SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 1 FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES 2 3 HON. RAYMOND CHOATE, JUDGE DEPARTMENT NO. 106 5 THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Plaintiff. A-267861 NO. -V5-8 BRUCE McGREGOR DAVIS. 9 Defendant, 10 11 12 REPORTERS' DAILY TRANSCRIPT 13 Thursday, December 2, 1971 14 15 16 17 APPEARANCES: 18 JOSEPH P. BUSCH, JR., District Attorney For the People: 19 BY: ANTHONY MANZELLA and 20 STEPHEN R. KAY, Deputies District Attorney 21 For Defendant Davis: 22 GEORGE V. DENNY, III 23 24 MARY LOU BRIANDI, CSR ROGER K. WILLIAMS, CSR 25 Official Court Reporters 26 28

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1971 9:51 A.M. 2 3 THE COURT: The case of People vs. Davis? 4 We're ready to proceed. 5 (Proceedings had on unrelated matters.) 6 THE COURT: Mr. Kay, did you take a look at Mr. Denny's 7 motion, his request for clarification of discovery material 8 heretofore provided, of persons interviewed or to be present during interviews with certain witnesses? 10 11 MR. KAY: Yes, I did. And I understand that Burton 12 Katz was the one who took most of those interviews. And 13 Mr. Manzella is getting ahold of him to clarify those 14 things for Mr. Denny. 15 THE COURT: Were you in the process of talking to Mrs. 16 Melendez, Mr. Denny? 17 MR. DENNY: Your Honor, I believe that I was in the 18 middle of a question, about the time that the jury panel came 19 I don't recall the question, however. 20 THE COURT: All right. Go ahead. 21 Good morning, Mrs. Melendez. 22 The record will show the defendant to be present 23 with counsel, and Mr. Kay for the People. Go ahead. 25 MR. DENNY: Thank you. 26 27 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION (Continued) 28 OF RACHEL MELENDEZ

BY MR. DENNY: ı I don't know, Mrs. Melendez, whether I had asked 2 you whether you had ever heard the name of Steve Grogan or 3 4 Clem Grogan? No, I haven't. 5 6 And again, excuse me if I repeat some of the It's a little difficult to pick up. 7 questions. 8 But did you tell us when the last time was that you had heard anything about any trial involving Charles 10 Manson? 11 No. 12 You didn't tell us? Or when was the last time 13 that you heard anything about a case involving him? Heard, 14 read or saw anything? 15 I don't recall the last time I heard about it. 16 Well --Q. 17 A I guess the first one was the biggest one, and --18 I guess that was about a year and a half or a year ago. 19 All right. And have you, say, within the last 20 couple of months, heard anything about Mr. Manson being 21 tried for any other offense or offenses? 22 No. A 23 Have you heard about any of these people again --24 as the press has referred to them -- of the Manson Family, 25 being tried on any charges during the last couple of months? 26 A No. 27 Insofar as the Manson Family, as it's been Q 28 called, what does that mean to you, ma'am?

	1	, '
	1	A Well, the first time I had ever heard of it is
	2	when well, when Manson was brought to trial.
	3	Q Um-hmm.
	4	But what does it have any connotations? When
* 0	5	you think of the Manson Family, what do you think of?
3	6	A Well, I guess his followers.
, ě	7	Q And do you have any feeling that any people who
	8	might be termed his followers, or members of this Manson
	9	Family, or group, are, say, either very good people or very
	10	bad people? Or do you have any feelings one way or the
	11	other about them?
fls.	12	A No, not really.
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ľ MR. DENNY: I'll pass, your Honor. 2 MR. KAY: No questions, your Honor. 3 THE COURT: All right, thank you, Mrs. Melendez. 4 Would you rejoin the group out in that lovely 5 hallway, then. б JUROR NO. 11: Okav. 7 THE COURT: And pick another name for juror No. --8 another slip for juror No. 3. 9 THE CLERK: Eugene T. Batchelor, E-u-g-e-n-e, 10 B-a-t-c-h-e-l-o-r. 11 THE COURT: I think that's the only name we need to call. 12 We only eliminated Mr. Flores in the last go around. 13 MR. KAY: Yes, sir. 14 (Whereupon, the bailiff conferred with the Court 15 and the clerk.) 16 THE CLERK: He's not out there? 17 THE COURT: He didn't leave, did he? 18 THE BAILIFF: I don't think so, sir. 19 THE COURT: He's not out there? 20 (Whereupon, the bailiff conferred with the Court 21up at the bench.) 22 THE COURT: We'll ask him about that right away. Thank 23 you, Bob. 24 Find him. I would like to speak to him. 25 THE BAILIFF: One of the officers went to look for him. 26 I think he's in the rest-room. 27 (Whereupon, there was a pause in the proceedings 28 while waiting for the prospective juror.)

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(Whereupon, the bailiff conferred with the Court 1 and the clerk up at the bench.) 2 THE COURT: We can't find Mr. Batchelor at this time. 3 Shall we call another name? MR. KAY: Maybe it might be a good idea to tell the 5 other jurors out there not to wander off while the Court's б in session. 7 THE BAILIFF: I did, sir. 8 THE COURT: May it be stipulated that we may pass the 9 name of Mr. Batchelor, then? 10 MR. KAY: So stipulated on the part of the People. 11 MR. DENNY: I suppose, your Honor. 12 (Whereupon, a gentleman walked into the courtroom.) 13 Are you Mr. Batchelor? THE COURT: 14 MR. KAY: No, no, your Honor, he's a Deputy D. A. He's 15 Pritikin. 16 Mr. He can be a juror, though, I'll take him. 17 18 (Laughter.) THE COURT: Is it stipulated that we may select -19 20 pass Mr. Batchelor's name and pick another name? 21 MR. KAY: So stipulated. 22 MR. DENNY: So stipulated. 23 Is that agreeable with you, Mr. Davis? THE COURT: 24 DEFENDANT DAVIS: Yeah, okay. It doesn't make any 25 difference to me. 26 THE COURT: Find Mr. Batchelor, though, I want to talk 27 And tell the other jurors they are not to leave 28 except momentarily to the rest-room.

1	THE BAILIFF: Yes, sir.		
2	THE CLERK: Miss Anne R. Simonian, A-n-n-e, Ş-i-m-o-n-i-a-		
3	-n.		
4	MR. KAY: Would you spell that last name again, for me,		
5	please?		
6	THE CLERK: S-i-m-o-n-i-a-n.		
7	,		
8	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF		
9	ANNE R. SIMONIAN		
10	BY THE COURT:		
11	Q Good morning. Say your name again for me.		
12	A Anne Simonian.		
13	Q Simonian, fine, thank you.		
14	We're inquiring now, Mrs. Simonian, about whether		
15	you had previously heard anything concerning this case.		
16	Have you heard anything whatever about this case		
17	before?		
18	A Uh, you mean specifically this gentleman'.		
19	(indicating)?		
20	Q Yes, about this case of People versus Bruce		
21	McGregor Davis?		
22	A I don't recall the gentleman's name, but I do recall		
23	reading or hearing about some of the circumstances surrounding		
24	it. Uh, about		
25	Q You read this in the press?		
26	A I don't know if I at one time read it somewhere or		
27	heard it on the television. Uh		
28	Q Before you were in court here on Monday, when you		

1	came in and the Court read the indictment to you and told you
2	about the case, had you previously heard the name Bruce
3	Davis?
4	A Oh, no, not his name.
5	Q Had you previously heard the name Shorty Shea?
6	A Yes.
7	Q In what connection had you heard, seen or read the
8	name Shorty Shea?
9	A Well, I think in when there was when the
10	crime first you know, happened. Uh
11	Q What crime are you talking about? Are you talking
12	about the Tate-LaBianca murders?
13	A Yes, I think I think that's when I heard about
14	the name, the caretaker on the ranch or something, that had
15	been murdered. And then, a recording artist or someone. And I
16	thought these were the people that you just mentioned.
17	Q Is that Gary Hinman?
18	A Yes, I thought that's what that they were the
19	same people.
20	Q I see.
21	You have previously known of Gary Hinman as
22	a musician?
23	A I think so. That was familiar to me when
24	Q Shorty Shea was a caretaker?
25	A On the ranch.
26	Q Spahn Ranch?
27	A Beg pardon?
28	Q Spahn Ranch?
1	l l

1	A Yes, that's correct.
2	Q Then, did you occasionally follow that Tate-
3	LaBianca matter in the press?
4	A I don't think I personally received it, but, you
5	know, actually went to read or find out information, but
6	it is just from time to time people would say something or
7	I'd hear it on the news, you know.
· 8	Q How about the term "Manson Family," what does that
9	mean?
10	A It is a little frightening, you know. Kind of
11	frightens me.
12	Q Why is that? What are the associations you have in
13	your mind about that?
14	A Oh, I guess just about the murder and the their
15	life and
16	Q You think they're generally a pretty bad group?
17	A I think maybe I think they are. I didn't
18	Q Let me ask youthis, then: Would a person who is a
19	member of the Manson Family, assuming a person who is a member
20	of the Manson Family, by reason of what you have heard, seen
21	or read, would he be in a worse position than someone who is
22	not a member of the Manson Family in having you as a juror?
23	In other words
24	A I don't think I could really be fair.
25	Q You don't think you could be fair and impartial
26	with someone whom you knew or believed to be a member of the
27	Manson Family?
28	A I don't think I could be fair, in all honesty and

under oath, you know. I -- I've thought about it very -- quite 1 extensively, you know, the last few days --2 The Court is happy you have. Q -- and searched myself, and I don't think I could honestly be fair. 5 You are being very frank and the Court appreciates 6 It shortens the time involved here. 7 MR. DENNY: We'll challenge the prospective juror under 8 1073, Subdivision 2, and 1076. MR. KAY: No opposition. 10 THE COURT: The Court grants the challenge. \mathbf{H} 12 Thank you, Mrs. Simonian. You should return to the 15th floor. I don't know 13 whether you were ever there or not, but you are to go directly 14 15 to the 15th floor of the new Hall of Records which is 16 diagonally across the street. The 15th floor of the new Hall 17 of Records. 18 Pick another name, then, in place of . 19 THE CLERK: Mrs. Stella Ferguson, F-e-r-g-u-s-o-n. 20 Stella, S-t-e-l-l-a. 21 THE COURT: Did Batchelor show up yet that you know? 22 Sir, did Mr. Batchelor show up? 23 THE BAILIFF: Not yet, sir. 25 26 27 28

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2-1 Your Honor, I recall last night, after we 1 MR, KAY: recessed, that the bailiff approached with one juror that 2 had an employment problem. Evidently he was self-employed 3 and wanted your Honor to excuse him. 4 THE COURT: Yes. I -- I told Mr. Kuczera that we would 5 consider that request today. But I didn't excuse the 6 7 prospective juror. 8 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF 9 10 STELLA FERGUSON 11 BY THE COURT: 12 Mrs. Ferguson, we are interested in knowing 13 whether you had, before I told you about it on Monday, ever 14 heard of this case? 15 A Yes. 16 Had you heard, seen or read about it in the 17 press? 18 Uh -- I read something about it. 19 And had you heard the name Davis, Bruce McGregor Q. 20 Davis, --21 A No. 22 -- before? Had you heard the name Shorty Shea Q. 23 before? 24 A No. 25 Heard, seen or read it? Q 26 A No. 27 That is, before I read it in the indictment, you 28 had never heard, seen or read it?

2-2	1	A	No.
	2	Q	Had you heard, seen or read the name Hinman
	3	before I me	entioned it in reading the indictment?
	4	A	No.
.	5	ବ	Had you heard the name Manson Family?
*	6	A	No.
∯- •€	7	Q;	Now, is that what you are talking about, when you
	8	say you hea	ard about this case?
	9	A	Yes.
	10	Q	Something to do with the Manson Family?
	11	A	Yes.
	12	Q,	Have you ever read anything concerning the two
	13	alleged hom	nicides in this case, the alleged homicides
¥	14	involving h	fr. Shea and Mr. Hinman?
	15	A	No, I don't recall anything but just the Manson.
₹	16	Q	And are you referring to what you may have heard,
	17	seen or rea	id in connection with the Tate-La Bianca cases,
	18	A	Yes.
	19	କ	those killings?
	20	A	Yes.
	21	ର	So, at this moment, to your knowledge, you had
	22	never hear	d anything about the alleged homicides of Mr. Shea
	23	and Mr. Hi	nman; am I correct?
•	24	A	That's right.
	25	ନ୍	Have you ever heard the name Steven Grogan?
Ê	26	A	I don't recall.
	27	Q	The term Manson Family, what does that mean to
	28	you?	

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2-3	1	A	Well, I just read something in there about
	2	mostly whe	ere he wanted to create war between black and white.
	3		That's the only part that I read.
	4	Q	That Manson did?
ą.	5	A	Yes.
Ä	6	Q	Manson and his followers?
8 \$	7	A	Yes. No, Manson himself. Not his followers. If
	8	I'm correc	et, that's what I read about it.
	9		I really didn't keep up with it.
	10	Q	I see.
	11		In other words, you did learn, however, that Manso
	12	himself w	is more or less anti-Negro in his approach to the
	13	race probl	Lem?
<u>.</u>	14	A	Well, I couldn't very well say that.
	15	Q	You don't know that that was the case?
*	16	A	No. That's the only thing that I read about it.
	17	Q	But he didwent to as far as you know, he did
	18	want to co	reate trouble
	19	A	That's all, yes.
	20	, Q	trouble between the races?
	21	A	That's right.
	22	Q	And you don't know what his purpose was?
	23	A	No, I really don't.
	24	Q	Would a person who was a member of the Manson
a.	25	Family, b	y reason of what you've heard, seen or read, be
Æ	26	at any di	sadvantage if you were a juror in a trial involving
	27	him?	
	28	A	No, I don't think I could blame somebody for what

he did. 2-4 1 If a member -- if a person was a member of the Q. 2 Manson Family, do you think that you could be fair and 3 impartial in judging any issue that you might be called upon to judge, in spite of the fact that you have heard things 5 and seen and read things about the Manson Family? I am sure I would be able to. You think you could be? Α Sure. 9 Does the name -- the name Shorty Shea does not 10 at all call to your mind anything that you've heard, seen or 11 12 read? 13 A No. Or Gary Hinman? 14 Q 15 A No. 16 You do recall reading about the Tate-La Bianca 0. 17 murders? 18 I really didn't read all of that. Á 19 But you do remember that Charles Manson and some O: 20 of his people in some way or another were involved in the 21 murders of Sharon Tate and the La Biancas? 22 Α Yes. 23 And other persons? Q 24 Well, the only person I -- that I could remember Á 25 their name would be Manson; that's all. 26 Would be Mr. Manson? Q. 27 Ä That's all. 28 Do you remember the names of any of the victims Q.

2-5 in that case, other than Sharon Tate? That's -- Sharon Tate is about the only thing 2a fls. that I can remember.

2a-1 Well, if I were to instruct you, Mrs. Ferguson, 1 Q that -- well, let me ask you a question that I neglected 2 to ask you, that I should have asked you right at first. 3 4 Would it be a hardship to you to serve in this 5 trial? 6 No. 7 Q. If I were to instruct you that you are not 8 permitted to consider any matter that you may have heard, seen or read concerning Mr. Manson, this case or -- or 10 Mr. Davis, that you are not permitted to consider any such 11 matter in making any decision that you might be called upon 12 to make as a juror in this case, could you follow that 13 instruction? 14 I certainly could. 15 Are you capable of acting independently of any Q 16 such matter that you might have heard, seen or read? 17 Certainly. A 18 And setting it aside for the purpose of making 19 any judgment that you might be called upon to make in this 20 case? 21 That's right. A 22 And will you do that? Q. 23 A I certainly would. 24 And can you be fair and impartial in this case? Q 25 I certainly could. A ٤ 26 You sound certain and definite about it. And Q. 27 you believe that you have the capability, and you tell me 28 that you will exercise your judgment to exclude such matters

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1	from your mind?
2	A That's right.
3	MR. KAY: Is your Honor going to inquire about the
4	death penalty before we start on?
5	THE COURT: Yes. Thank you.
6	Q Do you have such views concerning the death
7	penalty, Mrs. Ferguson, that you would not you would
8	automatically refuse to impose it?
9	A No.
10	Q Or do you have such views concerning it that you
11	would automatically impose it upon a conviction of murder
12	of the first degree, regardless of the evidence?
13	A No.
14	Q Do you have such views about it that you could
15	not be fair and impartial in determining the question of
16	guilt or innocence in the first phase of the trial?
17	A I could be fair.
18	Q You haven't any views about it that would keep
19	you from being fair?
20	A No.
21	THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
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23	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
24	BY MR. DENNY:
25	Q Ma'am, do you take a newspaper regularly, a
26	subscription to a newspaper? Or or your family?
27	A No, I don't take a paper at all.
28	Q Do you read any particular magazines?

1	A Yes.		
2	Q What magazines, ma'am?		
3	A Women's Day and Good Housekeeping.		
4	Q And what would you say is the major source of		
5	your information about the news of the day?		
6	A Really, I I just couldn't say, because I work		
7	eight hours; and when I get home, I am you know, I do my		
8	cooking; and mostly, I go to bed.		
9	Q Well, you		
10	A And I like to look at 6:00 o'clock Movie, and		
11	Million Dollar Movie; and that's about all I see of TV.		
12	Q Well, from what source do you get your news		
13	of the world events or local news?		
14	A Usually I hear other people talking about it.		
15	Q And would you say that's the main source of		
16	your news about Mr. Manson and the Manson Family, and the		
17	Tate killings, that you are aware of?		
18	A Well, I wouldn't have read I wouldn't have		
19	read that, if I hadn't heard people talking about it.		
20	Q Well, do I understand		
21	A If that enswers your question.		
22	Q Do I understand, then, from your enswer that		
23	you heard people talking about it, and then you did do		
24	some reading about it?		
25	A I read that one particular you know story		
26	about that; that was all.		
27	Q What particular story is that?		
28	A That was when I was telling the Judge about		

, ==	1	he wanted to create war between the black and white. That
	2	was all.
	8	Q Yeah. Do you remember in what particular magazine
(B) 148	4	or newspaper that was that you read that?
	Ę	A No, I really couldn't tell you that.
	(Q Was it a magazine; do you recall?
	7	A No, it wasn't a magazine. A newspaper.
	8	Q A newspaper?
	Š	A And I couldn't tell you which one it was.
	16	Q Did some friends talk to you and say, "Look,
	1	there's an interesting article about Manson and his feeling
	1:	about blacks in the paper today. Get the paper and read it."
	1:	Something of that kind?
À	14	A No. They were talking about it on the job.
•	1	Q Um-hmm.
•	10	A And they were asking each other, did they read
	1	the articles?
	1:	Q Um-limm.
	1	A And that's why
	2	Q Well, then, you went out and bought the paper
	2	and read it; is that it?
	2	A Yes.
	2	Q All right. And what did it say?
25	fls.	A Gee. It's been so long, I couldn't tell you.
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Q Well, just -- I'm not asking, certainly, for a verbatim report. But what is your best recollection of what it said about how he felt about blacks, or stirring up trouble between blacks and whites?

A Well, it was something in the paper concerning about him wanting to rule the world or something, and if he could start a war between the black and the whites.

And that's about -- just about as much as I can tell you, really.

- Q All right. And what were your feelings toward Charles Manson, having read that? Do you think he's a good man?
 - A I wouldn't say he was a good man.
- Q And would you say that, having read that article about Charles Manson, at that time, that you would feel -- or would have felt that you could have been a fair juror, sitting in judgment of him, on any case on which he was tried?

MR. KAY: Well, I'll object, your Honor. That's irrelevant.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, if the Court please, I think it's foundational to a question that I -- that I must ask concerning Mr. Davis.

But after I establish the foundation -THE COURT: The objection is sustained.
BY MR. DENNY:

Q Well, ma'am, you've stated that as far as the

Manson Family, you don't know whether their feelings about 1 this black and white situation or about Mr. Manson's 2 philosophies were the same as his: is that right? 3 Well, I couldn't say that they were the same. 4 You don't know? Q. 5 No. I don't know. A -6 All right. Now, let's just say that you are Q. 7 called on to try a member of Mr. Manson's group, or what they R have called the Manson Family in the press, and in the course 9 of that trial, you find out that perhaps the person on trial, 10 being associated with Mr. Manson, shares the same ideas, the 11 same viewpoints; he believes the same things. 12 Now, what would your feelings be about that, 13 ma'am? Would you think he was a good man or a bad man? 14 MR. KAY: Well, your Honor, I'm going to object to that. 15 That's asking the juror to prejudge the evidence. 16 17 MR. DENNY: I'm asking her about her state of mind, 18 your Honor. 19 THE COURT: Sustained. 20 Rephrase your question. PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 3: What? 21 THE COURT: You needn't answer that. 22 BY MR. DENNY: 24 Do you have the feelings that a person who has 25 this philosophy that you read about, that Mr. Manson had, 26 about stirring up black-white wars, was something that you 27 don't feel very friendly toward? 28 MR. KAY: That's irrelevant, your Honor.

THE COURT: Sustained. 1 MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, it's certainly relevant 2 to know what her feelings are about a person with that 3 philosophy. THE COURT: Well, you may rephrase it. 5 6 BY MR. DENNY: Do you feel any antagonism --7 would you feel --8 Ă Well, the best answer that I can give you, I 9 might -- my daughter might do something. Just because my 10 daughter's doing something, that doesn't make me do it. 11 I know that. 12 A I mean, that's about the best answer that I can 13 give you. 14 Yes. But, ma'am, I'm not talking about another 15 I am -- well, let's take a situation where you know 16 that a particular individual has a philosophy of stirring up 17 trouble between blacks and whites, of stirring up a race 18 war between the blacks and the whites. 19 Now, would you feel friendly toward a person 20 with that philosophy? 21 MR. KAY: Well, I'm going to object as being irrelevant. 22 And it's not even on the grounds of publicity, which is what 23 we are doing. 2c fls. THE COURT: Sustained. 26

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BY MR. DENNY:

Q If, ma'am, you had seen, heard or read that any-body had that philosophy, and you were called upon to judge that person, do you feel you could be fair in judging that person?

MR. KAY: Same objection, your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled.

Q BY MR. DENNY: You may answer that question.

THE COURT: Yes, you may answer it.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 3: Well, I couldn't blame somebody for something, what somebody else have done.

Q BY MR. DENNY: No, ma'am. I'm not saying "for somebody else," "what somebody else had done."

I am saying: If you had seen, heard or read anything that Mr. Davis had that philosophy, that he wanted to stir up --

A I didn't read about Mr. Davis.

THE COURT: That's a good answer.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 3: I didn't read about him.

THE COURT: The answer may remain.

MR. DENNY: All right. Well, Judge, I have got to ask her her feelings about Mr. Manson, having read that about him, because if she has those feelings, if she has feelings toward Mr. Manson, then obviously, I would ask her if she had those same feelings about Mr. Davis.

THE COURT: Why don't you ask her?

MR. DENNY: I tried.

Q Having read about Mr. Manson, the feelings -- or,

the philosophy he's expressed, about stirring up a race war, do you feel you could be fair, if you were called upon to judge him?

A Maybe what I read wasn't true about -- it didn't have to be true.

Q But assuming --

THE COURT: I don't think that's relevant.

The question is her attitude toward this defendant.

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, her attitude - your Honor, may we approach the bench a moment? I don't want to say this in front of --

THE COURT: No, you may not. I think it's clear enough.

I think you may proceed.

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, I -- I have got to ask the Court then, because I don't know how the evidence is going to come out in this trial. This case has been tried different ways by different prosecutors.

THE COURT: Now, Mrs. Ferguson, you have indicated to us that you know what Mr. Manson's philosophy is toward race, and that he was fomenting trouble between the races, or that was his --

A Yes. But I couldn't say that he felt any worse against the white race than he felt against the Negro race. I couldn't say; because from what I read and understood, he wasn't particular about nobody but himself.

THE COURT: Assuming now that the proof will show that this man, Mr. Davis, is a member of Mr. Manson's group, a member

1 of the so-called Manson Family, as you've heard that -- you've 2 heard that phrase, the Manson Family? 3 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 3: I've heard of that phrase, yes. 4 THE COURT: All right. Now, let's assume that the 5 evidence will show that. 6 Do you think that, in spite of what you may have 7 heard, seen or read concerning this racial approach of 8 Mr. Manson, that you could be fair to Mr. Davis? 9 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 3: I certainly could. Because 10 Mr. Davis don't have to feel the same way that he does. 11 BY MR. DENNY: All right. 12 And if Mr. Davis is shown to have felt that same 13 way, could you be fair to Mr. Davis? 14 I certainly could be fair. A 15 You could put it out of your mind, as far as 16 Well, certainly I could. Α 17 MR. DENNY: All right. I have no further questions. 18 MR. KAY: No questions, your Honor. 19 THE COURT: Mrs. Ferguson, thank you. Would you 20 rejoin --21 MR. KAY: Your Honor, excuse me. Your Honor, I do have 22 just a couple of questions. 2d fols. THE COURT: All right. 24 25 26 27 28

STELLA FERGUSON 1 BY MR. KAY: 2 Mrs. Ferguson, where do you work? Q 3 I work for the Veterans Canteen Service. Α Veterans Canteen Service. Q 5 Yes, from the -- I am a food service worker. A 6 Is that at Veterans Hospital? 7 Q 8 Yes, it is. Α Is that the one in West L. A.? 9 O That's the one in West L. A. 10 A I didn't run through those general questions, 11 THE COURT: 12 Mr. Kay, with Mrs. Ferguson. Are there some others than Mrs. Ferguson that I --13 14 I think she's the only one --15 That's right, MR. KAY: THE COURT: -- whom I haven't questioned that way; is 16 17 that true? 18 That's all right. MR. KAY: 19 BY THE COURT: All right. What has been your jury experience. 20 21 Mrs. Ferguson? 22 I have none, A 23 This is your first case? Q 24 Yes, it is. Α 25 And you work at the Veterans --Q 26 Á Veterans Hospital. 27 Q Veterans Hospital. Where is that? 28 That's on Wilshire and Sawtelle. Ą

1	Q	Sawtelle?
2	А	Yes.
3	Q	And what do you do out there?
4	A	I am a food service worker.
5	Q .	How long have you been so employed?
6	A	Nine going on nine years.
7	Q	Paid by the federal government, then?
8	A	Yes. It's a branch, yes.
9	Q	Yes. And is there a Mr. Ferguson?
10	A	He works at the Los Angeles Country Club.
11	Q	And are you related to or a friend of any law
12	enforcement	officer?
13	A	No.
14	Q	As I've explained law enforcement officer to be?
15	You are not	?
16	A	No. I know a friend who works for the traffic
17	division.	
18	Q	Do you think that would affect your judgment in this
19	case in any	way?
20	A	No, it wouldn't.
21	Q	In what area do you and Mr. Ferguson reside?
22	A	Southeast Los Angeles.
23	Q	And
24	A	Southwest. I'm sorry.
25	Q	Can you think of any reason now at all why you
26	couldn't be	fair and impartial in this case?
27	A	No, I don't.
28	THE C	OURT: All right. Thank you.
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PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 3: Certainly. 1 THE COURT: And you may rejoin that group -- well, let's 2 see. Why don't you just sit where you are? I think we have 3 questioned all of the jurors so far on the issue of publicity, 4 and I think I've questioned them about their personal back-5 grounds. ĥ 7 I think we have come to the time the Court would 8 permit counsel to voir dire generally. One, two, three -- you would actually be in seat 9 No. 3. 10 You may bring the panel in, then, --11 12 THE BAILIFF: Yes, sir. 13 THE COURT: -- if you would. PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 3: Is this seat No. 3? 14 15 THE COURT: Yes, that's 3. 16 (Whereupon, the members of the jury panel 17 commenced to file into the courtroom.) 18 MR. DENNY: Your Honor, did the Court intend to have the 19 whole venire? 20 THE COURT: Yes. 21 (Pause in the proceedings while the members of 22 the jury filed into the courtroom.) 23 THE COURT: The way it's lined up is Izaguirre, 24 Robinson, Ferguson, DuBois, Sims, Mr. Cano, Mrs. Muldrow, 25 Miss Bourgeois, Miss Andreasen, DeLoach, Melendez and Dunn. 26 Ladies and gentlemen, this phase of the proceedings 27 is known as voir dire. It is the questioning of jurors by 28 counsel.

And the Court asks that you not resent the questions that are put to you by counsel, because counsel are simply trying to find out a little bit about your background, to determine -- and your thinking, to determine whether or not they wish to have you sit on this case as a juror.

I'm sure that neither counsel intends to affront you or to in anyway cause you any discomfort in asking the questions. I'm sure you'll understand that.

Mr. Denny, you may inquire.

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27 28 MRS. ELVERA IZAGUIRRE

BY MR. DENNY:

Mrs. Izaguirre, you will excuse me if I don't Q. stand up, but it's a little bit easier, and we have got a lot of questions to ask a lot of people.

THE COURT: Incidentally, if any of you cannot hear, out beyond the rail, or even within the box here, let me know, and raise your hand, and counsel will raise his voice.

BY LR. DENNY: I'm going to ask you some questions Q. concerning the death penalty and other things. Mr. Kay is going to ask you some questions concerning the death penalty and other matters.

And I hope you understand, as I ask you these questions. I'm not in any way assuming for a moment that there's going to be a finding of guilt, or that that's going to be necessary.

But, in order to go through thin procedure, we have to ask you these questions. And so I will do so.

And the rest of the jurors, if you'll consider the answers that you would give to these questions, I'm going to ask each of you essentially the same questions.

First of all, I think you have indicated previously that, as far as you are concerned, you have no preference, as you sit there -- or no feeling, one way or the other -that you would or would not vote to have a defendant killed by the administration of lethal gas; is that correct, --

That's correct. A

-- upon a finding of guilt? Q.

2e-2 Have you read anything about the death penalty? 1 A No. 2 Have you had any discussions with people concern-Q. 3 ing the propriety or impropriety of the State's killing people by the administration of lethal gas? 5 6 A No. And I take it you have never been in the position 7 Q. before of having to make a life or death decision, as to 8 9 whether you would join in a vote to have someone killed by 10 the State, by gas? That's correct. I never have. 11 12 But as you sit there, you have indicated, I think, 13 already, that if it came to it, you felt that you would be 14 able to vote to do that, to have the --15 That's right. A 16 -- State kill someone? Q. 17 That's correct. A 18 Now, ma am --19 THE COURT: Is that a question or --20 MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, I --21 THE COURT: -- do you wish an answer? 22 MR. DENNY: She did answer, your Honor. 23 Q The defendant in this case is charged, among 24 other charges -- because there is a conspiracy charge to 25 commit murder -- with two murders, and as indicated by the 26 Court, if there is a finding of guilt of first degree 27 murder -- or, if there is a finding of guilt of conspiracy 28 to commit murder -- you would be called upon to make a

determination as to life or death. 1 Now, there are murders and there are murders. 2 On the highway, a person is killed. He's just as dead as 3 a person who is killed with premeditation and deliberation; you understand that. 5 Do you have, as you sit there now, the picture of 6 a type of murder, willful, premeditated murder, let's say, 7 a specific picture of a murder that falls within that 8 category? À Yes. 10 Upon which you feel you would be bound to vote \mathbf{n} 12 to have the State kill that person by the administration of 13 lethal gas? 14 A Yes. 15 Q You do have such a picture? 16 A Well, do you mean if it's premeditated murder, and it's proven, and I had to vote for the death penalty, 17 18 if I could do so? 19 Q No. 20 0r --.21 I mean: Would you automatically do so, having Q 22 in mind that a person had been found guilty of willful, 23 premeditated, deliberate murder? 3 fls. A Not automatically, no. 25 26 27 28

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In other words, even if such a person were found Q quilty of that offense phrased in that way, you would feel that you would have to exercise some discretion before you could determine what the penalty was that you could vote for?

Well, I think I would, yes.

Or do you feel a person having been found guilty of Q willfully, deliberately, premeditatingly killing somebody, that your feeling would be at that time you would be inclined, then, without more, to vote for the imposition of the death penalty?

Α Well, I had never thought about it much until now, like you say, and I really don't know.

If it was proven beyond a doubt and I felt that this was just, I would, I think, vote for the death penalty.

By virtue of the fact you had felt that the People Q had proven beyond a reasonable doubt and to a moral certainty that the person on trial, the defendant, was guilty of premeditated, willful, deliberate murder?

A Yes.

And in that case it would be your feeling that you. would feel impelled to vote for the imposition of the death penalty? That that would be the penalty that you would think would be proper under those circumstances?

Yes. Ά

MR. DENNY: Would you pass the microphone down to Mr. Robinson.

JOHN H. ROBINSON

BY MR. DENNY:

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Q All right, sir.

Have you done any reading on the death penalty?

A No, I haven't.

And have you had any discussions, bull sessions, Q whatever --

A No.

Q -- with any of your friends or relatives concerning the death penalty?

Α No.

Have you thought much about the death penalty Q over the years?

> A No, I haven't.

Have you thought much about the death penalty since you've come into this jury room on Monday and learned that you might be sitting on a case that's known as a capital case?

Uh, no, I haven't. A

Well, in the answers to the questions posed by the judge earlier, I think you, too, indicated you could impose the death penalty?

Yes, I could. A

And, again, if the defendant in this case were found guilty of willful, deliberate, premeditated murder, and you joined in that verdict and you were convinced beyond a reasonable doubt of his guilt, the People had sustained that burden, that you had no qualms, whatsoever, about returning a verdict of guilty?

That's right. Α

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Q If that occurred, would you feel, without more, that the penalty that you would inflict under those circumstances would be the death penalty rather than life imprisonment?

A No, I wouldn't.

Q Would you feel something in addition might be necessary or that you would perhaps have some exercise, some sort of discretion at that point before you would vote to impose one penalty or the other?

A Oh, wh, I would have to think over it. I couldn't just come right out and declare a man guilty. It would have to be proven.

Q Well, sir, perhaps we're not communicating quite together.

I'm assuming for the sake of our discussion now that the point has been reached that you have found him guilty. You have considered the evidence that the People had produced at the time of the guilt phase of the trial and you and the twelve — you and the eleven other jurors had deliberated and had voted and that in good conscience you had been convinced beyond a reasonable doubt, to a moral certainty, that the People had proven their case that the defendant was guilty.

I'm setting up -- this is a hypothetical situation.

Not that I think this would happen, but this is a hypothetical situation.

So, let's say now you have joined the eleven other jurors and have found him guilty of premeditated and deliberate and willful murder which is what he is charged with.

Having found that, would you feel at that point that

3-4 1 the penalty that you would vote for, with nothing more being 2 produced, would be the death penalty? 3 A Yes. Thank you, sir. MR. DENNY: 5 Would you pass the microphone on down. 6 7 STELLA FERGUSON 8 BY MR. DENNY: 9 Q Mrs. Ferguson. 10 A Yes. 11 Have you done any reading at all on the death Q 12 penalty? 13 No; I haven't. Α 14 Have you discussed the death penalty with anyone? Q 15 A No. 16 Since coming to this court as a juror, have you Q 17 thought anything about the imposition of the death penalty? 18 No, only until just a few minutes ago. And I'm 19 sorry, I couldn't vote to kill anyone. 20 Q You could not? 21 3a fols. No. A 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

THE COURT: Mrs. Ferguson, your reaction would be, then, upon a conviction of murder of the first degree, to automatically vote against the death penalty regardless of the evidence?

JUROR NO. 3: Yes, I couldn't vote to kill anyone.

THE COURT: Well, is that your answer, you would automatically vote against the death penalty?

JUROR NO. 3: Yes.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. DENNY: May I inquire, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

MR. DENNY: Thank you.

STELLA FERGUSON

BY MR. DENNY:

Q Mrs. Ferguson, assuming that your feelings are such that you could in the penalty phase of a trial, understanding that a trial is divided into two phases in a murder case, you don't get to the penalty phase unless there is a finding of guilt in the first phase, would your feelings concerning your inability to vote to kill somebody by the administration of gas by the State, would your feelings in that respect keep you in any way from voting a finding of guilty in the guilt or innocence phase of the trial if you were convinced beyond a reasonable doubt and to a moral certainty the defendant was guilty of the charge of murder?

A Yes, I could vote they were guilty.

MR. DENNY: All right, I'll object to any challenge, your Honor.

3a-2 MR. KAY: Well, may I ask her just one question? 1 THE COURT: Yes. 2 3 STELLA FERGUSON BY MR. KAY: 5 Mrs. Ferguson, there is no question in your mind б once we got to the penalty phase, no matter what evidence 7 8 was produced, you would automatically vote against the death penalty? There is no question about that in your mind, is 9 there? 10-17 A No. 12 Q. Then, you would automatically vote against the 13 death penalty? 14 Α Yes. 15 Would you, in any case, Mrs. Ferguson, THE COURT: 16 vote for the death penalty? 17 JUROR NO. 3: I don't think I would. 18 THE COURT: When you say "I don't think," are you **19**° uncertain? 20 JUROR NO. 3: I just don't feel like I could vote to 21 kill anyone. 22 THE COURT: So your answer is that you would never vote 23 for the death penalty? 24 JUROR NO. 3: No. 25 THE COURT: Is that your answer? 26 JUROR NO. 3: Yes. 27 MR. KAY: All right, we'd exercise, respectfully exer-28 cise the challenge under Section 173.2 of the California

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Penal Code --

MR. DENNY: 1073.

MR. KAY: Excuse me, yes, 1073, Subdivision 2, for cause.

THE COURT: The Court grants the challenge. Thank you, Mrs. Ferguson.

The Court will say, repeat to you again, the question of whether a defendant, who is convicted of murder of the first degree, should suffer life imprisonment or death, is left entirely to the discretion of the jury. There is a second phase of this case which will be entered into should there be a conviction of murder of the first degree.

Again, I'm not intimating to you or inferring to you that that is the case, that the defendant is guilty. The Court is not inferring that, by reason of talking about the second phase.

But assuming that there should be a conviction of murder of the first degree, then you enter into that penalty phase at which either side may or may not introduce evidence. And then, the matter is left entirely to you and to your discretion.

And the Court's interested in determining whether there's anybody on this panel who would automatically impose the death penalty upon a conviction of murder of the first degree, because if their reaction would be automatic to impose the death penalty upon a conviction of murder of the first degree without looking at the evidence, then you should make that known and the Court would wish that you would make

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 3a - 4that known so that you could be eliminated from the jury. 1 And, conversely, if you would automatically, 2 without looking at the evidence; refuse to impose the death 3 penalty, then the Court wishes to know that because you should 4 not be on this jury, should not be sitting on this jury, 5 Go ahead. 6 MR. DENNY: The Court is not going to have another juror 7 take the box, then? 8 THE COURT: Well, let's go ahead and proceed with 9 Mrs. DuBois and we'll get through the panel, and then come 10 back. 11 12 JUROR NO. 4: Okay. 13 LOLETA M. DuBOIS 14 15 BY MR. DENNY: 16 Miss DuBois, have you done any reading at all --Q 17 No, I haven t. A 18 about the death penalty? Q 19 No. A 20 Have you ever had any discussions concerning the Q. 21 death penalty? 22 No. A 23 Have you ever attended any lectures, talks? Q. 24 No. A Anything of that kind? Q. 26 A No. 27 Of which that was a topic? Q 28 Nothing to do with that, no. A

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Q So, again, if you were to sit on this jury,
I take it this would be the first time that you had ever
strongly, desperately, had to consider your feelings about
the State's killing a person by the administration of lethal
gas and your participation in that by voting for the State
to carry that out on anybody; is that correct?

A Well, I don't know if I understand you exactly, but the word "desperately" doesn't seem to fit.

I think it should be by the evidence and whatever procedure there is in the court, and then I should try to be honest about it. I would try to do the right thing one way or the other.

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Q Well, do you have a feeling, as you sit there now, that if a person were found guilty and if you had joined in the finding of guilt, so that you were convinced beyond a reasonable doubt and to a moral certainty and you could sleep about it at night, that the defendant was guilty of the crime of murder and that it was willful, premediated, deliberate murder, that the right thing to do would be to impose the penalty of death upon that person?

- A It seems logical, yes, sir.
- Q And would you so vote?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q And would you so vote without the need and necessity of -- well, strike that.

Assuming that that's all there was before you, the evidence that you had heard in the case, and you had made the finding of guilt and you were satisfied that he was guilty, had been involved in or had willfully and deliberately and premeditatedly murdered someone --

A I'd have to be very positive when I saw the evidence and everything, and then I would. Yes, I would.

- Q You would vote to impose the death penalty?
- A Yes, sir, I would.
- MR. DENNY: Thank you, ma'am.

Would you pass the microphone on.

AUDREY SIMS

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BY MR. DENNY:

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Q And, Mrs. Sims, have you done any reading or

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discussion concerning the death penalty?

A No. I have not.

Q Have you ever attended any lectures or anything of that kind where that was the subject?

A No.

Q And since coming to the jury room on Monday, when all of you came, have you thought about the death penalty at all?

A Yes.

Q And have you thought about your responsibility if you were called upon to join in having the state kill some-body through the administration of lethal gas?

A Yes, I have.

Q And I take it having thought about that, and you answered the judge's question, that you felt you could join in that and vote for that under certain circumstances; is that right?

A Yes.

Q And assuming, again, that you were part of the jury that had heard all of the evidence in the guilt phase, and you have been satisfied that that evidence showed beyond a reasonable doubt and to a moral certainty that the defendant was guilty of willful, deliberate, premeditated murder, the killing of another human being, and that's all you had to consider, would it be your feeling at that time -- well, would you feel, then, that you would impose the penalty of death?

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MR. KAY: Well, I'm going to object. That asks the juror to prejudge the evidence.

THE COURT: Sustained.

Q BY MR. DENNY: If you had brought in a finding of guilt, based on the concept of willful, deliberate, premeditated murder, would you then impose or vote to impose the death penalty?

MR. KAY: Same objection, your Honor.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor --

THE COURT: Would you vote to impose the death penalty under those circumstances, without regard to the evidence that was produced in the -- either the first phase of the trial or the second phase, or both?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 5: Your Honor, I would not automatically vote for it or against it.

THE COURT: Even though it was a conviction of murder of the first degree, a willful, deliberate, premeditated murder, would you still not automatically react?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 5: That's correct.

THE COURT: You would examine the evidence and -- in the whole trial, including that in the penalty phase, if any, and that in the first phase?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 5: Yes. BY MR. DENNY:

Q All right. Mrs. Sims, I am not asking you in a vacuum, assuming that you forget all of the evidence that you've heard in the penalty phase of the trial. Obviously,

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assuming that you had heard all of the evidence in the -no; I'm sorry. The "penalty," I'm saying.

In the guilt phase of the trial, assuming you had heard all of the evidence in the guilt phase of the trial, and it was that evidence that had caused you to bring in a verdict of first degree murder, willful, deliberate, premeditated murder, but assuming that it is all the evidence you had heard, that you heard no evidence on any penalty phase of the trial, and that the evidence -- and it's evidence of guilt of willful, deliberate, premeditated first degree murder, at that point would you have any feelings that someone, having been found guilty of willful, deliberate, premeditated murder, the penalty that you would then impose would automatically be first -- would be the death penalty?

MR. KAY: Your Honor, I'll object to that. Again, it's asking the juror to prejudge the evidence.

THE COURT: Overruled. I think she's already answered that, however. She has indicated that she would not automatically, on a conviction of murder of the first degree.

You may answer it again. Do you understand the question?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 5: Yes, I do.

And again, I would not automatically vote for it, not automatically.

What I am saying to you is that I could, but I would not automatically.

BY MR. DENNY:

Is there, ma am, some type of murder as to Q 1 which you would automatically vote to impose the death 2 penalty? 3 No. MR. DENNY: Would you pass the microphone on to Mr. 5 Cano, please? 6 7 YGNACIO CANO 8 BY MR. DENNY: 9 Mr. Cano --୍ୟ 10 A Yes. 11 -- you have white hair, more than most of the 12 13 jurors here. You've lived longer. 14 Have you, sir, during the course of your life 15 read anything about the death penalty? 16 A Yes, I have. 17 And have you discussed the death penalty with Q. 18 other people? 19 No. 20 Have you reached, as a result of your reading, 21 some feelings one way or the other, about the propriety or 22 the impropriety of having a State kill one of its people 23 by the administration of lethal gas? 24 Well, all I have read about the imposition of Α 25 that penalty is after the verdict has been given in certain 26 That's all I ve read about it. 27 The case has been tried, and he has been proven 28 and found, and they demanded the penalty; that's all I've

	1	heard about the death penalty.
	2	Q In other words, you haven't done any
	3	A Research on it or anything? No.
	4	Q reading of people's philosophies, about
5 4	5	whether it's good or bad?
4a fls.	6	A Oh, yes. I read about it, both ways.
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Q You have done so?

A There is a philosophy against it; there is a philosophy for it. But as a juror, I am here, and I have no choice at all but to interpret the -- the evidence as presented.

There, I make up my own decision with all the --- with the other jurors.

- Q All right, sir. So that as you sit there, at least, you are not someone who might be termed an abolitionist?

 You are not one who feels strongly that the death penalty should be abolished, --
 - A Um-hamm.
 - Q -- is that correct?
 - A That's correct.
- On the other hand, I take it that you are not someone who feels that there are too few capital crimes; that we ought to have more death penalties for more crimes?
 - A Not necessarily, no.
- Q All right. Now, sir, as to your feelings about the type of case in which perhaps the death penalty would be warranted, I'll ask you the same questions I've asked most of the other jurors.
 - A Yes.
- Q Assuming you sat on this jury, and you heard all the evidence, through the guilt or innocence phase of the trial; and based on all of that evidence, you were convinced beyond a reasonable doubt and to a moral certainty that the defendant had been guilty of willful, premeditated, deliberate

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murder of a human being -- and that evidence convinced you firmly enough so that you, with clear conscience, could bring in a finding of guilt of first degree murder -- and then you heard no more evidence, would the finding of guilt of first degree murder, in and of itself, do you feel, be sufficient in your mind to warrant you in returning a penalty of death?

MR. KAY: To which I'll object, your Honor.

THE COURT: Sustained. It may or may not, depending on whether or not the juror will follow the Court's instructions.

You will remember that the Court has told you it would be wholly a matter of your discretion.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 6: That's right.

THE COURT: The question is whether you would automatically, upon such a conviction, as Mr. Denny has posed to you, whether you would automatically, without regard to the evidence, impose death?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 6: No, I won't. BY MR. DENNY:

Q Is there a type of case, sir, in which you would automatically --

A No.

Q -- vote to impose the penalty?

A Not at the present time, I don't think of any, sir.

Q In other words, you can't conceive of the most horrendous type of circumstances --

A No.

Q -- that would require you, in your own mind, --

54a-3 1 Α No, I don't. 2 -- to bring in a verdict of death? 3 No. I don't. MR. DENNY: All right. Would you pass the microphone 5 up to Mrs. Dunn, please? 6 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 6: Certainly. 7 8 MARY G. DUNN 9 BY MR. DENNY: 10 I'm sorry, Mrs. Dunn. I'll get around 11 Mr. Kay's head here so we can see each other. 12 Ma'am, have you done any reading at all --13 Ά No. 14 -- on the death penalty? 15 A No. 16 Have you, in the course of your life, had any 17 discussions with anybody on --18 A No. 19 Q -- the death penalty? 20 So, again, if you are chosen to sit on this jury, 21 this would be the first opportunity that you've really had to 22 determine the propriety or the impropriety of the death 23 penalty? 24 £ A Yes, it is. 25 And have you ever seen an execution by the state? Q 26 No. Α 27 Well, again, going to the question I've asked the Q 28 other jurors, is there some type of case, some type of murder

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 that you feel would cause you to vote for the imposition of the death penalty, having found a person guilty of that particular kind of murder?

- A Not knowing what it is, I couldn't say.
- Q Well, let me give you an example. There are some people who -- who feel, for instance, that if a man kidnaps a child and molests a child and then murders the child, that they would automatically vote to kill that man; they'd like to do it themselves, you see?

And if they were on a jury, they would have no hesitancy or reluctance whatsoever. They'd need nothing more than the finding of guilt to gas that man.

There are other people who feel that if somebody breaks into a home at night and -- to burglarize the home, and kills somebody -- because maybe their home has been broken into, and the result and feelings they have about it -- that if they sat on a jury and found a man guilty of doing so, and that man had killed somebody in the course of that, that they would automatically then -- they would have to, because of their feelings -- vote to gas that man, to kill him, to have the state do it for them.

Do you see?

- A (Indicating affirmatively.)
- Q There are some people with strong feelings like that. But only they know those feelings, and that's the type of situation that I am asking you about.

Is there a type of murder that you can think about, where -- for whatever reason -- you have feelings, that

you would have to vote to have that man killed?

A At this point, not having seen what would have happened in the courtroom, all that time, I couldn't say automatically.

But I could do it, if I felt at the time it were necessary.

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5-1	1	Q When you say that you felt at the time it were
	2	necessary
	3	A No, if I were
	4	Q necessary is an interesting
	5	A No, if I were on a panel where the evidence was
τ.	6	so strong that it came to the point where I felt that I must,
· •,	7	I could.
	8	Q Well, when you say the evidence was so strong,
	9	what do you mean by that, ma'am?
	10	A So strong against the defendant, I could impose
	н	the death penalty.
	12	Q Well, when you say "so strong against the defendant,"
	13	do you have something in mind there?
i.	14	A No.
)	15	Q I assume?
A	16	A No.
	17	Q Well, do you mean that if you were convinced that
	18	the defendant had committed the murder, that would be it?
	19	A If I were, and if I felt that there was no other
	20	way, I could. I could.
	21	Q Well, obviously there's another way, because
	22	there's always the imposition of the penalty of life.
	23	Now, what is it that would make you feel there
4	24	is no other way? What are those circumstances, is what
å	25	we're trying to get at.
	26	THE COURT: Are you simply indicating it would be a
	27	matter of your discretion as to what your view of the
	28	evidence was as to a particular case?

1	BY MR. DENNY:
2	Q Now, Mrs. Melendez
3	Your Honor, I'm not sure whether the Court
4	wants to take a break any time during the morning session
5	or not.
6	THE COURT: We will in another five minutes. Go shead.
7	MR. DENNY: All right.
8	Q BY MR. DENNY: Mrs. Melendez, you are a good deal
9	younger than Mr. Cano sitting here, but perhaps you have read
10	things about the death penalty, have you?
11	A No, I haven't.
12	Q Or had any discussions with anyone on the death
13	penalty?
14	A No, never.
15	Q I take it you are aware that the State of
16 17	California is empowered to execute a person by the
18	administration of lethal gas within the confines of San
19	Quentin Prison; do you know that?
20	A Yes.
21	Q Have you read anything about that?
22	A No.
23	Q Have you read anything about anybody being killed
24	up there, executed?
25	A No.
26.	Q Gassed?
27	
28	Q And since coming to court this past month, have
	you given any thought to having a hand in the possible

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execution by voting for the imposition of death by the administration of lethal gas; have you given that any thought?

A No.

Q I take it, though, from your answers to the Court's question, that you have thought about it sufficiently so that you feel that there are circumstances in which you could vote to do that; is that correct?

A You mean if the evidence was -- if it was proven, or what do you mean?

Q Well, assuming, again, that the evidence showed first degree murder.

A Well, I would have to hear the evidence itself.

I couldn't just tell you right off right now.

Q Well, again, we assume, having heard the evidence, that the evidence was sufficient so that you could vote for a first degree murder.

A I can't answer that. I'd have to hear it.

Q Well, let me try to rephrase my question, then, because it is more of a statement than a question.

Assume you were sitting right there, where you are sitting now, and you hear two months of testimony, and at the end of that two months of testimony you're heard all of the evidence, and based on that evidence you found the defendant guilty of willful, premeditated, deliberated murder, you found that the evidence disclosed that, showed that, that he was guilty. Then, you'd start a second phase of the trial, a penalty phase of the trial.

Now, there might or might not be any evidence

presented there, see. And if there's no evidence there and you retire to the jury room again, you would be required to determine whether that person should be given life in prison or whether you should send him to San Quentin where, in due course, the State would put him in the gas chamber and execute him by lethal gas.

Do you understand that?

MR. KAY: Is that a question? I don't --

THE COURT: The question is, do you understand the fact situation Mr. Denny has posed thus far?

BY MR. DENNY: You understand that, ma am? 1 Q 2 NO. Is there something about what I have said that you 3 Q do not understand? 4 Α Well --5 THE COURT: He hasn't asked the question yet. He's just 6 putting the basis for another question. 7 JUROR NO. 11: Oh. 8 THE COURT: Do you understand his statement thus far, just 9 his statement? 10 JUROR NO. 11: Well, when you say "there's no evidence," 11 what do you mean by that? I mean, there has to be evidence. 12 BY MR. DENNY: Not in the penalty phase of the 13. trial, ma'am, there does not have to be. 14 15 A I see. 16 Interestingly enough. You mean after you find him guilty -17 A 18 After you find him guilty there may be evidence. 19 The state has a right to show he was a bad, bad man, "badder" even than he was in the guilt phase of the trial. And the 20 defendant has a chance to show, put on evidence of the good 21 22 aspects of his character. But neither side has to put onevidence. It may be that all you have before you would be the 23 24 facts of the case. 25 Based on that, and the finding of guilt, which you 26 would have made by that time, you would have to determine 27 whether the man should live or be killed; do you understand that? 28 Α Yes.

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Q All right.

Now, I would like to ask you the same question that I have asked Mrs. Dunn before you, Is there a type of case, a type of murder — and I've given a couple of examples and she indicated there was a situation, and there may be more that you can think of — and as you sit and think about it, is there a type of murder which would cause you to feel that you would have to impose the death penalty on a person found guilty of

A No.

that type of murder?

Q There is no such that you could even conjure up in even your wildest imagination? Say --

THE COURT: Well, that's --

Q BY MR. DENNY: -- say a man --

THE COURT: Well, that's immaterial. You need not answer that.

MR. DENNY: All right, your Honor, I'll pass.

I assume we're taking --

THE COURT: We'll take a recess now, short recess.

About ten minutes.

And during the recess, remember the admonition that you are not to converse amongst yourselves, nor with anyone else on any subject connected with this matter, nor form or express any opinion on it, should it be submitted to you, should you be selected as a juror.

THE COURT: Let's select one more name. We'll put one more in the No. 3 position in the box.

THE CLERK: Hiroshi Tanaka, H-i-r-o-s-h-i, T-a-n-a-k-a.

5a-3 THE COURT: All right, we're in recess. 1 Mr. Tanaka, you take that seat when we come back. .2 (Whereupon, the prospective jury panel retired 3 from the courtroom, and the following proceedings were had:) 4 5 THE COURT: There is a Willie Dorsey who is self-٠6 employed and he states he has some hardship in connection with his employment. It appears we probably should ask him about it 7 8 and perhaps release him. MR. KAY: I understand he is self-employed. That's what 9 10 he told the bailiff. 11 That's what he told the bailiff. Let's find THE COURT: 12 out what the situation is. 13 (Whereupon, there was a pause in the proceedings 14 while the prospective juror Willie Dorsey was brought into the 15 courtroom.) 16 THE COURT: Are you Mr. Dorsey? 17 MR. DORSEY: Yes, sir. 18 THE COURT: Mr. Dorsey, I understand you are a member 19 of this panel of prospective jurors in this case, is that 20 right? 21 MR. DORSEY: Yes, sir. 22 THE COURT: And how many days have you served as a juror 23 thus far? 24 This is my fourth. MR. DORSEY: 25 THE COURT: Fourth day? €. 26 MR. DORSEY: Yes, sir. 27 The bailiff tells me that you are asking to be THE COURT:

excused from this case.

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5a-4MR. DORSEY: From all cases, sir. 1 THE COURT: Why? 2 MR. DORSEY: Because I am self-employed and I'm not 3 getting paid. THE COURT: Well, how did you get on jury duty in the 5 first place? 6 MR. DORSEY: Well. when --7 THE COURT: Didn't you tell somebody that was the case? 8 MR. DORSEY: When they first sent me the letter, I . 9 explained to them at the time I had a job, but I had a business 10 also. And since then I got laid off my job, so the only thing 11 I have to depend on is my business. And without that, I can't 12 13 live. THE COURT: I don't understand. How has your situation 14 15 changed? MR. DORSEY: Well, I don't work on the job any more. 16 17 just work for myself. 18 THE COURT: You lost the job? 19 MR. DORSEY: No, sir, I was laid off from it. 20 I see. What type of work do you do? THE COURT: 21 MR. DORSEY: I'm a painter, sir. 22 THE COURT: What -- do you work out of a union hall or 23 just free-lance? 24 MR. DORSEY: Union. 25 But now I'm working only for myself. I have a 26 furniture store. 27 THE COURT: You have a furniture store and you are a 28 painter?

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MR. DORSEY: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Well, where is your furniture store?

MR. DORSEY: On Santa Barbara and Dalton. It is small.

THE COURT: You need to be present in order to manage that, do you?

MR. DORSEY: Well, there's nobody, only my wife and myself. And now it is Christmas time and I'm getting furniture in and I have to work until 1:00 or 2:00 o'clock to put it away and I have to make deliveries after I leave here in the afternoon and it is pretty hard.

THE COURT: Gentlemen, any comment?

MR. DENNY: I would stipulate to his being excused.

MR. KAY: I would, too.

THE COURT: Both of these gentlemen stipulate that you may be excused from this trial and the Court will excuse you from the balance of your duty and you are relieved, then.

MR. DORSEY: Thank you, sir.

Do I have to take anything over there?

THE COURT: No, Mrs. Holt will see that it gets over there.

MR. DORSEY: Thank you.

(Mid-morning recess.)

6 - 1THE COURT: You may proceed, gentlemen. 1 The record will show the defendant to be present, 2 with both counsel present; all of the prospective jurors 3 in the box. MR. DENNY: Thank you, your Honor. 5 6 MR. TOMMY DE LOACH 7 BY MR. DENNY: 8 9 Q Mr. DeLoach, I think we are at your point now. Sir, again going over these same questions --10 11 as I must -- have you done any reading at all in the field 12 of the death penalty? 13 No. I haven t. A 14 Or had any discussions on the subject with Q. 15 péople? 16 Ã No. 17 Attended any kind of meetings where the death Q. penalty was discussed? 18 19 No. 20 And were you in the Service, sir? 21 No, I never was in the Service. A 22 I take it you've never seen the State execute Q. 23 anybody or --24 That's immaterial. You needn't --THE COURT: 25 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 10: No. 26 -- answer that, Mr. DeLoach. THE COURT: 27 MR. DENNY: I'm sorry, your Honor. Is the Court 28 ruling that it's irrelevant if somebody has witnessed an

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execution?

THE COURT: It's the Court's ruling that it would be irrelevant and immaterial.

MR. DENNY: As to their ability to sit and judge a person who is subject to it?

THE COURT: That's correct. And the Court does not wish to hear argument from you, Mr. Denny, unless you wish to approach the bench.

MR. DENNY: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: Then you may be heard.

(Whereupon, the following proceedings were had at the bench among Court and counsel, outside the hearing of the prospective jury panel:)

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, Section 3605 of the Penal Code requires that at least 12 reputable citizens be witnesses to an execution.

And I assume that that mandate is normally carried out. I know of people who have been witnesses to an execution.

And where a person may be subject to the imposition of the death penalty, and where a juroris called upon to determine whether he will inflict that, it certainly seems to me to be relevant, as to their qualifications to sit on a jury, as to whether he or she has been a witness to an execution, whether in this state or some other state.

It certainly has a bearing on whether they're more inclined, perhaps, to inflict the death penalty or not.

MR. KAY: Well --

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MR. DENNY: And it certainly has a bearing on their qualifications to sit as a juror.

THE COURT: I think the question, in all frankness,

I think the question is designed by you with the intention of arguing the propriety of the death sentence. --

MR. KAY: I agree with that.

THE COURT: -- as are many of your questions.

Now -- and that's an improper -- that's an improper argument.

The question is whether or not -- not whether the person has witnessed a death by execution, or what the person's state of mind is at the present time.

MR. DENNY: Well, their state of mind certainly may have been influenced by whether or not they have seen an execution, your Honor.

MR. KAY: Your Honor, I would like to say for the record that I don't believe that Mr. Denny is exercising good faith in making this argument that he's making.

I don't think he really believes it; and I think it's a sham.

MR. DENNY: Well, I am certainly exercising good faith.

I have read quite heavily on the subject of the death penalty,
and it appears that a number of people have witnessed
executions.

It appears further that a number of people in the Service have witnessed executions, imposed by the Military, and -- I think it's certainly a proper question to ask of these jurors -- particularly a male juror who may have, if

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the Court feels that it's obvious that a female juror has never done so.

THE COURT: I don't know that that is the case. I don't know how these people are chosen, who are --

MR. DENNY: A lot of them volunteer. A lot of them write to the warden, requesting, and -- and certainly, if someone has witnessed a death penalty being imposed, having written specifically asking to be a witness, this has to have a bearing on their impartiality, in sitting to determine whether a death penalty is going to be imposed.

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MR. DENNY: Well, I certainly don't feel that's true.

THE COURT: The whole question with respect to this death penalty is -- or, the questions are those which have hereto-fore been set out in the cases that control the questioning along these lines.

MR. DENNY: Well, does the Court --

THE COURT: Or should control the questioning along these lines.

MR. DENNY: Is the Court saying, then --

THE COURT: And the Court will sustain its own objection to the question.

MR. DENNY: May I request, respectfully, your Honor -- and I'm not in bad faith, as Mr. Kay indicates -- that the Court ask the panel, as a whole, if any of them have ever witnessed the imposition of a death penalty of any kind?

I think that's a proper question. It's a question that should be asked.

And I don't mind if the Court asks it of the panel as a whole, or if the Court permits me to.

MR. KAY: I don't think that would go to a challenge for cause on the death penalty, whether they had seen it or not.

THE COURT: The Court --

MR. DENNY: Well, I'm not saying -- I'm not saying, in and of itself, it goes to --

THE COURT: The Court --

MR. DENNY: -- to the challenge for cause. I'm saying that this is certainly relevant foundational information to get to determine whether a challenge for cause, based on

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follow-up questions to that, would be proper.

THE COURT: Well, the Court would sustain the objection, and would not ask such a question of the panel as a whole.

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, I'll just respectfully put on the record that I think the Court is making at this point reversible error, where it does not need to make reversible error. And if there is no law on the subject, there will certainly be law on the subject, if a conviction grows from this,

I don't think that the Court has to make this ruling on a relatively small point, but it is a relatively major point, if in fact one of these prospective jurors has done it.

I think that -- has been a witness to an execution. I think the probabilities are that the answer will be "no." But I am -- I'm stating to the Court that I feel it's relevant and material, and that the Court is committing reversible error in its ruling.

MR. KAY: We are willing to stand on the Court's ruling. We don't feel it's reversible.

THE COURT: Let's proceed.

(Whereupon, the following proceedings were had in open court, within the presence and hearing of the jury:)

Q BY MR. DENNY: Now, Mr. DeLoach, asking you the same questions I've asked some of the other jurors, again, considering such situations as a child molester murderer, or a mass murderer of hundreds of people, or one who, perhaps, through incendiary means kills a number of people in an

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apartment house he sets on fire, something like that -- letting your own mind conjure up the circumstances -- is there a type of case -- or, are there certain types of cases in which you feel, if you had sat as a juror and found that a person had committed that type of murder, you would feel compelled in your own mind, in your own feelings, to yote that that person should be killed by gas?

MR. KAY: I'm going to object on the grounds that that's irrelevant, your Honor.

THE COURT: Sustained.

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MR. DENNY: Your Honor, may I approach the bench on that?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

(Whereupon, the following proceedings were had at the bench among Court and counsel, outside the hearing of the prospective jurors:)

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, I believe this is exactly the type of question that we asked again and again, and we argued about, and that the Court permitted the last time I was before this Court trying to choose a jury with Mr. Manson and Mr. Grogan and Mr. Davis.

And the argument now is the same as it was then. I certainly think the Court's ruling should be the same as it was then; namely, that if a prospective juror sets forth in his answer to that question a set of facts which, in essence, summarizes the type of case that we've got here, that that juror, then, must be excused because he has a state of mind which would require him automatically to impose the death penalty.

And I'm not asking him to prejudge the evidence, as Mr. Kay has objected, I'm not asking him to guess about the evidence in this case, but if he or she presently has a state of mind in which they say, well, yes, I can picture a case where somebody takes a guy out and ties him up and stabs him to death or just coldly, premeditatingly, deliberately waylays a guy and kills him, or I can picture a case where, you know, if a fellow is deprived of his liberty in his own home for a time, and, supposedly, tortured

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and then killed him, yeah, that type of case I will automatically inflict the death penalty -- and this is all I'm asking, for them to tell me if they have any such --

Now, some of them, some of the prospective jurors have said. "No. I can't think of any."

Mrs. Dumn said it. Mrs. Melendez said it. Or she said yes, there was a type of case -- Mrs. Dunn said there was a type of case, that of a child molester that kills a child that I could do it, all right, but that's not this case. But if she had said those circumstances I have described, then I think she would be subject to challenge.

MR. KAY: Well, part of the trouble with Mr. Denny posing certain hypothetical fact situations to the jurors of horrible cases, is that he then can come back later and say, "Well, you might give a death penalty in this case, but certainly you wouldn't give it to Mr. Davis for what he did because he's not the child molester that took the child out and kidnapped him," by giving these hypothetical situations.

And besides that, I still think it is irrelevant for the juror to pose hypothetical situations on the spur of the moment, where they may or may not.

I think the question is, "In any case would you automatically do it without considering the evidence?"

And Mr. Denny never asks that question. He always tries to leave it out and confuse the jurors, I think.

MR. DENNY: That's because when I asked it, there was an objection that they're prejudging, they're being asked to

prejudge the evidence. I asked that question time and again.

MR. KAY: No, you never asked the question, "Would you automatically vote against the death penalty without regard to the evidence?"

MR. DENNY: Vote for the death penalty.

MR. KAY: Yes, would you automatically vote for the death penalty without regard to the evidence. You posed a situation, "Willful, deliberate and first degree murder," and say, "Would you vote for it?"

MR. DENNY: All right, and you objected to that on the grounds it was asking them to prejudge the evidence.

MR. KAY: You never used "automatically."

MR. DENNY: All right, I think that --

THE COURT: What was the question that Mr. Denny put to the juror, the last question he put, to which an objection was raised?

MR. DENNY: Did you report the question?

THE REPORTER: I don't know. I'll look.

No.

MR. DENNY: The question essentially -- since this reporter did not report it and the other reporter is out, I'll repeat the question.

The question, essentially, was: Is there some type of situation, a type of murder that you can think of that you have in your mind wherein, if you found a person guilty of that type of murder, you would feel compelled to vote for the death penalty?

THE COURT: You would automatically vote for the death

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penalty.

MR. DENNY: I didn't say "automatically." That's my next question.

Well, that's my next question. I used the term, "You would feel compelled," and if the answer is one, "I would feel compelled there," then my next question is, "Well, are you saying, in effect, automatically if you found a person guilty --" --

THE COURT: I think that's a proper question. If you phrase it in that way, I think it is proper.

MR. DENNY: Thank you, your Honor.

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(Whereupon, the following proceedings were had in open court within the presence and hearing of the prospective jurors:)

BY MR. DENNY:

Now, Mr. DeLoach, you've had some time to think about the answer to that question.

Is there a type of case, sir, a type of murder which you would feel, having found a person guilty of that type of murder, compelled to give that person the death penalty or vote --

THE COURT: In other words, would you automatically, upon --

JUROR NO. 10: No, not automatically.

THE COURT: -- thinking about a certain type of case, yote for the death penalty, without regard to the evidence?

JUROR NO. 10: No, not automatically. I would have to feel that he was quilty, you know, of these cases.

- Q BY MR. DENNY: Well, sir, we're assuming that.
- A Yes, I see.
- For the purpose of my question, we're assuming that there is a person who has been or you've had a hand in finding guilt of a particular kind of murder.

Well, let's take it out of the jury box. Let's take you out of being a juror at all. You're just John Q. Citizen and you're in your own home and you're thinking about it maybe for the first time, but you're thinking about it. And you think about a type of murder and you're thinking about that particular kind of murder.

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And I'm not going to give you examples, you provide the examples, if there are only. But you think about it and all of a sudden your blood boils up and you say to myself.

"Wow, that type of guy, if I was sitting on a jury where I found him guilty of committing that kind of offense, I would impose the death penalty on him," you see.

A No, I wouldn't.

Q There's no type of murder case that you can think of where just because of your feelings about a person who committed that type of offense you would feel compelled to vote for the death penulty?

A No, I wouldn't.

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

Would you pass it along, now, to Mrs. endreasen.

KATHERYN ANDREASEN

BY MR. DENNY:

Q Mrs. Andreason, have you done any reading in the field of the death penalty?

A No. I have not.

Q Or ever discussed it with anyone over the years?

A No.

Q Or done any thinking about it since you've been in this court?

A I have some.

Q And I take it from the thinking that you've done and the answers you've already given to the Court's questions that you feel that you could, in certain circumstances, vote to

impose the death penalty? 1 2 A Yes. I take it you feel in certain circumstances it Q 3 would be perfectly proper for you to return, a life verdict? 4 Yes. 5 Now, I take it, then, that there are certain 6. Q circumstances where perhaps you can envision that you would 7 vote for the imposition of the death penalty; is that correct? 8 After I had heard all the evidence. 9 Well, assuming you had heard all the evidence 10 Q and assuming that you had found the person guilty, is there a 11 type of case, is there a certain kind of evidence, is there a 12 certain kind of murder, which, having found a person guilty 13 of that murder, you would feel that you should bring in and 14 15 would bring in the penalty of death? 16 A Yes. 17 What type of murder is that? Q18 Wherein I found -- we had found a person completely 19 quilty of the crime that he had committed, I would then use my 20 own judgment and vote for the death penalty. 21 Well, are you saying, then, that if you were only 22 convinced that the person had committed murder, then you would 23. vote for the death penalty? 24 Yes, I would. Α 25 And, of course, you would only do that if you were Q 26 thoroughly convinced that the person had committed first degree 27 murder? 28 That's right. A

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MR. DENNY: All right, would you pass the microphone on 1 to Miss Bourgeois, please. 2 3 MARIE A. BOURGEOIS BY MR. DENNY: 5 Have you done any reading in the field of the 6 Q death penalty? 7 Α No. 8 Ever discussed it with any friends or relatives? 9 Q No. 10 Α Ever thought about it much yourself? 11 Q 12 Since Monday, yes. Α 13 And in thinking about it, have you thought of the 14 type of case, the type of murder in which you would feel 15 compelled to vote for a death penalty? 16 I can say that there is no circumstance that ! Α 17 I would feel compelled to automatically impose the death 18 penalty. 19 You would not automatically impose the death Q 20 penalty? 21 No, I would never impose it automatically. Ά 22 Well, again, as I think I mentioned to Miss Q 23 Melendez --Α Yes. -- you understand there are two phases to the case? Q 26 A Oh, yes. 27 28

7b-1	1	Q The guilt phase
	2	A Yes.
	3	Q and then, the penalty phase, if there is a
	4	finding of guilt. Obviously, if there is an acquittal,
	5	a finding of not guilty or a finding of some degree less of
-	6	first degree murder or a conspiracy to commit first degree
ç.	7	murder, then you never get to the penalty phase.
	8	But this penalty phase that's been provided,
	9	is a type of hearing where there may or may not be any
	10	evidence produced for or against the defendant. And you may
	11	wind up with just the finding of guilt of murder; you
	12	understand that?
	13	A Yes.
	14	Q All right. And even knowing that, that you may
	15	have nothing further than a finding of guilty, is it your
	16	feeling that there is still no type of murder, having found
	17	him guilty of that type of murder, in which you would
	18	automatically vote to impose the death penalty?
	19	A That is the way I feel, yes.
	20	Q Fine.
	21	And, Mrs. Muldrow I'm sorry, Muldrow.
	22	
ř	23	MRS. EDDIE M. MULDROW
<u> </u>	24	BY MR. DENNY:
ŧ.	25	Q Ma'am, have you done any reading about the death
~	26	penalty at all?
	27	A No.
	28	Q Have you discussed it at all with anyone?

7b-2 A No. 1 Prior to coming to the courtroom on Monday, would Q. you say you had done any thinking about the imposition of 3 the penalty of death by the State? 4 A No. 5 Since coming to the jury room, have you done some 6 7 thinking about it? Oh, yes, I thought about it. 8 Q All right. 9 Do you want to hold that up a little bit closer? 10 11 A Okay. 12 And is there a type of case that you can think 13 about which, because of its effects on you, you would feel compelled to bring in a judgment of death on a person guilty 15 of that type of murder? 16 A No. 17 You would feel in any murder, no matter how 18 hideous, no matter how horrendous, that you still had the 19 option to vote life rather than that he be killed, is that 20 correct? 21 No, I wouldn't do it automatically, no. 22 The option would always be open to you? Q 23 Α Yes. 24 MR. DENNY: Thank you. 25 May I have just a moment, your Honor? 26 THE COURT: Yes. 27 Mrs. Andreasen, the Court wishes to --28 On this, have you covered everything you wish to

cover?

MR. DENNY: I haven't covered general voir dire of all the prospective jurors by any means.

I am, however, going to seek to challenge certain jurors under 1073, Subdivision 2.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. KAY: Well -- okay.

THE COURT: I'll allow the People, then, if you are through on that point, the Court will allow the People to examine them.

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, I want to challenge juror --

THE COURT: Well, you needn't state the challenges at this moment. I'll allow the People to question, if you wish.

MR. KAY: Well, I basically would just like to question the jurors that Mr. Denny is going to challenge at this point, because I know Mr. Denny has more voir dire, and, of course, I have a complete voir dire also. But I believe I know why Mr. Denny is going to challenge the jurors and I would like to clarify some points with the jurors before your Honor does rule on Mr. Denny's challenge.

THE COURT: All right, on the issue of death penalty, the Court would allow the People to voir dire at this moment.

MR. KAY: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. DENNY: Well, does the Court understand that I am not through voir diring on the death penalty either?

THE COURT: Oh, I thought you were.

You may go ahead. 1 MR. DENNY: Well, I would like to challenge juror No. 1, 2 your Honor, Mrs. Izaguirre. 3 4 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 5 BY THE COURT: б Mrs. Izaguirre, did you understand the Court's Q. 7 explanation of the procedure that will be followed in this 8 case, should there be a conviction of murder of the first 9 degree? 10 Two phases, you mean? 11 Q Yes. 12 A Yes. 13 And you understand in that second phase it is Q 14 a matter of your absolute discretion as to whether or not 15 you impose life imprisonment or death? 16 A Yes. 17 18 You understand that? Q. 19 Α Yes. 20 Upon a conviction of murder of the first degree. let's say that you have -- are a member of this jury and you 21 22 have found the defendant guilty of murder of the first 23 degree. Suppose that. 24Your reaction would be to impose the death 25 penalty or not impose it or -- strike that. 26 Would your reaction be to impose the death penalty 27 automatically? 28 Not automatically. Α

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1	Q Without reference to
2	A No, not automatically. No, never.
3	Q Would you examine the evidence?
4	A Yes.
5	Q In both phases or either phase?
6	A Oh, yes.
7	Q If there's only if there was only evidence
8	presented in one phase, would you, nevertheless, examine the
9	evidence that was placed before you to determine whether or
10	not, in your discretion, you should impose the death penalty?
11	A Yes.
12	
13	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
14	BY THE COURT:
15	Q Mr. Robinson, let's say that you were thoroughly
16	convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was
17	guilty of murder of the first degree and the jury so found.
18	Would your reaction be to automatically impose
19	the death penalty?
20	A Uh, impose it, I I wouldn't impose it, but I
21	would declare him guilty.
22	Q You would declare him guilty?
23	A Yes.
24	Q Let's assume that you are beyond that point.
25	That you have declared him guilty. That you have found the
26	defendant guilty of murder of the first degree of willful,
27	deliberate, premeditated murder, let us say, for the purpose
28	at the armanistan

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 Let us say that you have so found and that you have found this beyond a reasonable doubt.

Would your reaction be to automatically impose the death sentence?

A Yes.

THE COURT: Mr. Denny.

MR. DENNY: Yes, I would like to challenge the juror under 1073, Subdivision 2, your Honor.

MR. KAY: This is juror No. 2, Mr. Robinson.

THE COURT: Mr. Robinson, the Court would grant the challenge and excuse you. Thank you very much.

JUROR NO. 2: Thank you.

THE COURT: As to Mrs. Izaguirre, does either counsel wish to ask further questions?

MR. KAY: Well, I think I would object to the challenge, your Honor. I think Mrs. Izaguirre was confused by Mr.

Denny's question, and I think by the Court's question she has answered that she wouldn't automatically do anything. I think that's what we're interested in, in the jurors, in that they wouldn't automatically vote for life, or automatically vote for death, or automatically vote for guilt, or automatically vote for innocence, and I don't think she quite understood

Mr. Denny's question. But I believe that the challenge for cause should not be allowed.

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MR. DENNY: Well, I would like to question further, your Honor.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. DENNY: Is the Court going to go past the noon hour at this point?

THE COURT: It's noon now, so we'll come back to it.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Court will excuse you

until 1:45. Be back at 1:45.

During the recess, you are admonished that you are not to converse amongst yourselves nor with anyone else, nor permit anyone to converse with you on any subject connected with the matter.

I'11 see you at 1:45.

(Whereupon, at 12:02 o'clock p.m., an adjournment was taken in this matter until 1:45 o'clock p.m. of the same day, Thursday, December 2, 1971.)

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1971, 2:11 P. M. 1 2 THE COURT: Mr. DeLoach is missing. 3 We have excused Mr. Robinson, but had not selected 4 another juror. 5 That's correct, your Honor. 6 (Pause in the proceedings until prospective juror 7 DeLoach entered the courtroom, resuming his seat in the jury 8 box.) 9 The record will show defendant and counsel to THE COURT: 10 be present in the case of People versus Davis; all the 11 prospective jurors are present, but -- yes; all the prospective 12 jurors are in the box there. 13 Where were we? I think --14 I think your Honor had just excused Mr. Robinson 15 MR. KAY: THE COURT: We had excused Mr. Robinson. 16 Are there any further questions of anyone --17 18 MR. DENNY: Yes, your Honor. -- with regard to the death penalty? 19 THE COURT: 20 Yes, your Honor. MR. DENNY: 21 22 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF 23 ELVERA IZAGUIRRE 24 BY MR. DENNY: 25 Mrs. Izaguirre, words are a delicate thing, and 26 you can get catch phrases that one responds to, kind of like by 27 Pavlov's dogs, that salivate when they hear the bell after so 28 many rings.

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And in connection with this trial, as you have determined from questions that have been asked by the Court, and some by Mr. Kay, there appear to be some catch words, such as "automatically," you see.

So that if you automatically do this or you automatically do that, you are automatically off the jury; you understand that?

A (Indicating affirmatively.)

Q All right. Like "prejudiced." If you answered, "I'm prejudiced," one way or another, normally you're off the jury, automatically.

And most people don't like to admit that they're prejudiced about anything. Sometimes they will.

So, too, I think it's difficult sometimes when you've got a catch word like "automatically," to say, "yes," that you would automatically do something.

But in your case, and in a couple of the other jurors' -- and I want you to know that it's neither my purpose nor Mr. Kay's purpose to ask you trick questions or to trap you or anything; we are trying as diligently as we can to find out, in the only way we can, through the use of words, what your feelings, what your emotions may be, what your thoughts may be.

Because we don't know them; only you know them.

But in response to my earlier questions, I think you did say, did you not, that your feelings were at that time, when I asked you, that if you brought ina verdict of first degree, premeditated, deliberate murder, then you would impose the death

penalty on a person on whom you had found that verdict; is that 1 correct? 2 I meant I could. I didn't mean -- you know, I Α could, if the evidence warranted it, coming from my feeling. If I really felt that everything -- that I felt 5 was presented in the case warranted it, then I could give the 6 death penalty. 7 But I didn't mean to say I would automatically 8 or I would regardless of what was presented, no. 9 In other words, if the simple, bare facts that --10 Q that there was a dead body and the defendant had killed the 11 12 dead body, and that's all, but it was done with premeditation 13 and deliberation, those facts and those facts alone, you are 14 saying, maybe you would and maybe you wouldn't, under those 15 circumstances; is that right? 16 That's right. I would have to weigh it. I couldn't, Α you know, just say, "Well, I'll automatically give him the gas 17 18 chamber." 19 You know, I couldn't. I would have to -- I 20 couldn't answer that, you know, that I would just say it. 21 All right. Now, let's go back, then, to a 22 question that I did ask some of the jurors after I had spoken 23 with you, and I did not ask you. 8b fo. 24 25 26 27 28

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 As you recall, I asked them to think about a situation, if they could, a type of case -- a type of murder, actually -- where those facts were such that, in your own opinion, as far as your own feeling goes, you would feel compelled because of those feelings, to vote for the death penalty for someone who had committed that offense. Is there --

A No.

Q -- such a case --

A No.

Q -- that you can think of?

A No, there is not.

Q In other words, you would weigh all of the facts, the type of the crime, the person's relationship to the crime, his degree of culpability or lack of culpability, his closeness or distance from the crime itself; all of these things, you would weigh --

A Yes. I would have to weigh them.

Q -- in determining what the penalty should be, as far as you were concerned; is that right?

A That's correct, yes.

Q And do you feel that there's anything unjust or improper -- if the evidence were, in your opinion, the right type of evidence -- in returning a life sentence as against a death sentence, to a person convicted of first degree murder?

A Unjust?

Q Yes.

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A No.

Q Do you feel that you would be doing a proper job as a juror, in returning a life sentence, if you felt that was proper, as distinguished from a death sentence, where you brought in a verdict of first degree murder?

A I'm sorry. I just can't --

Q Well, let's assume, now, you have brought in a verdict of first degree murder. And your friends, your relatives, will all know this; they'll know in due course that you have sat on a jury and deliberated and returned a verdict of first degree murder; --

A Um-hmm.

Q -- do you see? Not that you've discussed it with them during this time, because obviously you would not, if you were seated as a juror; you would follow the Court's instructions there.

But you know, as you sit there, that in due course, this will be a topic of conversation amongst your family and friends, that you had returned a verdict of first degree murder in a case -- assuming all of this is hypothetical, as I say, as I ask these questions.

All right. Now, as you sit there, do you feel that you could go out and talk to those friends and say, "I did my duty by sentencing someone to life, voting to sentence him to life, rather than death, even though I returned a first degree murder verdict."

A I don't think I could talk about it. Do you mean, to converse and just come out and say what -- what I did in a case, or any case?

	1
1	Q Yes. You can talk about it afterwards; do you
2	understand that?
3	A Yes, but I don't think I'd want to. I mean, I
4	think I'd I wouldn't, you know my feeling is my feeling,
5	and I don't think I would.
6	Q In other words, you wouldn't be swayed by what
7	you thought public opinion might be in returning a verdict ,
8	that you returned on a penalty phase of a trial; is that
9	correct?
10	A That's correct, yes. That's right.
11	Q It would be simply what you, yourself, thought
12	because you, yourself, and the public hadn't heard the evidence
13	in the case?
14	A That's right.
15	Q Only you and
16	A That's right.
17	Q and eleven other people had heard the evidence?
18	A That's right.
19	Q Were determinative of what had happened?
20	A That's correct.
21	Q And it would be on that basis that you would vote
22	for guilt or innocence and also vote for whatever penalty, if
23	you determined there was guilt
24	A That's correct.
25	Q which I say is hypothetical in this case at
26	this time?
27	Would you pass the microphone, please, down to
28	Mrs. DuBois, juror No. 4 here. Thank you.

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LOLETA M. DuBOIS

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BY MR. DENNY:

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Now, Mrs. DuBois, again --Q

Well, before he questions her, I wonder is he challenging her for cause, and is this why he's questioning her now?

MR. DENNY: No, I want to clarify a point.

Before you exercise your challenge?

Yes, if I do. MR. DENNY:

MR. KAY: Fine.

Mrs. DuBois, again, I want to be BY MR. DENNY: perfectly fair in my questioning of you, if there was any misinterpretation of my questions or your answers weren't what you think your answers might be after some reflection, perhaps.

But as I recall your answers to my questions on your feelings about the imposition of the death penalty under certain circumstances, as I recall it, you did say that if you returned a verdict of quilt, and based that verdict on your determination that the party was quilty of premeditated and willful and deliberate murder, that that finding a verdict in and of itself would be sufficient for you to then vote, without more, without evidence, any further evidence in aggravation or mitigation of the penalty, as they say, without further evidence for the death penalty.

Now, did I misinterpret what you said or was that your feeling and is that your feeling?

Well, uh, I think I stated it rather clearly that Α

1 I would have to think the matter over very carefully and after 2 getting all the facts and evidence, if there's any, that I -yes, if I thought, you know, it would be certain, then I would, uh, vote for the death penalty. But I'd have to be sure. 6 Sure that he committed the crime of murder in the 7 first degree? 8 That's right. Α 9 O Yes. 10 Being sure of that, then, you would vote for the 11 death penalty? 12 Α Yes. 13 MR. DENNY: Yes, thank you. 14. I would challenge this juror, then, your Honor, 15 under 1073, Subdivision 2. 16 MR. KAY: May I ask a few questions, your Honor? 17 THE COURT: You may. 18 MR. KAY: Thank you. 19 20 LOLETA M. DuBOIS 21 BY MR. KAY: 22 Mrs. DuBois, I'm not sure that you are really clear 23 on this now. 24 You wouldn't automatically vote for the death 25 penalty, would you, just because the person was convicted of 26 first degree murder; willful, deliberate murder? 27 wouldn't automatically do anything, would you? 28 No, I'd have to be certain. A

1 Well, what do you mean by "certain," just certain Q 2 that he was quilty? 3 Now, we're assuming that you have convicted a defendant of first degree, willful, deliberate, premeditated murder. 6 What we want to know is will you take everything 7 into consideration? Will you think about it or will you just 8 automatically close your mind to everything and say I'm going 9 to vote for the death penalty? 10 Α Oh, no, I meant that I would have to think about it. 11 I thought I said that. I'm sorry. 12 Q You wouldn't automatically do that? 13 Α No. 14 And just because a person was convicted of willful, Q 15 deliberate, premeditated murder, that doesn't mean that he 16 gets the death penalty in your book? 17 A I'd have to think about it and feel certain 18 that it was -- it was what it should be. ' 19 Q It was the proper penalty? 20 9a fols. Α Yes, sir. 21. 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

9a-1	1	Q In other words, you could consider life imprison-
	2	ment for such a defendant?
	3	A Well, I suppose so, yes.
	4	Q There's no doubt in your mind about that, is
•	, 5	there?
32.	6	A No, no.
*	7	MR. KAY: I would object to the challenge for cause,
	. 8	your Honor. We again had a misunderstanding.
	9	MR. DENNY: I don't think there is any misunderstand-
	10	ing.
	11	
	12	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
	13	BY THE COURT:
	14	Q Miss DuBois.
	15	A Yes, sir.
*	16	Q Tell me what you understand to be the procedure
	17	here.
	18	Now, will you let's see if I understand
	19	let's see if you have understood me.
	20	A Well
	21	Q The first phase of the case is what?
r	22	A Is the cause, I believe the guilt.
	23	Q The question of guilt or innocence?
• ક	24	A That is right.
	25	Q All right. Now, let's assume that the defendant
ತಭೆ	26	is found guilty of something less than murder of the first
	27	degree.
	28	

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1	Would there be a second phase?
2	A (No response.)
3	Q You understand that you would never enter into a
4	second phase if the defendant is found guilty of something
5	less than murder of the first degree?
6	A Homm
7	Q Now, let's assume that there is a finding of
8	guilt of murder of the first degree, and the finding, of
9	course, must be beyond a reasonable doubt and to a moral
10	certainty.
11	A Yes.
12	Q Of the truth of the charge before a jury may
13	return a finding of guilt; do you understand that?
14	A I think I do.
15	Q Well, if you don't understand it, ask me some
16	questions and perhaps I can clarify it for you.
17	A Well, I I it seems that they have to be
18	found guilty of a charge before you can decide on what should
19	be done about it.
20	Q Guilty of what charge?
21	A Guilty of murder.
22	Q Murder of the first degree?
23	A Murder of the first degree, yes, sir.
24	Q Now, let's assume you were at that stage when
25	a person has been found guilty of murder of the first
26	degree, and it is a willful, deliberate and premeditated
27	murder, such as Mr. Denny has posed to you in his questions
28	to you.

1	Would your reaction then be to automatically vote
2	for the death penalty without regard to whatever evidence had
3	been presented in either the first or the second phase?
4	A No, sir. I'd have to think about the evidence
5	and so on before I could say, uh, either one or the other.
6	Q We're talking about your thinking not in the
7	first phase, but we're talking about your thinking in
8	participating in the second phase.
9	A Uh-huh.
10	Q Of as you put it, "What to do about it."
11	A Uh-huh.
12	Q With such a defendant, would you simply, auto-
13	matically, react to vote for death?
14	A I still think that I'd I'd be very careful.
15	I'd have to think about it, should he be given the death
16	penalty or life or whatever you do.
17	Q Would you look at whatever had been produced by
18	either or both sides?
19	A Oh, yes, sir, absolutely. I'd want to feel
20	certain.
21	Q Certain about what?
22	A About the answer that I'd get, about what I
23	would decide. Because after all, it is a man's life.
24	THE COURT: I think Mrs. DuBois did misunderstand.
25	MR. DENNY: Beg pardon?
26	THE COURT: I think Mrs. DuBois did misunderstand.
27 28	MR. DENNY: Well, may I inquire further?
40	THE COURT: Yes. The Court would deny the challenge
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at this time,

MR. KAY: Thank you, your Honor.

LOLETA M. DuBOIS

BY MR. DENNY:

Q Mrs. DuBois, words are frail things, and we may misunderstand each other.

A Yeah.

Q So let me try to get my questions across.

And if I may, I'm not going to use such -- sort of catch phrases as "automatically," because you've said you wouldn't automatically do anything, would you?

A I wouldn't want to, no, sir. It is not fair.

Q So assuming that you are not automatically going to do anything, let's get away from that phrase for a minute and get back to your thinking as far as the imposition of sentence on one who has been found guilty of first degree, willful, premeditated murder.

Now, assuming you sit as a juror in the guilt phase of the trial, we assume that you have to go through a period of weighing and deliberating on what the evidence shows, whether there is sufficient evidence, if it is circumstantial evidence, whether the circumstances are irreconcilable with any other inference other than guilt, because if they're not, then, you must find innocence.

A That's true.

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Q But if you have gone through all of this, and you've weighed it and you finally said, yes, I am convinced that the defendant is guilty, I am convinced that the defendant murdered another human being, I am convinced that he did it willfully, deliberately, coldly, with malice aforethought, I am convinced to that degree so that I can vote guilty in this case, all of the evidence points to it, and you've arrived at that decision, and you return a verdict of guilty ---

A Yes.

Q You are convinced of it, as you say, "I feel certain that I am right, that he did it," you see?

A I understand.

Q All right. We've arrived at that point.

A I think (laughing).

Q All right, all right.

A Yes.

Q Then, you are called upon to determine what the sentence should be.

And assume, maram, you don't hear any more evidence. All you know is there's a finding of guilt of willful, deliberate, premeditated murder of the first degree.

Now, I'm not asking you to prejudge the evidence on any specific case. I'm just asking you now as you sit there, in any case where you are convinced, you are certain that a person had committed willful, premeditated, deliberate murder, and assume, then, no further evidence introduced; would you then feel that you would be compelled to bring in a judgment voting for the death penalty?

1 Ą Uh, may I say something? 2 Q Certainly. 3 I seem to go along with you very well, and with A 4 Mr. Kay, and the judge has been very helpful to me, but you 5 seem to just go on a bit and I sort of lose you. But I 6 really meant what I said to the judge and Mr. Kay. And that's 7 about all I can say. You just seem to sort of, uh, -- well, ٩. you sort of go on a little bit in the field and for a person 9 that is unaccustomed to it -- if you will forgive me? 10 Q I certainly do forgive you, matam. 11 A Thank you. 12 And I hope you forgive me for going on a bit. Q 13 But that -- you know what I mean, to me it would Ą 14 seem that way, I'm sorry. 15 Q It is perfectly all right. 16 But, you see, I am in a position where I think you 17 may have a certain predisposition, frankly. I think from the 18 answers that you originally gave me when I didn't use this 19 catch phrase that both the judge and Mr. Kay have used, 20 "automatically," which everybody throws up their hands and 21 says, "No, I wouldn't do anything automatically," but when I 22 asked you earlier what your disposition was or what your 23 predisposition was --24 Uh-huh. A 25 You see, there are some people who do feel anybody Q 26 that is guilty of premeditated, deliberate, willful first 27 degree murder should get the gas chamber. 28 A Yes.

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	1	Ω	Should get the death penalty.
	2		And I thought from your answers that this was the
	3 ;	way you fe	1t.
	.4	A	No.
	5	Ď	Now, was I wrong?
10 fols.	6	A	I think maybe you were, sir.
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10-1	1	Q All right. So that in this particular case
	2	or, in any case is it your feeling that you don't have
	3	any predisposition
	4	A No.
'e s	5	Q toward what
e F	6	A I don't.
& Ç	7	Q penalty is proper, where a first degree
	8	murder verdict has been returned?
	9	A No. No, I couldn't have.
	10	Q Well, you could have; I'll have to take issue.
	11	A Well, I mean, being me.
	12	Q Well, the question is, could <u>you</u> ?
	13	A No, sir.
*	14	Q When I use "you" in the generic, there are people
	15	who
£.	16	A No. No, sir.
	17	Q Okay. Fine. If that's your frame of mind.
	18	A That is it. I'm very happy that I had a chance
	19	to explain it.
	20	Q Well, I am, too; because this is what all this
	21	is for.
	22	A Yes, sir.
	23	Q And is it your feeling, then, that you would not
÷	24	be swayed by what you thought public opinion might want you
,da	25	to do in imposing a sentence?
£	26	A No, sir, I would not.
Ď.	27	Q Understanding that the public isn't sitting here;
-	28	they haven t

10-2	1	A That's right.
	2	Q heard all the evidence?
	3	A No, sir. I would not be swayed by public
	4	opinion, huh-uh.
	5	Q I'm not talking about now on the finding of guilt
ť	б	or innocence, because the Judge will tell you: You can't do
er.	7	that in any case.
•	8	A No, sir. I believe that I should make up my own
	9	mind on these matters. It's too serious.
	10	Q All right. Then let's get to another point. I
	11	haven't yet questioned the other jurors about this. But let's
	12	say that you were in the jury room at the time of deliberation
	13	and the reason I'm asking you these hypothetical questions
	14	is simply because I must at this point. We don't have a chance
	15	to do so later.
£	16	There may never be an occasion for you even to
	17	consider it.
	18	But assume, now, you have made a finding of guilt;
	19	and now, you are in the jury room with 11 of your fellow
	20	jurors.
	21	And there are 11 of them who are voting one
	22	particular way whether it's for life or death, at this
	23	time, I'm not interested
ē. P	24	A Yes.
*	25	Q in for this particular question.
O	26	Do you feel that you would and obviously,
<u></u>	27	you are going to vote the other way.
	28	A I see.

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 Q You are the only person voting the other way.

Do you feel that you would change your vote, simply in order to concur with 11 other people, even though you felt that you were -- that your position was right, and theirs was wrong?

But, in order to bring in a unanimous verdict, would you change?

A No, I couldn't do that, if I didn't think it was right, no, sir.

Q So that if you were convinced, even being the lone person, that they had not convinced you of the correctness of their position, you would not change, simply in order to --

A No.

Q -- bring in a unanimous verdict?

A No, I wouldn't do that.

obviously, I'm in a position where I feel the death penalty is a little bit worse than life imprisonment; some people say it isn't, but I feel it is -- so, say that 11 of your fellow jurors are voting for the imposition of the death penalty -- again, in this hypothetical situation that we are talking about -- and you say, "No, this is not the type of case, this is not the type of defendant, which, in my opinion, warrants that verdict."

Would you have any hesitancy in holding onto that position, until such time as perhaps you were convinced otherwise?

10-4 Well, as I said before, no, I couldn't do that. A 10a fls2 I would have to do what I thought was right.

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MR. DENNY: All right. Fine.

All right. Would you pass the microphone up to Mrs. Andreasen, No. 9 juror?

KATHERYN ANDREASEN

BY MR. DENNY:

Q Ma'am, again, I don't know whether it's a communications barrier or what between us. But I had the same impression, as far as your answers went, that I got from Mrs. DuBois's answers, as far as your feelings of the imposition of the death penalty, or voting for the death penalty.

Specifically, as I recall your answers, you said that if a person were found guilty of first degree murder, if you had found a person guilty of first degree murder, then and at that point, you would vote for the imposition of the death penalty; is that correct?

A Yes. I did.

Q And it's your feeling, as you sit there now, that that's the way you would have to vote, because that's the way you feel about it; is that correct?

A Yes, I do.

Q So that anybody guilty of willful, premeditated, deliberate murder, in your opinion, you would vote for the imposition of the death penalty; is that correct?

A Not unless they were proved guilty first by the evidence.

Q Oh, yes. But if they were proved guilty by the

evidence --

A In my own opinion, and I thought so, yes, I would vote that way.

Q All right. And just so we get the little catch word in, I take it that you would automatically vote that way, --

A No.

Q -- having found them guilty of murder of the first degree?

A I would not automatically do it, no.

Q Well, you see, that's an interesting catch word, then.

You have said that having found them guilty of murder in the first degree, you would vote to impose the death penalty; is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q All right.

A However, in the second phase, if there were more evidence to be determined and brought up, then I would change my opinion.

Q In other words, it would take --

A If I did not think it was necessary to have the death penalty, I wouldn't vote for it.

Q Well, when you say, if you thought it was not necessary. I take it then you have some idea of when it is necessary to vote for the death penalty or invoke the death penalty?

What I meant was, if any more evidence were turned

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up in the second phase of the trial. I would stop and think about it before I would say yes.

Q All right. Let's assume, however, that no further evidence was brought up in this second phase. In that case, you would vote to impose the death penalty, having found the person guilty of murder in the first degree?

A Yes, I would.

Q And you would do so because there was no other evidence in the penalty phase? Having found him guilty, you would do so automatically; is that right?

A Well, if this is the way you are putting it, yes.

MR. DENNY: Thank you, ma'am. That is. And I appreciate your candor in answering it. Because there are some people who would do that, and there's nothing wrong with feeling that way, if that's the way you feel.

The only thing wrong with it is that I think it makes you subject to challenge.

And I challenge her under 1073, Subdivision 2, your Honor.

THE COURT: The Court grants the challenge. Thank you, Mrs. Andreasen. The Court does excuse you.

MR. DENNY: Thank you very much, Mrs. Andreasen.

THE COURT: Report to the 15th floor of the new Hall of Records, if you would, please.

Does that conclude your examination on the death penalty?

(Pause in the proceedings while a discussion off the record ensued at the counsel table between Mr. Kay and

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BY THE COURT:

1 Mr. Denny.) 2 THE COURT: Mr. Denny? MR. KAY: May we approach the bench a moment, your 3 4 Honor? 5 THE COURT: Yes. 6 (Whereupon, the following proceedings were had at the bench among Court and counsel, outside the hearing of the 7 8 prospective jurors:) 9 MR. KAY: We were just trying to resolve what would be 10 the best way to do it. We thought maybe that to fill the empty 11 spaces, and then to question the two new jurors, plus 12 Mr. Tanaka, who is also a new juror, before Mr. Denny goes on 13 with this general voir dire, so we could actually have twelve 14 individuals in the --15 THE COURT: That's what I had in mind. 16 MR. KAY: Oh, fine. 17 THE COURT: Okay. Let's do that. 18 MR. KAY: Okay. 19 (Whereupon, the following proceedings were had in 20 open court, within the presence and hearing of the jury:) 21 THE COURT: Will you pick two more names now? One for 22 seat No. 2, and one for No. 9? 23 THE CLERK: Jonathan Craven; J-o-n-a-t-h-a-h; name. C-r-a-v-e-n. 25 Miss Sylvia Puentes; S-y-l-v-i-a; last name, 26 P-u-e-n-t-e-s. 27 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 28

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Q All right. Mr. Craven, Mr. Tanaka, Mrs. Puentes, is there any one of you who would suffer any hardship, as I've explained hardship, if you were to serve as a juror in this case?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 9: Yes, your Honor.

SYLVIA PUENTES

BY THE COURT:

- Q All right. Tell us about it.
- A I'm not being paid for serving by my dompany.
- Q What company employs you?

MR. DENNY: Excuse me, your Honor. Could she have the microphone?

- Q BY THE COURT: What company employs you?
- A SCW, Incorporated, a newspaper advertising service.
- Q And they pay you for only 30 days?
- A No, they don't pay me. I'm making up the time.

 And also, have vacation time coming to me.
- Q Oh, I see. And apparently -- how many days have you done?
 - A Well, I'm on my third week now, your Honor.
- Q So, then, you are absorbing that loss through vacation time and --
- A And through going in, too, on some of my spare time.

11-1	1	Q What do you mean going in in your spare time?
	2	A I go in in the evenings and Saturdays.
	3	Q Do you ordinarily work during the day?
	4	A Yes, I am self-supporting.
	5	Q What I mean is, do you work during the day and
•	6	not during the evening hours, generally?
مي	7	A Yes. Yes, I work a regular 8:30 to 5:00.
ş	8	Q What do you do?
	9	A I am an advertising copywriter.
	10	Q And you've ascertained, then, that you will not
	11	be paid should you be
	12	A Well, I am not being paid now, so I doubt very
	13	much that I would be paid for two months hence.
	14	Q How long have you worked for the company?
	15	A Gosh, about close to eight or nine years.
•	16	THE COURT: Gentlemen.
	17	MR. DENNY: I stipulate, your Honor.
	18	MR. KAY: Yes, so stipulated.
	19	THE COURT: Both of these gentlemen have stipulated,
	20	Mrs Puentes, that you may be excused, and the Court does
	21	excuse you and thanks you.
	22	All right, another name for Mrs. Puentes.
	23	THE CLERK: Mrs. Yvonne M. Fatherree, Y-v-o-n-n-e,
. ·	24	last name, F-a-t-h-e-r-r-e-e.
	25	
2	26	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF
	27	MRS. YVONNE FATHERREE
	28	BY THE COURT:

1	Q How do you pronounce your name?
2	A Fatherree.
3	Q Fatherree.
4	Would there be any hardship to you should you be
5	chosen as a juror, Miss Fatherree?
6	A No.
7	THE COURT: Have all of you is there any of you,
8	any of the three of you who have not been present during the
9	proceedings when the Court explained the nature of this case,
10	read the indictment and instructed you on some of the law
11	involved in the case?
12	Mr is there strike that.
13	Is there anyone of you whose answers would be any
14	different to the questions of a general nature that I put to
15	the jurors as a whole, as a group?
16	(Whereupon, there were murmurs of "No," that
17	were heard from the three prospective jurors.)
18	THE COURT: I see no response.
19	Is there anyone of you who that is, of the
20	three of you: Mr. Craven, Mr. Tanaka, Mrs. Fatherree, who
21	has such opinions concerning the death penalty that you could
22	not be fair and impartial in determining the issue of guilt
23	or innocence?
24	I see no response.
25	Or is there anyone of you who, upon a conviction
26	of murder of the first degree, would automatically vote to
27	impose the death penalty without regard to the evidence
28	that's been produced?

Or would you, on the other hand, automatically 1 refuse? Is there anyone of you who would automatically refuse 2 to impose the death penalty regardless of what evidence might À be produced? (No response.) 5 THE COURT: Is there anyone of you, who knowing what 6 you know about the case now feels that he or she could not be 7 fair and impartial sitting as a juror in the case? 8 (No response.) 10 JONATHAN CRAVEN 11 BY THE COURT: 12 Mr. Craven, what's been your jury experience? Q 13 A None. None. 14 None? Q 15 That's right. A 16 17 HIROSHI TANAKA 18 BY THE COURT: 19 Mr. Tanaka. Q. 20 Uh, I served as an alternate juror on a criminal Á 21 case. 22 Q As an alternate juror? 23 A Yes. 24 What type of case? 25 Q Burglary case. A 26 Q Burglary. 27 What type of work do you do, Mr. Tanaka? 28

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1	A	Well, I work for the State of California as an
2	auditor.	
3	Q	In the State Auditor's Office?
4	A	Well, the State Controller's Office.
5	Q	In the State Controller's Office as an auditor.
6		How long have you been so employed?
7	A	About 11 years.
8	Q	Is there a Mrs. Tanaka?
9	A	No, I am not married.
10	Q	Have you ever been?
11	A	No.
12	Q	And are you related to or a friend of any law
13	enforcement	officer?
14	A	No.
15	Q	Do you, in the course of your duties, appear .
16	for the Sta	te?
17	A	I never have.
18	Q	Never have.
19		All right, in what general area do you reside?
20	A	Gardena.
21	THE C	OURT: Give it back to Mr. Craven.
22	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	
23		JONATHAN CRAVEN
24	BY THE COUR	T:
25	Q.	What type of work do you do, Mr. Craven?
26	A	Conduit man for the Department of Water & Power.
27	Q	Conduit man for the Department of Water & Power?
28	A	Yes.
		•

	1	କୃ	How long have you been so employed?
	2	A	20 years.
	3	Q	And is there a Mrs. Crayen?
	4	A	Yes.
	5	Q.	Is she employed outside the home?
₹	6	A	No.
ér G	7	Q	And are you related to or a friend of any law
,	8	enforcement	
	9	A	I have a first cousin who is a deputy sheriff.
	10	Q	Who is a deputy sheriff?
	11	A	Right.
	12	Q	Los Angeles County?
	13	A	Right.
<u></u>	14	Q	What is he doing? What's his duty as a deputy
	15	sheriff?	
•	16	A	(Shrugs shoulders.)
	17	Q	Is he in a patrol car or does he work from
	18	headquarters	s or jail or what?
lla fls.	19	A	Really, I don't know.
	20		
	21		
	22	·	•
	23		
ъ. Х	24		
2	25		·
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	27		
•	28		

11a-1	1	Q You don't know?
	2	A No.
	3	Q How often do you see him?
	4	A I saw him twice in the last four years.
	5	Q Do you think this would affect your judgment at
* *	6	all in the case?
ي ډ	7	A No.
*	8.	Q What area do you reside?
	9	A South Los Angeles.
	10	THE COURT: Pass that back to Mrs. Fatherree, would you?
	11	
	12	YVONNE FATHERREE
	13	BY THE COURT:
*	14	Q Mrs. Fatherree, your jury experience.
	15	A I've never had any.
*	16	Q First case for you?
	17	A First case.
	18	Q What type of work do you do?
	19	· A I work for Xerox. I'm an inspector.
	20	MR. DENNY: I'm sorry, I didn't hear that, ma'am.
	21	JUROR NO. 9: I work for Xerox as an inspector.
	22	MR. DENNY: Who?
•	23	JUROR NO. 9: Xerox.
	24 .	MR. DENNY: Know them well.
	25	(Laughter.)
æ	26	Q BY THE COURT: Is there a Mr. Fatherree?
	27	A Yes, there is.
	28	Q Is he employed at the present time?

11a-2		
	1	A Yes, he's self-employed.
,	2	Q Doing what type of work?
	3	A Decorator.
	4	Q Are you related to or a friend of any law
÷	5	enforcement officer?
*	6	A No.
ين <u>4</u>	7	Q And the area, general area in which you and
•	8	Mr. Fatherree reside?
	9	À West L. A.
	10	THE COURT: All right, gentlemen, you may inquire.
	11	Mr. Denny, you may inquire.
	12	MR. DENNY: Well, was the Court going to have us
	13	inquire of these three new ones concerning publicity, your
*	14	Honor?
	15	THE COURT: Yes.
*	16	Do you wish to do that first?
	17	MR. DENNY: I think it might expedite it.
	18	MR. KAY: It might be better.
	19	THE COURT: Suppose so.
	20	All right, I'll ask you to go outside, then,
	21	except for Mr. Craven.
	22	(Whereupon, the prospective jurors retired from
	23	the courtroom, and the following proceedings were had:)
.2	24	
	25	JONATHAN CRAVEN
ů.	26	BY THE COURT:
	27	Q Now, Mr. Craven, what we're interested in at this
	28	time, is whether is what publicity you may have heard, seen

1a-3	1	or read, and	in particular, the Court wishes to know what
	2	you [*] ve hear	d about this case.
	3		Have you heard, seen or read anything about this
	4	case before	I told you about it on Monday?
5 ;	5	A	No.
*	6	Q	Have you ever heard the name Bruce Davis before?
ş: \$.	7	А	I don't recall it.
	8	Q	Have you ever heard the name Steven Grogan before?
	9	A	No.
	10	Q	Spahn Ranch? Ever heard that? Heard, seen or read
	11	it?	
	12	A	What?
	13	Q	Spahn Ranch?
^	14	A	Spahn Ranch? Seemed like I heard it a long time
	15	ago.	
Äį	16	Q	Charles Manson, heard that name?
	17	A	Yes, yes, yes.
	18′	Q	And Manson Family, have you heard that name?
	1,9	A	Yes.
	20	Q	What do you know about the Manson Family? What
	21	have you he	ard, seen or read about that? What do you remember
	22	about that?	
•	23	A	I don't remember anything too much about it,
	24	because I d	idn't really read it.
	25	Q	Do you know what the Manson Family is?
ئي	26	A	No, I don't think so.
Š	27	Ω	Well
	28	A	(Laughing).
		1	

		- "	
11a-4	1	Q	Well, do you have any general idea?
	2	A	Hamm, no.
	3	Q	Do you know who Charles Manson is?
	4	A	Just no, I don't know who he is. I've just
	5	heard the n	ame.
ş* ¥	6	Q	Well, what did you hear about him?
& .€	7	A	Well, on the news I just heard that he was
.*	8	connected i	n this murder.
	9	Q	That he was what?
	10	A	Connected in the murder.
	11	Q	What murder?
	12	A	Of the Tate-LaBianca or whatever.
	13	. Ω	On the Tate-LaBianca case?
	14	A	Yes.
	15	Ω	Now, is that where you heard his name and the name
ė	16	Manson Fami	ly before?
	17	A	That's right.
	18	ð	When was the last time you read, heard or saw
	19	Mr. Manson'	s name in the press?
	20	A	Hmmm?
	21	Ω	How many weeks, months, days ago?
	22	A	Hmmm, it's been so long I don't hardly remember.
•	23	Ω	More than a month?
٠	24	A	Yes.
	25	Õ	More than two months?
£	26	A	Hmmm, let's see, I don't think so.
	27	Ω	Pardon?
-	28	Д	I think I've heard it on the newscast within the

last two months.

Q Within the last two months?

A Yes.

Q Do you remember what you heard within the last two months?

A No, because I didn't pay any attention too much, then.

Q Well, from what you heard, saw or read, do you have any opinion as to whether the Manson people, the Manson Family is good or bad?

A Well, I didn't read the story and, more or less, when I heard it, it just more or less went in one ear and out the other.

11b Q I see. 1 Do you know what happened to the members of the 2 Family who were accused of murder? 3 Navigation of tagethe A No. You don't know whether they were found guilty or ·Q 5 not guilty? б (Shakes head.) Α 7 Q Is that correct? You are shaking your head. 8 A No. 9 Well, do you know whether -- strike that. Q 10 Do you know the name Gary Hinman? Have you ever 11 heard it before? 12 I don't recall it. 13 0 Shorty Shea? Did you ever hear that name? 14 I don't recall that one, either. Α 15 Now, if you should happen to remember anything 16 Q about what I've asked you, about Mr. Davis, you should happen 17 18. to remember something that you have heard, seen or read that doesn't occur to you now about Mr. Manson or the Manson Family, 19 20 do you think that you can set it aside for the purpose of making an independent judgment on this case, basing your 21 judgment only on the evidence that's brought before you? 22 23 Α Yes. 24 • Q Can you do that? 25 I think I can. Α 4 26. Well, when you say you think you can, are you 27 expressing any doubt about your ability to set aside what you 28 may have heard, seen or read in the press or radio or televisioh?

	1	·
1	A No, I'm not expressi	ng any.
2	Q You're not expressing	g any doubt?
3	3 A No.	
4	4 Q You're sure about yo	ur capability of setting that
5	5 matter aside and deciding the ca	se Objectively only on the
6	6 evidence?	•
7 ,	7 A Right.	Jan Harris
8	8 Q You can do that?	
9	9 A Yes.	
10	Q Will you do that?	
11	A Yes.	
12	Q Can you be fair and	impartial in this case?
13	A Yes.	
14	THE COURT: Mr. Denny.	•
15	5	
16	o jonathan ce	AVEN
17	BY MR. DENNY:	
18	Q Yes, Mr. Craven.	·
19	9 Sir, do you subscrib	e to any newspaper?
20	A No.	
21	Q Do you regularly wat	ch any TV news broadcasts;
22	morning, evening, afternoon, or	night?
23	A No.	
24	Q Do you listen to the	radio at all during the day?
25	A Traveling to and fro	m work it is on always in the
26	car.	
27	Q You listen to a musi	c station there?
28	A More or less.	

X.

1	Q Generally hear news broadcasts during the course
2	of these music programs?
3	A Well, sometimes they flash it on, but as a rule I
4.	pay little attention to it.
5 `	Q Do you read a magazine on a regular basis?
6	A No.
7	Q Do you make any effort to keep up with what's
8	going on in the world or community in any way by reading or
9 .	listening or watching?
10.	A Sports section (laughing).
n i	Q You know what's going on in football, baseball and
12	basketball?
13	A Right.
14	Q How do you do that?
15	A Buy the paper and take the sports section out and
16	throw the rest of it out.
17	Q Got you.
18	(Laughter.)
19 [,]	Q All right, sir. Going on to Mr. Manson.
20	You say you have heard of Charles Manson, have
21	heard something about it?
22	A Yes.
23	Q And have you heard anything about Mr. Manson in
24	connection with anything he said about his feelings about the
25	blacks and the whites, Negroes and white people?
26	A I heard that mentioned on the news a long time
27	ago, once, but I don't even know what he said. That's how
28	much attention I paid to it.

1	Q I'm sorry, I didn't get that last.
2	A I said I don't even remember what he said because
3	I didn't pay that much attention to it.
4	Q Have you heard it discussed among your friends
5	at all?
б	A No.
7	Q Things that he said about black versus white
8.	people or black and white people?
9	A No.
10	Q You weren't interested and didn't pay any atten-
11	tion that your friends discussed it, is that right?
12	A Right.
13.	Q Now, in the last couple of months, you've heard
14	something about Mr. Manson.
15	Do you recall anything about Mr. Manson being
16	charged with some murders other than these Tate-LaBianca
17	murders?
18	A I don't recall that. They could have mentioned
19	it. I just didn't pay it any attention. I don't remember.
20	Q You don't pay any attention to crime news, whether
21	it is about Mr. Manson or anyone else, is that right?
22	A That's right.
23 ⁻	Q It doesn't interest you?
24	A No.
25	MR. DENNY: Thank you, sir, no further questions.
26	MR. KAY: No questions, your Honor.
27	THE COURT: Do you want to ask him about the death
28	penalty at this time so that we could just

MR. DENNY: We can just as well. THE COURT: -- so we can go into the general voir dire and move along? 9. 10. ŻΙ

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BY MR. DENNY:

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Q Mr. Craven, you were here sitting back in the back when there were some questions asked about your feelings about the death penalty?

A Yes.

Q Sir, insofar as that goes, have you done any reading about the death penalty at all?

A No.

Q Ever?

A No.

Q Have you discussed it in bull sessions?

A No.

Q Feelings about the death penalty?

A No.

Q Have you thought at all about the death penalty at any time during your life?

A No, not until Monday when I came here.

Q Then you began thinking about it?

A Right, a little.

Q Have you ever read in the papers a headline case where someone was given the death penalty, gassed up in the gas chamber?

A Oh, I --

MR. KAY: That's irrelevant whether he's ever read any headlines on it.

THE COURT: Well, he's answered "no." The answer may -JUROR NO. 2: I probably have. I'm sure I have, but I
don't recall the people or the person.

12 fols.

Q BY MR. DENNY: All right. Now, sir, as far as your feelings about the imposition of the death penalty, are there cases where you feel, sitting there now, that if -- if it were a certain situation, a certain type of a murder case, you would feel compelled, if you heard about the facts of that case -- or let me strike that.

You're not even sitting as a juror. You're just sitting at home and you hear about a case of murder. And you hear certain facts and you say, "By golly, that's a case where if I had anything to do with it, I'd vote for the death penalty;" is there such a case that you can think of now?

A No.

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12-1	1	Q In other words, each case rises or falls on its
	2	own merits, as far as you are concerned, as to whether the
	3	death penalty should or should not be imposed?
	4	A Right.
٠	5	Q Whether life imprisonment is the proper sentence,
r K	6	versus the death penalty; is that right?
÷	7	A That's right.
	8	Q And would you, sir, feel that public opinion in
	ę	any way would influence you in what you felt was your proper
	10	duty in returning either life or death, if you were ever
	11	called upon to do so?
	12	A No.
	13	Q You'd be the one to hear the evidence, and not
•	14	the public; is that the way you'd figure it?
•	15	À Right.
	16	MR. DENNY: All right. Thank you, sir.
ÿ	17	THE COURT: Any questions, Mr. Kay?
	18	MR. KAY: We'11 I'd rather ask mine after Mr. Denny
	19	finishes. I don't
	20	THE COURT: All right.
	21	Mr. Craven, then, would you remove yourself
	22	to wherever the other jurors are? And Mr. Tanaka should come
	23	in.
***	24	If you will wait with the other jurors until we call
	25	you back?
Ę.	26	
	27	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF
•	28	HIROSHI TANAKA

12-2	1	BY THE COURT:		
	2	Q Mr. Tanaka, we wish to know whether you had ever		
	3	heard of this case, before you came in the courtroom on		
	4	Monday?		
z ·	5	A No, sir.		
à	6	Q Never heard of Mr. Davis?		
r á	7	A No, sir.		
	8	Q Ever hear of Steve Grogan?		
	9	A No, sir.		
	10	Q Ever hear of Shorty Shea?		
	111	A I believe I did.		
	12	Q What have you heard about Shorty Shea?		
	13	A Well, I don't know anything; just the name.		
	14	Q Just the name?		
	15	A Yes.		
مخ	16	Q Do you remember now from what I read in the		
	17	indictment that he is alleged to be the victim of a homicide,		
	18	the victim of a murder, in the third count? Does that bring		
	19	to your mind anything does that bring to your mind anything		
	20	that you may have heard, seen or read about him?		
	21	A No.		
	22	Q What about the name Gary Hinman? Had you heard		
	23	that before I read it to you on Monday?		
٤	24	A Yes.		
4)	25	Q What had you heard about that?		
#	26	A Well, the same see, I I avoid reading		
	27	anything to do with these crimes or anything, so all		
	28	I recall is the names and I don't recall		

	ļ		4
12-3	ı	କ୍	You just recall the names?
	2	A	Yeş.
	3	Q.	Do you recall that in what connection you heard
	4	Mr. Hinman	s name?
ಲ	5	A	No.
ž i	6	ବ	You don't know anything about that?
e'	7	A	No.
> *	8	Q	All right. Do you recall the you remember the
	9	name Charle	es Manson, however?
	10	A	Yes.
	11	Q	And had you heard that in the course of the
	12	Tate-La Bia	nca homicide
	13	A	Yes.
s.	14	Q	case?
	15		"Yes"?
ج	16	A	Yes.
	17	Q	Had you heard that Mr. Manson was connected with
	18.	any other	case?
	19	A	Uh
	20	Q.	Other than the Tate-La Bianca case?
	21	A	I believe I don't know if it's Mr. Manson or
	22	not, but i	t an attorney that was missing?
	23	Q	The attorney that was missing?
ji d	24	A	Yes.
•	25	Q	Attorney Hughes?
2	26	A	Yes.
	27	Q	Hughes. You think he might have been involved
	28	somehow or	other with that?

12-4 A Right. . 1 But other than that, so far as you know, Mr. Q 2 Manson has not been accused of any other homicide? 3 A No, sir. 4 Do you know the name Spaim Ranch? Q 5 A No. 6 Do you know the name Robert Beausoleil? Q 7 A Beausoleil? 8 No, I den't think so. 9 Now, if -- if I were to instruct you that whatever Q 10 you may remember, from what you may have heard, seen or read 11 or talked about with somebody concerning Charles Manson, 12 Bruce Davis, this case, any other case involving Mr. Manson, 13 was to be put out of your mind and set aside -- not forgotten, 14 but set aside -- for the purpose of your rendering an 15 independent judgment in this case, based only upon the 16 evidence that's produced here, are you capable of doing that? 17 I believe I am. 18 When you say, "I believe," are you expressing any 19 20 reservation, or are you certain? A Well, I'm certain that I could. You are certain of your capabilities of being Q. 23 independent in making a judgment, basing your judgment only upon the evidence in the case? 25 Α Yes, sir. 26 And will you do that? Q 27 A Yes. 28 And will you be fair and impartial? Q 12a fls. A Yes.

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12a-1		
	1	THE COURT: Mr. Denny?
O	2	MR. DENNY: Yes. Thank you.
	3	
• • •	4	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
<i>‡</i>	5	BY MR. DENNY:
£	6	Q Sir, what is your main source of news information?
á 5 .	7	Radio, newspaper, TV?
	8	A TV news.
	9	Q The TV news. You regularly watch a TV news show?
	10	A Yes.
	11	Q What is that, sir?
	12	A CBS.
	13	Q When?
· ·	14	A Oh, the in the evening.
	15	Q The Big News, they call it?
€,	16	A Yes.
	17	Q And is this kind of a ritual with you? You watch
	18	that every day, just about?
	19	A No. Because I travel a lot in my work. I don't
	20	get the chance I don't watch it regularly.
	21	It depends on what time see, I stay in motels.
	22	It depends on what time I get back to the motel and everything.
	23	Q All right. Do you listen to the car radio,
* ²	24	generally, when you are traveling?
	25	A No, I seldom turn on my radio.
Ľ.	26	Q Okay. How about a newspaper? Do you subscribe to
À	27	a newspaper at all?
	28	A No. I do not.
	29	Q Any magazines?

1	A Yes. U. S. News and World Report. That's about
2	all I and these sports magazines.
3	Q All right, sir. And do you recall when is the
4	most recent time you've heard, seen or read anything about
5	Charles Manson?
6	A I can't tell the exact date, but I believe it
7	was this
.8	Q Well, within the last week, within the last month,
9 `	within the last six months?
10	A Oh, I would say four or five months.
11	Q Within the last four or five months?
12,	A Yes.
13	Q And do you have any recollection at all as to what
14	it was that you heard about him,
15	A No, sir.
16	Q the last you heard about him?
17 :	A No, sir.
18	Q All right. Again, in response to the Court's
19 ,	questions, I think you you say you ve heard of Shorty
20	Shea?
21	A Just the name. I don't know any
22	Q Have you heard it used in connection with
23	"Stuntman Shorty Shea"?
24	A I believe I have.
25	Q And does that ring a bell with you, as to any-
26	thing further you may have heard about it?
27 .	A No.
28	Q And as far as the Spahn Ranch, does "Stuntman

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Shorty Shea" and the "Spahn Ranch" conjure up any memories?

A Now that you mention it together, I believe I heard it at the same time.

- Q All right. And do you recall what you heard?
- A No, not -- not that -- that I can recall.
- All right. And if you happen to sit as a juror in this case, and all of a sudden you do recall -- through just such simple things as my putting the two of them together -- you do recall something else that you remember, through the testimony of a witness or something like that, will you be able, do you think, to put that out of your mind and not consider that which you've remembered, but consider only what you are hearing from the witness stand, in evidence?

A Yes, sir.

Now, as the judge says, you can't really forget anything you've known. But you can push it so far back in your mind that you don't consider it in determining the guilt or innocence of someone that you are charged with trying.

Do you understand that?

A Yes, I believe I can do that.

MR. DENNY: All right, sir. I think you can. Thank you. No further questions.

MR. KAY: No questions.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Tanaka.

We will excuse you. And would you send Mrs. Fatherree in here, when you go through?

MR. DENNY: your Honor, did the Court want to inquire on the death penalty issue, as long as he's here, too?

12a-4 THE COURT: All right. As long as he's here, you may. 1 Just be seated again. 2 Go ahead, Mr. Denny. 3 BY MR. DENNY: All right. Mr. Tanaka, again, you were present Q 5 during most of the questioning, I think, on the death penalty 6 issue? 7 A Yes. 8 And you heard those questions? Q 9 The penalty phase, yes. A 10 And again, you understand we may never even get 11 Q there on that phase? 12 13 Ά Yes. And my asking you questions on that subject 14 Q doesn't mean that I think we'll ever get there; do you under-15 16 stand that? 12b fol 17 A Yes. 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

	- 1	
12b-1	1	Q Have you read anything in the field of
	2	literature, pro and con, on the death penalty?
	3	A No, sir.
	4	Q Have you ever discussed it with anyone?
2	5	A No, sir.
*	6	Q And since coming here Monday, I take it you've
≱ ∰	7	reflected somewhat on it, I take it?
·	8	A Yes, sir.
	9	Q All right. And based on those reflections, and
	10	perhaps the reflections that you've had sitting in the room,
	11	during the last hour or so, is there a type of case, a type
	12	of murder, where you feel that that type of murder is such
	13	that for you to have anything to do with it, you would vote
. 5	14	to impose the death penalty?
	15	A Well, I believe I would be more inclined to
ş.	16	impose the death penalty than the life imprisonment, in a
	17	first degree murder case,
	18	Q Is there some reason for that, sir?
	19	A Well, I feel fairly strong for capital punishment.
	20	Q And so that if you sat on a case where you
	21	haddecided that the person was guilty of first degree murder,
,	22	you would then feel almost obliged to impose the death penalty
	23	in that case; is that right?
g jè	24	A Well, not automatically; but like I say, I would
	25	be more inclined to
Ě	26	Q Would be more inclined to?
~	27	A Inclined to, you know, go more for the death
	28	penalty than a life sentence.
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12b-2

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Q All right.

And do you have the feeling now, as you sit here, that it would take some evidence on behalf of -- or, on the part of the defendant to change your mind, so that you'd vote for life imprisonment rather than the death sentence?

A That could happen.

Q So that if the People had proved to your satisfaction, beyond a reasonable doubt -- as their burden is -- that he had committed first degree, willful, premeditated, deliberate murder, then in essence, you would feel that unless he came up with something in mitigation, that you would vote for the death penalty, --

A Yes, sir.

Q -- is that correct?

And being honest about it, would you say that this would be automatically the way you would vote, --

A Well --

Q -- assuming you've heard all the evidence in the case?

A Well, I don't like the word "automatically."

Q I don't either, sir, but unfortunately we're stuck with it.

And apparently that's -- that's the key phrase.

Now, we understand that you would have given a great deal of consideration to the evidence before you would find him guilty, obviously. But then, having found him guilty of a willful, deliberate, premeditated, first degree murder, would it be your response at that time to vote for the

12b - 3	1	imposition of the death penalty?
	2	A Yes, sir.
	3	Q And in fact, this would be the automatic response
	4	that you would make, having found him guilty of first degree
ź	5	murder?
, e	6	A Yes, it would be, then.
y• €	7	MR. DENNY: Yes. Thank you, sir. That's what we
	8	that's very honest, and I appreciate it.
	9	I would challenge the juror under 1073, Subdivisio
	10	2.
	11	THE COURT: All right. The Court grants the challenge.
	12	Thanks, Mr. Tanaka. The Court will excuse you.
	13	MR. DENNY: Thank you, sir.
•	14	MR. KAY: Shall we select another juror, or
	15	THE COURT: Yes, select enother juror.
•	16	THE CLERK: Raymond G. Lear; L-e-a-r.
	17	THE COURT: L-e- what?
	18	THE CLERK: L-e-a-r.
	19	THE COURT: L-e-a-r, Lear.
	20	
	21	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF
	22	YVONNE FATHERREE
	23	BY THE COURT:
فع	24	Q Miss Fatherree, we wish to find out from you
	25	whether, before you came into this courtroom on Monday, you
se.	26	had heard, seen or read anything concerning this case?
	27	A Not this case, no.
	28	Q Had you ever heard, seen or read anything about

12b-4	1	Mr. Davis?	
	2	A	No.
	3-	Q	Steven Grogan?
	4	A	No.
3	5	Q	Or Shorty Shea?
Ł	6	A	No.
à Ç	7	ର	Or musician Gary Himman?
	8	A	I heard something about a musician, but I don't
	.9	know his na	me or
	10	Q	And what did you hear about this person you're
	11	talking abo	ut?
12c f		A.	That he got killed.
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12c-1	1	Q Did it bring back to your mind that it might
	2	have been the name Gary Hinman that you had heard, seen or
	3	read?
	4	A No.
ć	5	Q Had you ever heard the name "Stuntman" or,
Þ	6	in connection with "Shea," heard the heard him described
÷	7	as "Stuntman"? Heard or read that he was a stuntman?
•	8	A No.
	9	Q All right. You have, of course, heard of Charles
	10	Manson?
	11	A Yes.
	12	Q And was that in connection with the Tate-La
	13	Bianca killings?
	14	A Yes.
	15	Q Do you know of any other killings of which Mr.
•	16	Manson was accused?
	17	A No.
	18	Q Did you follow the Tate-La Bianca case fairly
	19	closely in the press, or over the news media when it was
	20	going on?
	21	A I'd listen to it on the news sometimes, but I
	22	don't read the paper.
	23	Q You don't ordinarily read a daily paper?
gis.	24	A No.
	25	Q The news that you hear is generally from the
Ë	26	radio or television?
	27	A TV.
	28	Q TV. What do you believe to be the Manson Family?

	- 1	
12c-2	1	A (Pause.) Oh, I don't know. I just heard that
)	2	you know, Manson had a family.
	3	Q You've heard the phrase, haven't you?
	4	A Yes.
	5	Q Does it is it a group of some kind?
*	б	A Yeah, probably you know, I really didn't know
÷	7	too much about it.
•	8	Q Well, think about it now. From what you have
	9	gathered from these news reports, what do you think it is,
	10	from what you heard?
	11	A Uh it was just a group of you know, a group
	12	of people, and they just called themselves the Manson Family.
	18	Q I see.
•	14	And they're led by Mr. Manson, or associated with
	15	Mr. Manson,
Ą	16	A Yes.
	17	Q or what?
	18	A Either they was his friends or his family.
	19	Q Would a person who is accused of a crime, who is
	20	a member of the Manson Family, by reason of what you have
	21	heard, seen or read, suffer any prejudice because of that?
	22	Would there be any prejudice in your mind as a result of
	23	what you'd heard, seen or read?
_{- S} ś	24	A No.
	25	Q Could you be fair and impartial to such a person?
r;	26	A Yes.
	27	Q In spite of what you've heard, seen or read about
	28	the Manson Family?

12c-3

A Yes.

Q Now, if you should remember other facts, do you think that you could set them aside for the purpose of making an independent judgment in this case, basing your -- and base your judgment only on the evidence in the case?

A Yes, I'm sure I could.

Q And those facts which you do know or things which you believe you do know from the news media, which you've heard, seen or read, or things that you have discussed with your friends, could you set those aside, for the purpose of making an objective, independent judgment as a juror in the case, basing your judgment only upon the evidence in the case?

A Yes.

Q And will you do that?

A Yes.

Q And will you be fair and impartial?

A Yes.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. DENNY:

Q Miss Fatherree, I take it when the Tate and La Bianca murders were first publicized so much over the TV news, you followed the news events, the broadcasts about them, didn't you?

A No, I don't follow them. See, I usually get home about a quarter to 5:00, so I turn the TV on and go in the kitchen to start dinner.

12c-4	1	So, I catch them in between, you know, whatever
	2	they're saying; I hear part of it.
	3	You know, I don't have really any time to sit
13 fls.	4	down and watch TV.
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Right.

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Was this, though, uh --

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Α Anything, it was a long time ago, you know. Like, you know, I almost forgot about it. You know, I don't see anything more about it.

All right. Did you and your family or friends say things about it at the time it happened? That is, did you discuss it as a lot of people did at that time?

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No, the family never discussed it, you know. A

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At work, "Did you hear about it?" And somebody

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would say, "Yeah." And we'd talk about something else, "Did-

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you hear about that machine," or something, "that broke down."

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You know, we didn't --

Got you.

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And that's the Xerox machine?

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Α Yes.

Q

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Q All right.

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And did you discuss with your husband -- there is a Mr. Fatherree, isn't there?

19 20

A Yes.

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When the verdicts came in on that case -- were you Q

22 23 aware when the verdicts came in on that case? The only time I was really aware of it was

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Monday when we came up here, they said Manson was in one of the

25 26 courtrooms and the photographers were up here and he had gotten life. And that's all. That's the only one I really

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know about. And I don't even know which courtroom he was in.

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And from whom did you hear that he had gotten Q

1 life? 2 From one of the jurors that was out in the hall. A 3 And do you know what he was charged with, for Q 4 which he got life? 5 No, they didn't say. A 6 Q Do you know whether it was the Tate-LaBianca 7 murders that he was supposed to have been involved in or some 8 other murders or some other offenses; do you know anything about it? 10 Α No. I don't even know what it was. 11 By the way, was this kind of a topic of conversa-12 tion among the jurors this past Monday out in the hall, while 13 everybody was sitting out there? 14 It wasn't -- I don't think it was someone from our 15 I think it was someone in these other courts. 16 know, if you go get some water, or to the ladies room, you 17 know, "The newspaper was up here." And somebody say, "Why?" 18 And they'd say, "Because Manson's up here." And that's all. 19 Q I see. 20 So, as far as you know, some of the other jurors 21 with you certainly heard -- heard that, but it wasn't discussed 22 among you, is that right? 23 We didn't -- you know, we played cards. A 24 (Laughter.) 25 All right, got to while away the time somehow. Q 26 It's a long time. 27 Now, ma'am, you do recall hearing something about 28 a musician.

Did you hear anything about this musician being killed?

A No, I just heard that, uh, this musician got killed in, uh, -- where was that? In some house. What was that he said -- you know, along with Manson. I don't really know. I didn't follow it close. I'm not really one to watch news.

Q All right. There -- it was a topic of conversation among some people in the black community as to some feelings that Mr. Manson expressed one time apparently about whites and blacks.

Did you hear anything about that?

- A No.
- Q You don't know anything about that?
- A No.
- Q That's news to you?
- A Yeah, that's news.
 - No, I didn't hear about that.
- Q All right, fine.

heard or anything that comes to mind, if you are seated as a juror and somebody gets up on the stand and they re testifying to something and you say, "Oh, my goodness, I do remember hearing something about that," if that happens to you, will you put what you remember having read about out of your mind and consider only the evidence that comes from this witness stand up here and the law as the judge gives it to you in determining the guilt or innocence of Mr. Davis?

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                    Yes.
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            MR. DENNY:
                           Thank you.
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                    Judge, do you want me to go ahead and question
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     her --
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I have no questions on publicity. 1 MR. DENNY: -- on the death penalty? 2 THE COURT: Go ahead. 3. BY MR. DENNY: Now, Mrs. Fatherree, you heard 4 0 the questions I asked of most of the other jurors concerning 5 their consideration of the death penalty issue? б 7 Yes. Α Я

Q Have you ever read anything about the death penalty at all?

A No.

Q Or discussed it at all among your friends?

A No.

Q Or your family?

A No.

Q You've done some thinking about it since you got here Monday?

A Yeah.

Q Done some thinking about it today?

A Yeah.

Q I betcha.

And, Mrs. Fatherree, in connection with that, is there a type of murder where you would feel that if you had any way, that you would impose the death penalty on a person that committed that type of murder?

A No. I really don't think so.

Q So that you'd have to hear all the facts of the particular case and you'd have to determine what relationship the charged party, the defendant had with the murder, all of

those facts, before you would say that life or death was a 1 proper penalty; is that right? 2 Yes, you'd have to hear everything, you know. Α You 3. just can't say, "He killed somebody, so he must die," you know. You have to hear the whole thing. 5 Good. б And is there any feeling as you sit there that 7 you might be subjected to pressures of public opinion in 8 returning a verdict of death against somebody who belonged to 9 the Manson Family if it were shown that Mr. Davis belonged 10 to that group? 11 No, I wouldn't let public opinion, you know, make 12 me do one thing or another, because, you know, they're really 13 not here anyway. They don't know. 14 That's right. Q 15 All right, thank you, Mrs. Fatherree. 16 THE COURT: Any questions? 17 MR. KAY: No, I'll wait to ask them of the panel as a 18 19 whole. Thank you. Thank you, Mrs. Fatherree. 20 THE COURT: Will you join the group, then? 21 MR. DENNY: Your Honor, are we going to take any -22 We'll take a short recess, about ten 23 THE COURT: 24 minutes. 25 MR. DENNY: Thank you. 26 I guess we question Mr. Lear next. MR. KAY: 27 THE COURT: Mr. Lear next. See if we can get a full box 28 for you. (Afternoon recess.) 29

14-1 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF 1 MR. RAYMOND G. LEAR 2 BY THE COURT: 3 Is this Mr. Lear? Yes, it is, sir. 5 Mr. Lear, you were present during all the proceed-Q 6 ings thus far; is that correct? 7 Yes, I was, sir. A 8 And the Court wishes to inquire of you whether 9 it would be a hardship to you to serve in this case? 10 No, it would not, sir. 11 Have you had any jury experience? Q. 12 No, I have not. A 13 What type of work do you do? 14 Q. I work for the Post Office. I am a letter 15 16 carrier. 17 Q And is there a Mrs. Lear? 18 A Yes, there is, sir. She is a student. 19 Where? Q. 20 The University of Southern California. A 21 And are you related to or a friend of any law Q_{i} 22 enforcement officer? 23 No. I am not. A 24 In what general area do you and Mrs. Lear reside? Q. 25 South Pasadena. A 26 Do you have such views concerning the death 27 penalty that you would automatically refuse to impose it, 28 regardless of the evidence that might be produced?

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A No, I do not.

Q Or conversely, would you, upon a conviction of murder of the first degree, automatically, without regard to the evidence, impose the death penalty?

A No, I would not.

Are your views such concerning the death penalty that you would be unable to be fair and impartial in determining the issue of guilt or innocence in the first phase?

A No, they are not.

Q We want to inquire now about your knowledge of this case, if any.

Before the Court read you the indictment on Monday, had you ever heard of this case?

A No, I had not.

Q Had you ever heard of Bruce Davis?

A No.

Q Had you ever heard of Steve Grogan?

A No, I have not.

Q Steven Grogan?

A No, sir.

Q Robert Beausoleil?

A No, sir.

Q The Spahn Ranch?

A Yes. sir.

Q In what connection had you heard that?

A I know that it was one used for movies.

Q Had you heard about Charles Manson previously?

A Yes, sir.

14-3 Q. And was that in connection with the Tate-La 1 Blanca trial? 9 A I believe so, sir -- not prior to that: I had 3 heard nothing, I mean. Pardon? 5 Prior to what was on the news, I had heard 6 nothing of Mr. Manson. 7 Q Did you follow the case involving the Tate-La 8 Bianca killings? No, sir. A 10 Q You did hear about that case, however? 11 Á Yes, sir, 12 And do you know the name Shorty Shea? Q 13 No, sir. Α 14 Or had you ever heard the name Gary Hinman? Q 15 Pardon me, sir. I didn't --A 16 Gary Hinman? Q 17 A No. sir. 18 Before I read it in the indictment on Monday, 19 had you ever heard it? 20 Á No. sir. 21 What does the name or phrase Manson Family mean Q. 22 to you? It means nothing to me, other than from -- from 24 what I've gathered, when people use the term "Manson Family," 25 26 they are referring to people that associated with Mr. Manson. 27 Do you believe that a person who is a member of 28 the Manson Family could have a fair trial before you, knowing

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RAYMOND G. LEAR

BY MR. DENNY:

What is your chief source of news, Mr. Lear, would Q. you say?

Uh -- generally, I watch the 5:00 o'clock news. What channel it comes on, I don't know, or who the broadcasters are.

I just like to know a little bit about what's happening. I am -- I am pretty preoccupied with myself and my wife, and I really don't have too much concern with what is actually going on around me, because I am also a student, and I also have my own business.

So that keeps me pretty well occupied. So when I do get a chance to watch the news, it's generally around 5:00 o'clock. The rest of the time, I'm a student.

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Q If I may just branch out a little bit in response to that answer, I think you told the Court you were a letter carrier.

You're also a student where?

- A L. A. City College.
- Q In what field, sir?
- A The arts.

THE COURT: I may not have asked you. I'm sorry, Mr. Denny.

Would it cause you any hardship to serve in this case?

JUROR NO. 3: No. sir. I am a silversmith and this is done in my spare time.

I don't subscribe to any newspapers, so --

- Q BY MR. DENNY: Are those items of adornment on your hand your own handy work, sir?
 - A Yes, sir.
 - Q I thought it was very possible.

Other than the TV news -- well, was it by means of TV news that you heard about the Tate and LaBianca killings?

- A Yes, sir,
- Q And although you did not follow them, did you from time to time hear about them or see about them over the course of the trial concerning those murders?

A Uh, what I heard was so scattered that I never ever attempted to try to put it together and make any decision or decipher it for myself.

Q When is the last time, sir, that you heard anything

1	about Charles Manson?
2	A When I came into this courtroom on Monday.
3	Q Well, was it before you got in the courtroom?
4	A No, sir, it was when we came in and the judge
5	referred to Mr. Manson.
Ģ.	Q Well, apart from
7	A I couldn't
8	Q the
9 .	A I couldn't tell you. It was that long ago. I
10	really don't know.
11	Q All right, fine.
12	Now, sir, going on to this issue of the death
13	penalty.
14	You indicated that you could be fair in determining
15	what penalty would be imposed.
16	Have you done any reading, sir, in the field
17	concerning the death penalty?
18	A Concerning the death penalty?
19	Q Yes.
20	A Uh, no, sir, I haven't.
21	Q Or have you
22	A The subject did come up in a sociology class and
23	we covered both pros and cons. And other than that, there
24	has been no other studying on my behalf.
25	Q Now, when you say you covered "We covered the
26	pros and cons"
27	A Sir, that the class was about two years ago,
28	also.

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Uh, -- and that's the only -- only thing that I've ever really gotten into as far as the death penalty goes.

Q All right. Well, that's what I would like to find out, how far you got into it, how far you, personally, how far the class got into it.

Was there --

- A We --
- Q Was there assignments?

A No, there was not. It was a -- it was just a -- let's see.

It was a very small portion of a lecture given by the instructor that covered different methods that were used for — in the death penalty, and I think we covered which was more humane and which was less humane and it was more on that level than it was to should the death penalty exist or should it not exist.

Q And based on that, did you get some feelings your-self about which was more humane or which was less humane?

A I may have at the time, but I don't -- I don't recall any feeling to this time period that -- all I really remember is that it was discussed and, therefore, I offered that to you. What -- what the meat of the material that was covered. I really couldn't reiterate that. And the feelings that I may have possessed at that time.

Q Well, knowing that in the State of California execution is imposed by the administration of lethal gas, this was brought up, I take it?

A Yes, sir.

25.

Q Knowing that that would be the method of dispatching one or executing one in a case where such a vote for the imposition of that penalty was done in this state, would you have any compunctions at all, based on this background that you have, in voting to cause a person to be executed by the administration of lethal gas if you felt that it was proper to do so in a particular case?

A If I felt in a particular case that it was proper to do so, no, sir, I would not have any feelings against it, against the use of lethal gas, if that the question.

Q That's the question.

And, sir, would you have any feelings at all that -in a case where you sat to determine guilt or innocence and you
had determined that someone was guilty of first degree murder,
that you would have the feeling because of public opinion that
you should impose a death sentence rather than a life sentence?

A No. sir.

Q Because you convicted or helped to convict a first degree mur- --

A A conviction of first degree murder does not necessarily mean death to me.

Q I take it, it doesn't necessarily mean life to you either?

A No. sir. The proceedings would have to be set before me and only through — through what I have witnessed and experienced in the courtroom could I make any decision as to whether I felt that it called for me to say execution or to say let him live.

1	Q And is there some kind of murder, however, that you
2	feel is so heinous in your
3	A I know of no
4	Q mind
5	A hypothetical murder that I can conjure in my
6	mind that I would automatically, to use that word, uh, choose
Ž	to have the man gassed.
8	MR. DENNY: Thank you, sir.
9	I have no further questions, your Honor.
10	MR. KAY: I just have one question of a general nature.
n ,	THE COURT: Very well.
12	
13	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
14	BY MR. KAY:
15	Q What is your wife study at USC?
16	A My wife is studying special education for the
17	mentally disturbed.
18	MR. KAY: Thank you. I have no further questions at
19	this time.
20	THE COURT: Let's see, I think that fills the box again,
21	doesn't it? Let's get everybody in.
22	THE BAILIFF: Yes, sir.
23	(Whereupon, the balance of the panel was brought
24	into the courtroom.)
25	JUROR NO. 3: Where shall I be sitting?
26	MR. KAY: In seat No. 3, the third seat.
27	JUROR NO. 3: Thank you.
28	THE COURT: All right, Mr. Denny, you may inquire.

The record will show that all prospective jurors are present. ELVERA IZAGUIRRE BY MR. DENNY: We're back again, Mrs. Izaguirre. Q Would you grab the microphone there? I would like, if I may, just to ask you some more general questions rather than the particular ones that we have asked about your background. I am not sure whether you were in the box when the judge first asked some of the original jurors whether they or their friends or loved ones, relatives, had ever been the victim of a crime of any kind? I wasn't in the box, but I was out there. A All right. Could you again hold that up, please? Q A All right, sorry. Like an ice cream cone. Q And what would your answer be to that question? Α No. All right. Q Now, were you present when the Court read certain instructions pertaining to direct and circumstantial evidence? A Yes. And you understand, of course, that from that reading that the Court accepts both in a court of law. both direct and circumstantial evidence may be used to prove a

case, either of both or either alone?

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1	A That it can be used?
2	Q Yes.
3	Did you understand that from the Court's reading?
4	A No. I wasn't too sure on that, no.
5	Q Well, that's we want to get into that.
6	I don't believe I am misstating what the Court
7	read. I say to you that that is a fact. You can consider
8	either direct evidence alone or circumstantial evidence alone
9	or direct and circumstantial evidence together.
10	A That it can be considered?
11	Q That's correct.
12	A Yes.
13	Q Correct.
14	Do you recall further the Court reading an
15	instruction about circumstantial evidence? Where the
16	People's case rests chiefly or wholly on circumstantial
17	evidence that and the circumstances are equally consistent
18	with innocence as with guilt, that you must choose the
19	interpretation of the evidence pointing to the defendant's
20	innocence; do you recall that?
21	A Yes.
22	Q Now, do you think that there's anything inherently
23	unfair in that in the circumstantial evidence case, in
24	applying that rule that the Court read to you?
25	A No.
26	Q In other words, this puts an additional burden on
27	the People in a case where they are relying on circumstantial
28 .	evidence alone or chiefly relying on circumstantial evidence,

because if there are two interpretations of that evidence and one -- one does point to guilt and the other to innocence, you have to choose the one. You have no alternative under the law but to choose the one that points to innocence and not the one that points to guilt.

Do you understand that?

- A Yes.
- Q And do you find anything wrong in that?
- A No.
- Q And assuming you sit as a juror in this case and the judge, at the conclusion of the case advises you that that is the law and if you go back in the jury room and you look at the evidence and you say, well, it is a circumstantial evidence case and, yeah, this points to guilt, but it also is just as consistent and just as reasonable with innocence, and I'm going to do what the judge says, I'm going to, because the law tells me to, accept that version which points to his innocence and reject that which points to his guilt
 - A That's right.
- Q -- and I'll vote for innocent under those circumstances.
 - A I'd have to.
 - Q Would you have any reluctance in doing that?
 - A No.
- Q And would you feel that you are properly fulfilling your duty as a juror in doing that?
 - A Yes.
 - Q Now, do you have any reluctance at all, ma'am, to

sit in judgment in a case which involves -- I will tell you, the evidence, I expect, will show murder, which is never pretty, but murder in this case which was not pretty, and the results of murder which is not pretty. And there are some people who -- call them squeamish, whatever you want, but simply do not enjoy being subjected to that and would prefer not to be subjected to that and would prefer not to be subjected to that and would prefer not to sit as a juror in such a case. And it would make them uncomfortable having them sit through a case.

Do you understand?

A Uh-huh.

16-1	1	Q Are you of that frame of mind?
	2	A No. No, I am not.
	3	MR. DENNY: Fine. Would you like to pass the microphone
	4	down to Mr. Craven?
	5	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
'\$' `	6	JONATHAN CRAVEN
بع	7	BY MR. DENNY:
÷	8	Q Mr. Craven, have you ever been in the Service,
	9	sir?
	10	A Yes.
	11	Q And what branch of the Service were you in, sir?
	12	A Engineers.
	13	Q And was this during wartime?
<u> </u>	14	A Right.
	15	Q Could I guess the Second World War?
Ç	16	A Yes.
	17	Q And were you ever in combat, sir?
	18	A No.
	19	Q You never had to shoot at anybody?
	20	A No.
	.21	Q You never saw anybody killed?
	22	A No.
	23	Q Now, any of your friends or loved ones been the
₩ĵ	24	victim of a crime of any kind?
	25	A Not that I know of.
ë	. 26	Q You have never been a witness in a case?
	27	A No.
•	28	Q And the questions that I asked Mrs. Izaguirre

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concerning circumstantial evidence, where the case of the People rests on circumstantial evidence -- or chiefly on circumstantial evidence -- and it could point to guilt, one interpretation of that evidence, and the other could point to innocence, be equally consistent with innocence, would you have any reluctance whatsoever in following that Judge's instruction, --

A No.

Q -- that you must accept that interpretation pointing to the innocence of the defendant?

A No.

Q And vote to acquit, if you found that the evidence was balanced in that way?

A (No response.)

Q Would you have any reluctance in voting to acquit under those circumstances?

A No.

Q And you'd feel you would be doing your duty under those circumstances, in fact, to acquit; isn't that correct?

A Yes.

Q All right. I think you had indicated that you had a first cousin who was a deputy sheriff, but you haven't seen him too much in the last, I think -- oh, two times in the last four years; is that right?

A Right.

Q Now, there may be some evidence here given by officers of the Sheriff's Department, and it may be that that

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evidence is inconsistent with evidence given by other witnesses, lay witnesses -- not officers.

Would you feel that simply because a man wore the sheriff's badge, and the insignia of office pertaining thereto, that his testimony should be given greater weight, or that he should be believed, if his testimony conflicted with that of a lay witness who was not a sheriff?

A No.

Now, I didn't ask Mrs. Izaguirre, but there may also be evidence here given by experts, or people who profess to call themselves experts, who -- or, who may be qualified by the Court as experts in a particular given field.

And -- I don't think it's out of line to say the Court will instruct you some on how you should view expert testimony.

Now, if experts -- alleged experts are called to appear here, do you feel that --

Well, your Honor, I wonder, before asking questions along this line, if the Court would feel it would be proper to read the instruction on expert testimony?

Because I think it is relevant and material to -to the voir dire, and to that particular aspect of the case, since I think there will be a good deal of expert testimony.

THE COURT: Yes, the Court will.

MR. DENNY: I have the Court's book.

THE COURT: The Court will read it.

(Pause in the proceedings while Mr. Denny approached the bench, handed the book to the Court,

16a fls.

following which a discussion off the record ensued at the bench between the Court and Mr. Denny.)

THE COURT: (Reading.)

"Duly qualified experts may give their opinions on questions in controversy at a trial. To assist you in deciding such questions, you may consider the opinion with the reasons given for it, if any, by the expert who gives the opinion. You may also consider the qualifications and credibility of the expert.

"You are not bound to accept an expert opinion as conclusive, but should give to it the weight to which you find it to be entitled. You may disregard any such opinion if you find it to be unreasonable."

That is the instruction the Court generally gives, and will probably reiterate to you later on.

Will you follow that instruction, Mr. Lear, and any instructions that I give in this case, regardless of what you believe the law to be?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 3: Yes, sir.

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THE COURT: I'm looking at Mr. Craven and asking Mr. Lear.

(Laughter.)

THE COURT: You both look confused.

But I'll ask all of you: The Court will give you certain instructions at the conclusion of this case, instructions concerning the law. It's not the function of the attorneys, either attorney, to instruct you in the law in this case.

During the course of voir dire or at the conclusion of the case, in arguing, they're not supposed to instruct you concerning the law. You take your law from the Court, as the Court gives it to you.

Now, will all of you promise me that you will follow the law as I shall state it to you?

(Whereupon, murmurs of "Yes," were heard from members of the prospective jury panel:)

MR. DENNY: Fine. Thank you, your Honor.

All right. Would you pass the microphone along to Mr. Lear, please?

RAYMOND G. LEAR

BY MR. DENNY:

Q Mr. Lear, I believe you stated to us that you are a kind of a triple threat man, letter carrier, student, and a silversmith?

A Yes, sir.

Q And I'm not sure whether we have any people

16a-2 1 2 JUROR NO. 10: Yeah. 3 Q 4 A 5 Q б A No. -- building or office? Q. 8 A No, sir. 9 Q. 10 11 12 13 Q. 14 just -- just a general --15 A 16 All right. Fine. 17 18 19 20 No, sir. He's human. 21 A 22 Q. A Yes, sir. 23 24 25 26 27

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remaining on the -- on this particular panel who are connected with the Post Office Department. As you look around --

- BY MR. DENNY: I thought that Mr. DeLoach was.
- I'm not associated with him, sir.
- You are not. You are not in the same --

All right. When you say you are a student at LACC in the arts, what specifically do you mean?

Well, I hope to major in either sculpture or silversmithing, and possibly be a teacher.

- And this course that you took in sociology was
 - Just to fulfill the necessary requirements.

Now, sir, do you have any feelings that a police officer's testimony should be given greater weight than any other person's, merely because he is a police officer?

- He can err just as the rest of us can err?
- And do you have any feelings that a person who gets on the stand and who holds himself out to be an expert must be believed, as to everything he says, simply by virtue of the fact that the Court permits him to qualify himself as an expert?

1	A	No, sir.
2	Q	You'll follow the Court's instructions
3	A	Yes, sir.
4	Q	on that, as to how you weigh his testimony,
5	too?	
6	A	Yes, sir.
7	Q	Along with everybody else's; is that right?
8	A	Yes, sir.
9	Q	All right. Have you been in the Service, sir?
10	A	Yes, I have.
11	ର	And in what branch?
12	A	Army administration.
13	କ	Were you in combat at all?
14	A	No, sir, I wasn't.
15	Q	And so I take it then you've never shot at
16	anyone, or	been shot at?
17	A	No, sir, fortunately not.
18	Q	Fortunately, I would say.
19		And therefore, you've never seen anyone killed
20	in battle o	r otherwise,
21	A	No, sir.
22	Q	is that right?
23		I am curious about one thing. Are you presently
24	enrolled in	LACC?
25	A	Yes, sir, I am.
26	Q	And when do you go to school?
27	A	My classes are from 7:00 to 10:00 in the evening,
28	Tuesdays, W	ednesdays and Thursdays.

And do you feel that, if you are seated as a Q 1 juror, and through the -- through the end of the case, where 2 you deliberate, and you may be locked up -- I think you 3 undoubtedly would be sequestered during the course of your 4 deliberations in a case of this kind -- that that would have 5 any effect upon your schooling at this point? ñ No. sir. It's allotted the same amount, if 7 not more than I would have had, time to study, the jury duty R has. 9 And even though I was sequestered, I have made 10 arrangements with my teachers to -- to make up any tests 11 12 that I miss, or whatever I miss. MR. DENNY: All right. Fine. Would you pass the 13 microphone along to Mrs. DuBois? 14 15 16 LOLETA M. DuBOIS 17 BY MR. DENNY: 18 Mrs. DuBois, as I recall, your husband works at 19 ITT Gilfillan, in Van Nuys? 20 That's right, um-hmm. Á 21 And in what branch? 22 He's a mills operator, a milling machine ·A 23 operator. 24 You were a practical nurse, Q 25 That's right. A 26 -- do I understand that correctly? Q 27 Α Yes. 28 And as such, have you treated dying patients at Q

		1	al1?	•	
		2		A	Oh, yes.
		3		ତ୍	And have you ever had to do any PM care on
		4		A	No.
	_	5		Q	a patient?
	r Š	6			Have you ever had a patient die while you were in
	ë K	7	char	ge of t	that patient's care?
	•	8		A	Yes.
		9		Q	Have you ever seen anyone killed?
		10		A	No, I have not.
		11		Q	Has anyone in your family, or you yourself, or
		12	any	friend	of yours, to your knowledge, been the victim of
		13	any	crime?	•
17	fls.	14		A	No, sir.
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And, again, as I asked Mrs. Izaguirre, is there anything about a case in which the evidence may show a violent or a messy death or effects on a body after death that you would find so repugnant that you would not want to sit, where that evidence would --

- A No, I don't believe so. No, sir.
- Q -- would come out?

And, again, going back to the question I asked Mrs. Izaguirre concerning the type of case that, based on wholly circumstantial evidence or largely on circumstantial evidence, would you have any reluctance at all in finding a defendant not guilty where you felt that that evidence was such that reasonable interpretations of the evidence although pointing to guilt, also pointed to innocence; under those circumstances would you have any reluctance in voting to find the defendant not guilty?

A I would have no reluctance, because it is the law --

- Q And you'd be --
- A -- to do so.
- Q -- doing your duty as a juror to do so?
- A Try my best, yes, sir.
- Q Thank you, and pass the microphone on to Mrs. Sims.

MRS. AUDREY SIMS

BY MR. DENNY:

Q Mrs. Sims, I don't know what happened to my notes

1	with the original information on it for you, but as I recall,
2	you're an airline stewardess with United. Your husband is a
3	doctor or radiologist at Martin Luther King Hospital; is
4	that correct?
5	A Yes.
6	Q And in what well, were you married to the
7	doctor during the time that he was going through training,
8	other than radiology?
9	A No, we just recently married.
10	Q All right.
11	In the field of radiology, that's X-rays and
12	things of that kind?
13	A Yes.
14	Q That doesn't deal directly with caring for
15	patients?
16	A No, it is diagnostic.
17	Q Diagnostic, all right.
18	Have you ever seen anyone killed?
19	A No.
20	Q Has anyone in your family or have you ever been
21	the victim of a violent crime or a crime of any kind?
22	A No.
23	Q You haven't been hijacked anywhere?
24	A (Laughing.) No, not yet.
25	Q Let's hope not.
26 .	All right, and I don't suppose you were in the
27	Service, were you?
28	A No.
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Q Might have been a WAAF.

And as I asked, I think Mr. Craven particularly. assuming there may be experts in the field, in various fields, not necessarily medical experts but perhaps fingerprint experts, ballistics experts, various and sundry types of experts who come with qualifications before you, do you feel you'll tend to accept their testimony as true merely because the Judge permits them to testify as an expert?

A No.

Or that you will look with as great care on the Q body of their testimony as you do on the body of the testimony of any other witness?

A Yeah.

As to whether it is right or wrong, true or false? Q.

A Yes.

Reasonable or unreasonable? Q

A Yes.

And inasfar as the testimony of any police officer who may testify, will you have any trouble at all in judging their testimony by the exact same criteria that you used to judge the testimony of any other witness?

> A No.

And insofar as the questions that I have asked, again, of three or four of the prior jurors concerning a case which depends almost entirely or entirely on circumstantial evidence; will you have any reluctance -- would you have any reluctance, whatsoever, in voting for acquittal, if the evidence in a case which you were considering, the

circumstantial evidence was so balanced that you would say, 1 yes, there's a reasonable inference here of guilt but there's also a reasonable inference of innocence? Do you think it could have happened this way which would be consistent with innocence? This could be consistent with guilt, but it is 5 equally just as consistent with innocence? 6. Would you have any reluctance, whatsoever, with 7 saying with the evidence in that state I vote not guilty? 8 A None, whatsoever. 9 And you would feel it is your duty to do so, is 10 that correct? 11 Α Yes. 12 MR. DENNY: Thank you. 13 14 YGNACIO CANO 15 BY MR. DENNY: 16 Mr. Cano. 17 2 18 A Yes. 19 Q. And, Mr. Cano, have you been in the Service at all, 20 sir? 21 A No, I have not. Service of the trains some years 17a f1s22 ago from camp to camp is as far as I went. 24 25 26 27 28

17a-1 1 Q You missed the draft? 2 Α Yes, sir. Q All right, sir. And have you and your family or relatives been the 5 victim of a crime of any kind? ъ No, sir. 7 Q Have you ever seen anyone killed? Я No, I have not, sir. 9 Q And having heard the questions that I asked of the 10 other jurors concerning this situation where in a circum-11 stantial evidence case the evidence is such that there may be 12 a reasonable inference of guilt, but a reasonable inference of 13 innocence; would you feel that you were doing your duty as a 14 juror to vote an acquittal in that type of case? 15 I feel that it was my duty to do so, yes. A 16 Q And you'd have no reluctance or hesitancy in 17 doing so? 18 Α None, whatsoever. 19 Now, sir, the defendant is charged in this case 20 not with just one murder, but with two murders. Do you under-21 stand that? 22 Α (Nods head.) 23 You're nodding yes, but unfortunately she can't Q 24 take down a nod of the head. 25 Well, I'm not saying anything. Α 26 (Laughter.) 27 Q You can say yes to that and not be too committal. 28 All right, do you understand, sir, that he is

1	charged with two murders in this case?
2	A So I have been told, yes.
3	Q Well, you were told so by the judge.
4	A That's correct.
5	Q I'm not telling you anything new.
6	A That's correct.
7,	Q I'm not talking out of school, as it were.
8	A That's correct, yes.
9	Q Now, the judge hasn't told you this, but I think it
10	is proper for me to say that the judge will, at a given time,
11	tell you that you must consider each of those charges
12	separately.
13	That it is improper for you to consider the two of
14	them just sort of bunched together, in that
15	A Uh, yes.
16	Q if you find him guilty of one, he must be
17	guilty of the other, or if you would find him innocent of
18	one, you would find him innocent of the other?
19	A Yes.
20	Q It is your duty as a juror, and the judge will tell
21	you this, to consider the charges, and there are actually three
22	charges. One of them is murder and conspiracy to commit
23	murder and robbery as to the Hinman charge.
24	A Uh-huh.
25	Q And the other is just murder in the Shea charge.
26	A Yes.
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Q But it's your duty as a juror to consider each of them separately; do you understand that?

A Yes, sir.

Q And I take it that you are not going to allow yourself to be prejudiced, or sort of swept up in any kind of feeling, because of the number of counts that are charged against the defendant in this case?

A I would not.

Q All right, sir. And as far as the other five jurors that I have already questioned individually, if I asked you that same question concerning the fact that Mr. Davis is charged here with not just one but two murders, would all of you say that you would individually and separately consider the evidence as to each of those murders and not vote for one the same way as you do the others, simply because they are connected as charged in the indictment?

(No affirmative response.)

Q I seem to see all of the heads nodding -(Whereupon, murmurs of "Yes" were heard from
members of the jury.)

Q -- in an affirmative way, except for Mr. Craven, -JUROR NO. 2: Yes.

Q -- and your answer to the question is "Yes, sir"?

JUROR NO. 2: Yes.

MR. DENNY: Thank you, sir. All right.

Would you like to pass the microphone up, and we'll --

JUROR NO. 6: Yes, sir.

18-2	1	MR. DENNY: and we'll go kind of backwards here,
	2	taking No. 12 juror, instead of No. 7.
	3	
	4	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF
	5	MRS. MARY G. DUNN
5	6	BY MR. DENNY:
ئ د	7	Q Mrs. Dunn, you say that you were a juror in
•	8	Municipal Court in 1960?
	9	A Yes.
	10	Q And, ma'am, was that Municipal Court in East
	11	Los Angeles?
	12	A No, it was right here.
	13	Q Downtown here?
•	14	A Yes.
	15	Q All right. I think also you indicated that your
•	16	husband is deceased; is that correct?
	17	A Yes,
	18	Q And what did your husband do during his lifetime?
	19	A He worked for a company that built truck bodies.
	20	Q I see.
	21	And you are presently I have in my notes
	22	an underwriter's assistant?
	23	A Yes. That's for insurance.
Þ	24	Q An insurance underwriter's assistant. Life
. 1	25	insurance?
	26	A No. I work in Property.
Ô	27	Q And, ma'am, have you ever seen anyone killed?
	28	A No.

1	Q Have you or your friends or loved ones ever been
2	the victim of a crime, as far as you are aware?
3	A No.
4	Q And do you have any feelings about sitting as a
5	juror in a case in which the testimony might turn the stomach
6	of some squeamish people?
7	A No.
8	Q All right.
9	A I'm not squeamish.
10	Q You are not. Okay, ma'am.
ļi	Is there anything that you've heard thus far, at
12	all, concerning this case and you've heard precious little
13	up to date but is there anything that makes you feel, for
14	any reason at all, that you would prefer not to sit in
15	judgment in this case?
16	A No.
17	Q And you feel that if there were 12 people sitting
18	in the jury box, of the frame of mind that you are in right
19	now, that any person on trial would get a fair trial; is
20	that correct?
21	A Yes, I do.
22	Q And the People would also get a fair trial?
23	A Yes.
24	MR. DENNY: Okay. Fine. Would you pass the microphone
25	on to Mrs. Melendez?
26	
27	MRS. RACHEL MELENDEZ
28	BY MR. DENNY:

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1	. Q :	Mrs. Melendez, although you are one of the
2	younger jur	ors, it seems that you have had prior jury
3	experi <i>e</i> nce,	when most of them have not.
4		You have served on a civil case; is that correct?
5	A	Yes.
6	Q	And was this what we refer to in the trade as a
7	"fender-ben	der," a traffic type of automobile accident,
8	A	Well
9	ବ	or what?
10	A	a lady was suing the Fiat importer.
11	Q	You have to hold it up a little bit more.
12	A	A woman was suing the Fiat importers, and the
13	dealer.	
14	ବ	All right.
15-		Now, did you deliberate in that case? Did you
16	return a ju	dgment?
17	A	Well, we
18-	Q	Don't tell me what it was. Just yes or no to that
19	one, if you	would.
20	A	Well, we did deliberate, but later on, the
21	bailiff cal	led us in, and the Judge told us that the attorneys
22	had settled	yan gan ,
23	Q	Had settled the case, as frequently happens.
24		All right.
25	,	Now, you did receive some instructions
26	A	Yes.
27	Q	before you went in to deliberate from the
28	courtroom?	

Α Um-hum. And one of those instructions undoubtedly was Q the burden of proof that the plaintiff had, that the plaintiff had to prove his case by a preponderance of evidence. Do you recall receiving an instruction of that kind? 18a fls. A Yes. 20. İ

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Q All right. Now, I think the judge read to the jurors who were initially in the box -- and I think you were out in the audience section at the time -- the instruction that applies to the burden of proof in a criminal case.

Do you remember his doing that?

A Yes.

Q And this was the burden of the People to prove a case not by a preponderance of the evidence, but beyond a reasonable doubt and to a moral certainty of the truth of the charge.

Do you remember those words?

A Yes.

Q Now, do you understand that there's a marked difference in the degree of proof, then, that is required in a criminal case --

A Oh. yes.

Q -- and that the required in a civil case?

A Yes. I do.

And do you recall -- do you feel that there's anything unfair at all in requiring the state, in a criminal case, to prove its case beyond a reasonable doubt, to a moral certainty, before a jury is asked to return a verdict of guilt --

A No.

Q -- in a criminal charge?
You feel that's Fair and proper?

A Yes.

Q And I -- I see a look on your face that -- that looks like a frown, which looks like a question.

	[
18a-2	1		Do you want to ask a question on that?
	2	Ą	No. No.
	3	Q	You had some question. Don't let me inhibit you
	4	from asking	it.
	5	A	No. Were you asking me if if I the
	6	difference	petween a criminal and a civil case? The
	7	instruction	s?
	8	Q	I wasn't asking you. I was telling you.
	9	A	Oh, yes. I understand that.
	10	Q	And you I did ask if you understood, and you do
	11	understand,	سيه فيد
	12	A	Yes, I do.
	13	Q	is that right?
	14	A	Ÿes.
	15	Q	And you don't have any quarrel with the fact that
	16	there's tha	t difference?
	17	A	No.
	18	Q	You think it's fair?
	19	А	Yes, I do.
	20	Q	And you wouldn't look at the facts of this case and
	21	apply the s	tandard of the preponderance of the evidence that
	22	they use in	a civil case,
	23	A	No.
¥	24	Q	would you? You'd use
	25	Ā	The instructions.
30	26	Q	the standard of guilt of beyond a reasonable
	27	doubt and t	o a moral certainty, before you would bring any
	28	guilty verd	ict in, in any criminal case?
		(

A Yes.

Q And certainly, in a murder case; is that right?

A Yes.

Q Fine. I don't believe I asked you, ma'am. Have you or any members of your family or friends or loved ones, ever been the victim of any sort of crime?

A No.

MR. DENNY: All right. Would you like to pass the microphone along to Mr. DeLoach?

THE COURT: It's 4:30 now, and I suppose we should break until tomorrow morning.

I'll call -- I'll call this case at 9:30 tomorrow morning, ladies and gentlemen. If you will get here about five minutes early, the bailiff will check you in, and we'll call the roll.

And we will begin again. We'll start with Mr. Denny's voir dire of Mr. DeLoach tomorrow.

Remember the admonition that I've given you before -- and this includes those of you who are in the box as well as those of you who are beyond the rail -- that you are not to converse with anyone amongst -- that you are not to converse amongst yourselves nor with anyone about anything connected with this case, nor are you to form nor express any opinion on it until it is finally submitted to you, should you be chosen as jurors.

Good night. And I'll see you tomorrow morning at 9:30.

(Whereupon, at 4:31 P. M., an adjournment was taken in this matter until 9:30 A. M., Friday, December 3, 1971.)