. 18 MR. BATES: What page? 19 THE MASTER: Page 190. 20 MR. MITCHELL: The bottom line referring 21 to the shares of stock: 22 Question: "I will ask you this question:

Question: "I will ask you this question: For each of those shares you now own you have put up a hundred dollars a share except for roughly the one-seventh, is that right?"

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A I refuse to answer on the grounds it might tend to incriminate me.

Q The question on page 52 out of the February 20th, 1973, hearing in the middle of the page. I will ask you the question put by Mr. Smith, to the witness.

"While we are on the question of the bank, Mr. Manges, I would like for you to give me your understanding of how Judge O. P. Carrillo got on the Board of Directors of the First State Bank and Trust Company."

- A I refuse to answer on the grounds it might tend to incriminate me.
- Q On page 53, top of the page.

"Do you recall what the values were that were put on the house and the stock?"

- A I refuse to answer on the grounds that it might tend to incriminate me.
- Q Down to the middle of the page.

"Did you know at the time what his balance was on the Cadillac automobile?"

A I refuse to answer on the grounds that it might tend to incriminate me.

THE MASTER: I believe that is enough, Mr. Mitchell, unless you want to make some

more.

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MR. MITCHELL: No, I am through.

THE MASTER: I am going to ask Mr.

Manges, and Mr. Bates, to step outside.

I think we have an evidentiary problem that we need to discuss. I know that you are under pressure to get under way.

MR. BATES: No, today is fine. It was tomorrow that was killing me.

THE MASTER: We are operating from eight thirty to one.

MR. BATES: All right, thank you, sir.

THE MASTER: Yes, sir, thank you.

(Whereupon Mr. Manges and Mr. Bates left the hearing room.)

THE MASTER: The problem is this, that the witness in answer to Mr. Odam's question said that the testimony he gave in the prior proceeding was true. I took that to adopt that testimony and waive the Fifth Amendment privilege as to that testimony.

Now, when asked those questions individually, the witness refuses to answer.

MR. MITCHELL: Yes, sir.

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THE MASTER: And I don't know where that leads us, do you have any thought on on it?

MR. FLUSCHE: Can I respond to that, Your Honor?

THE MASTER: Yes.

MR. FLUSCHE: I think it puts it exactly in the same posture as a witness who is dead, that you recall that the basic considerations in making an exception to the hearsay rule are two; one is trustworthiness and the other is necessity.

Now, he said on this witness stand, and this was sworn testimony in a court hearing, and he said on this witness stand that those things are true, but he is now taking the Fifth Amendment and so it is just as though he were dead, as far as this Court is concerned. He is completely unavilable.

MR. ODAM: If I can add --

THE MASTER: But now what about the requirement of some identity of parties in the prior proceeding? The problem that bothers me is that Judge Carrillo was not

represented and he was not present and had no opportunity to question this witness in that prior proceeding, no standing, indeed to question this witness in that prior proceeding.

MR. FLUSCHE: Well, of course, he has the right to cross-examine him now.

THE MASTER: But when he starts to do so, the witness pleads the Fifth Amendment.

MR. FLUSCHE: Well, of course, what he did today was not really cross-examination He propounded --

THE MASTER: That is correct, that is correct, and I could bring Mr. Manges back.

(Discussion off the record.)

THE MASTER: I am sure if you cross-examining him about these matters --

MR. MITCHELL: Yes.

THE MASTER: And I will probably require you to do it, that he will do the same thing and so -- it may be that you should just -- what you asked him was if you asked those questions in the Exhibit,

Examiner's Exhibit 25 --

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THE MASTER: Would he, if you did ask those questions one by one, would he answer them that he refuses to answer on the grounds that it might tend to incriminate.

MR. MITCHELL: Yes, sir.

It might be that you have to put him back on and resume the stand and be asked questions on cross-examination, not the same questions, just ask him if I were to cross-examine you on those matters which you answered specifically --

MR. MITCHELL: Yes, Your Honor.

THE MASTER: Would you plead the Fifth, if he does that, then the record is completed, and whether or not that prior testimony is admissible is a pretty tough question in my mind.

MR. MITCHELL: May I argue just briefly to that point. Judge, and then proceed to call him, of course, with your permission.

I would say that the predicate for the introduction of the testimony is testimony taken at a prior trial being a legitimate exception to the hearsay rule is not complete. The witness is not dead or

unavailable in a true sense. There is --

THE MASTER: I disagree with that, I think he has become unavailable.

MR. MITCHELL: I understand, Judge,
I am aware of only those cases where the
unaveilability applies to cases where he
is outside of the jurisdiction of the court,
but does not become unaveilable by the affirmative operation of the rules such as the
dead man's statute.

THE MASTER: I appreciate the distinction.

MR. MITCHELL: So I would have to assert this as a position that we are taking that he is not dead or unavailable, and there is not an identity of parties. There is not an identity of issues and certainly the exception to the hearsay rule conceding it were arguendo, the right to crossexamination.

THE MASTER: It is a matter, of course, that need not be decided today because his testimony is here, he is obviously not going to answer any other questions unless you choose to see if he will. I assume that

you are satisfied that he will not.

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That is correct, Your Honor, MR. ODAM: if I might clarify or point out one thing. Today I'll ask him if what he previously testified was true and he said it was, but also at the time in this procedure, when there was subject to cross-examination at the time of taking the deposition, I asked him the same question and he said then again on the deposition, which is in the record, "Whatever I said then is whatever I said" and that is it.

It simply appears to me he not only today ratified the truthfulness of it but also at the deposition in this proceeding ratified it and ratified what was taken under oath at a time before opportunity of cross-examination. It simply appears to me it shoul be admitted for the truthfulness of it as well as the basis for asserting the Fifth Amendment.

Now, it was not asserted back then. it could be introduced in part of the evidence as a basis of the time the deposition was taken, he didn't raise the Fifth Amendment then.

MR. MITCHELL: May I say only one other thing, Your Honor, I was not present at the deposition taking, the secret rule was invoked, I did not have any standing at all and did not appear.

MR. ODAM: Now, Your Honor, --

MR. MITCHELL: I was not present at the taking of the deposition.

MR. FLUSCHE: He was noticed.

THE MASTER: I can't imagine, it is your last statement that startles me, the secrecy rule being invoked. You were surely not excluded from the deposition taking when it involves your client, Judge Carrillo?

MR. MITCHELL: I honestly thought I probably was, Judge, with his having his own counsel, which was Mr. Bates, maybe I was wrong.

THE MASTER: Well, I can't -- I think you are wrong.

MR. MITCHELL: Well, perhaps I was, at any rate I was not physically present, whither it is my fault or not my fault.

THE MASTER: Mr. Pipkin, would you

spring of 1973;

accommodate me in getting Mr. Manges?

(Discussion off the record.)

(Reporters Note: Whereupon Mr. Clinton Manges and Mr. Jim Bates returned to the hearing room.)

THE MASTER: Yes, sir, all right.

## EXAMINATION

## BY MR. MITCHELL:

Q Mr. Manges, if I put questions to you that are reasonably relevant and related to the questions asked you in Exhibit Number 25, would you -- and assuming the relevancy and related to and the rules being complied with, revoke your constitutional rights against self-incrimination?

A Yes.

THE MASTER: Is the effect of that,
Mr. Manges, that while you answered the
questions in the late winter and early
spring of 1973, that you would not, if asked

those same questions today, answer them by virtue of invoking your Fifth Amendment and other privileges?

Also, you would do -- is it true that you would do the same with respect to any cross-examination along those same lines?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

THE MASTER Thank you, I have nothing further. Do you have anything further?

MR. ODAM: Just to clarify in my own mind, as I understand the previous objections were made and I assumed the ruling of the Court stands, that the matters in the previous testimony have been admitted for the truthfulness of the matters asserted therein.

THE MASTER: I am not certain in this state of the record that that is an accurate statement.

I have not -- I had admitted them before Mr. Mitchell asked the questions that he asked but in light of this, I do not know.

If you went -- so you must assume that it is not yet in evidence.

MR. MITCHELL: And we make a motion to

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strike, and have that motion before the Court in that connection.

THE MASTER: Yes, sir.

MR. ODAM: Again, I assume that the Court or the Master probably will rule on that question of evidence at a later point.

THE MASTER: Certainly.

MR. ODAM: And make -- just so the record will reflect that in the event that the objection is sustained, then we wish the record to reflect that the previous testimony introduced and given by Mr. Manges through Exhibit Number 25 is offered by way of our bill of exception.

THE MASTER: Certainly. Do you have anything further, Mr. Mitchell?

MR. MITCHELL: No, thank you, Judge.

MR. ODAM: Pass the witness.

MR. MITCHELL: No further questions.

THE MASTER: You are excused, thank you. Who is your next witness?

MR. ODAM: Let's see --

THE MASTER: Have you got a five minute witness, in other words?

MR. ODAM: Mr. Garland Smith would be

1	my next witness. He has Mr. Morris Atlas
2	out there.
3	THE MASTER: Can you finish with Mr.
4	Atlas?
5	MR. MITCHELL: Judge Meyers, we talked
6	to him and I can't say that I can be
7	through within the time, and certainly in
8	view of Mr. Odam's extensive cross-examination
9	on my first go-around, I doubt very seriously
10	whether we could finish and quite frankly,
11	Judge, I had sort of dropped him out of the
12	flow because of what the Court is saying,
13	asking me to
14	THE MASTER: I think that is wise. I
15	think we have imposed on Mr. Smith suffi-
16	ciently and he ought to be your next witness
17	tomorrow morning.
18	MR. ODAM: All right, sir.
19	THE MASTER: And Mr. Atlas is just
20	going to have to come back.
21	MR. MITCHELL: And I think we can
22	finish Mr. Smith tomorrow.
23	THE MASTER: I am seriously concerned
24	about the admissibility of the testimony of
25	Mr. Manges. Obviously you did some looking

at it yesterday, but the problem in my mind is not the fact that he has affirmed the testimony and all of that, the problem in my mind is one, the lack of identity of parties and two, the lack of identity of issues.

MR. FLUSCHE: I think, Your Honor, that the issues are very similar and precisely the same allegations were made by Mr.

Garland Smith that are being made here today, maybe not precisely, but they are essentially the same allegations, that he should be disqualified from hearing that case because of the acceptance of these gifts. So, I think that there is a great similarity of issues.

I would suggest that we research it overnight and see if we can shed more light than heat tomorrow morning.

THE MASTER: We will have more than this afternoon, at the rate this thing is going.

MR. FLUSCHE: I think that is true.

THE MASTER: -- to brief it.

MR. FLUSCHE: Could I suggest that we

	just carry it over and rule on it at some
2	later time?
3	THE MASTER: Yes. We will be in
4	recess until eight-thirty in the morning.
5	(Whereupon the hearing was in recess
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7	at one o'clock p.m. November 4th, 1975,
8	until eight-thirty a.m. November 6th,
9	1975.)
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