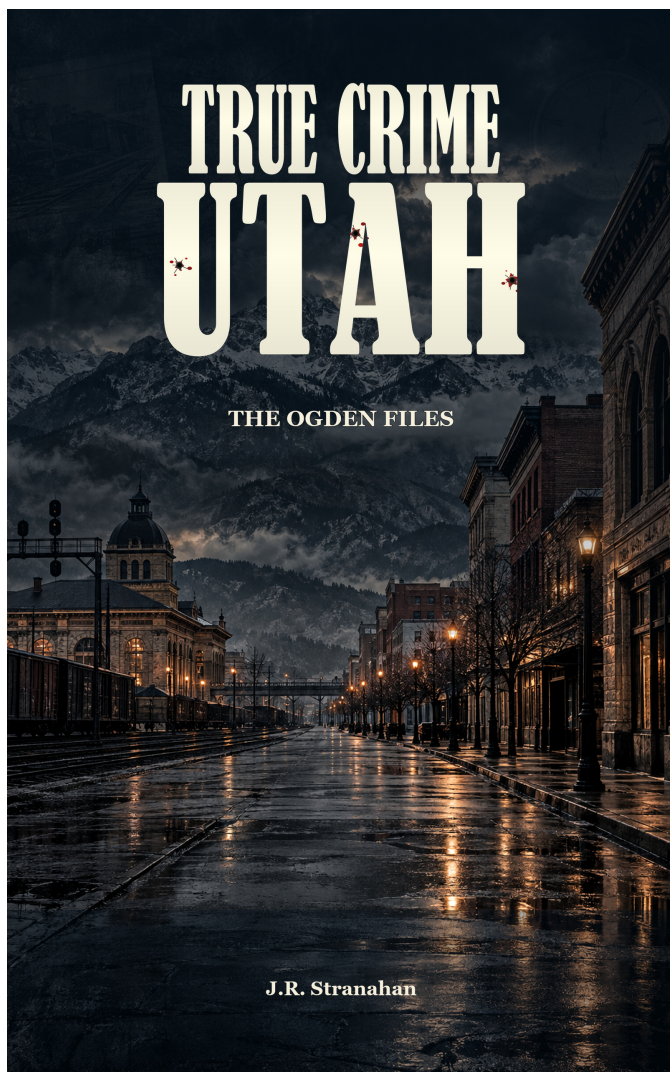


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File 1: The Hi-Fi Shop Murders

Place and period: Ogden, 1974-1977

Present legal status: Dale Pierre and William Andrews were convicted of aggravated murder and related crimes and were later executed. Keith Roberts was convicted of robbery and received a prison sentence; the judgments followed separate trial and review histories.

This file belongs first to Stanley Walker, Michelle Ansley, the surviving victims, their families, and the Ogden community. The public record is necessarily organized around investigation and adjudication, but a criminal case is not the measure of a life. The account uses the available record to describe what happened and how institutions responded, while avoiding invented biography where sources are silent.

The human scale

Men entered the Hi-Fi Shop in Ogden during a robbery in April 1974. That fact is the fixed point for this portion of The Hi-Fi Shop Murders. The account keeps the people harmed, the routines interrupted, and the community consequences in view. In Ogden, later retellings sometimes collapse the investigation and the judgment into one continuous story. The public record does not. It preserves the order in which information appeared and the forum in which it was tested. The present legal posture is stated separately: Dale Pierre and William Andrews were convicted of aggravated murder and related crimes and were later executed. Keith Roberts was convicted of robbery and received a prison sentence; the judgments followed separate trial and review histories.

For Stanley Walker, Michelle Ansley, the surviving victims, their families, and the Ogden community, the procedural vocabulary cannot be allowed to eclipse consequence. Employees and customers were bound and forced to ingest a caustic drain-cleaning product. The detail belongs here because it changes the chronology, not because it supplies

atmosphere. The account keeps the people harmed, the routines interrupted, and the community consequences in view. Keeping that boundary visible lets the reader understand both the institutional response and the loss that made the response necessary.

The 1974-1977 record from Ogden contains a point that resists shorthand: Stanley Walker and Michelle Ansley died, while other victims survived catastrophic injuries. The present legal posture is equally specific: Dale Pierre and William Andrews were convicted of aggravated murder and related crimes and were later executed. Keith Roberts was convicted of robbery and received a prison sentence; the judgments followed separate trial and review histories. The account keeps the people harmed, the routines interrupted, and the community consequences in view. One proposition may be established while a neighboring proposition remains disputed. Treating them separately is not hesitation; it is accurate reporting.

A headline can make this episode appear settled in a sentence. The underlying record is narrower. Physical evidence, stolen property, and witness testimony shaped the prosecutions. From there, the inquiry moves through source, timing, corroboration, and legal consequence. The account keeps the people harmed, the routines interrupted, and the community consequences in view. None of those steps authorizes invented dialogue or a claim about what Stanley Walker, Michelle Ansley, the surviving victims, their families, and the Ogden community privately thought.

Location matters in this file. Ogden determined which agencies, courts, and communities carried the case, while 1974-1977 marks the span over which the public learned it. The case produced lengthy capital litigation and enduring debate over accomplice responsibility. The account keeps the people harmed, the routines interrupted, and the community consequences in view. The result is a chronology with identifiable custodians rather than a collection of free-floating claims.

This part of the account begins with a modest question: what did the cited source actually establish? Its answer is plain: Men entered the Hi-Fi Shop in Ogden during a robbery in April 1974. The answer does not automatically prove motive, identity, or every charge in the case. The account keeps the people harmed, the routines interrupted, and the community consequences in view. The remaining status is stated without embellishment: Dale Pierre and William Andrews were convicted of aggravated murder and related crimes and were later executed. Keith Roberts was convicted of robbery and received a prison sentence; the judgments followed separate trial and review histories.

The case file gives different kinds of information different weight. Employees and customers were bound and forced to ingest a caustic drain-cleaning product. A contemporaneous observation, a laboratory result, a charging allegation, and an appellate finding do not perform the same job. The account keeps the people harmed, the routines interrupted, and the community consequences in view. Describing those jobs plainly is especially important when the story concerns Stanley Walker, Michelle Ansley, the surviving victims, their families, and the Ogden community.

The first account

By the time The Hi-Fi Shop Murders reached public memory, sequence had become easy to lose. Physical evidence, stolen property, and witness testimony shaped the prosecutions. Restoring sequence shows what investigators knew, what prosecutors alleged, what the defense contested, and what a court or jury ultimately resolved. What witnesses reported at the time remains separate from what investigators later inferred. An older headline cannot replace the current status: Dale Pierre and William Andrews were convicted of aggravated murder and related crimes and were later executed. Keith Roberts was convicted of robbery and received a prison sentence; the judgments followed separate trial and review histories.

There is no need to enlarge the evidence to make this file serious. The case produced lengthy capital litigation and enduring debate over accomplice responsibility. That proposition is consequential on its own. What witnesses reported at the time remains separate from what investigators later inferred. The account therefore avoids borrowing certainty from unrelated defendants, other jurisdictions, or later cases that happen to resemble events in Ogden.

The public record speaks most reliably when attribution travels with the claim. Here is the supported proposition: Men entered the Hi-Fi Shop in Ogden during a robbery in April 1974. The source may recount an allegation, summarize trial proof, or state a judgment, and the language must match that function. What witnesses reported at the time remains separate from what investigators later inferred. That practice protects the accuracy of the case and the dignity of Stanley Walker, Michelle Ansley, the surviving victims, their families, and the Ogden community at the same time.

At this stage of the file, absence is also information. The available materials establish this much: Employees and customers were bound and forced to ingest a caustic drain-cleaning product. They do not establish every rumor that accumulated during 1974-1977. What witnesses reported at the time remains separate from what investigators later inferred. Refusing to bridge those gaps with speculation keeps the unresolved portions visible instead of disguising them as narrative momentum.

Consider the detail in its proper scale: Stanley Walker and Michelle Ansley died, while other victims survived catastrophic injuries. It is neither disposable nor self-executing. Its force depends on where it sits among the other records from Ogden. What witnesses reported at the time remains separate from what investigators later inferred. A measured account can explain that relationship without turning legal caution into a repetitive disclaimer.

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Building a chronology

The most useful context is the context that changes interpretation. Employees and customers were bound and forced to ingest a caustic drain-cleaning product. In the Ogden record, that detail helps explain why a particular investigative or legal step followed. Dates and sequence preserve the difference between early uncertainty and later knowledge. General crime lore would add volume but not understanding, so it is left outside the account.

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Witness evidence

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Digital and documentary trails

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Charging choices

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The courtroom

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Appeal and review

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Location matters in this file. Ogden determined which agencies, courts, and communities carried the case, while 1974-1977 marks the span over which the public learned it. Men entered the Hi-Fi Shop in Ogden during a robbery in April 1974. Police, prosecutors, defense counsel, courts, laboratories, journalists, and families occupy different roles in the record. The result is a chronology with identifiable custodians rather than a collection of free-floating claims.

Status at manuscript lock

The controlling status for this account is: Dale Pierre and William Andrews were convicted of aggravated murder and related crimes and were later executed. Keith Roberts was convicted of robbery and received a prison sentence; the judgments followed separate trial and review histories. That sentence is deliberately narrower than a television summary. It does not merge co-defendants, convert accusations into findings, or imply that an appeal erased a human death. Later proceedings may change the legal posture, but they should not be projected backward onto the record described here.

Sources from the edition

The Hi-Fi Shop Murders

- Utah Supreme Court, State v. Pierre:

<https://law.justia.com/cases/utah/supreme-court/1977/13903.html> -

Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals, Andrews v. Shulsen: <https://law.justia.com/cases/federal/appellate-courts/F2/802/1256/164689/>

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