SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 1 FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES 3 HON RAYMOND CHOATE, JUDGE DEPARTMENT NO. 106 5 THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, 6 7 Plaintiff, 8 A-267861 NO. - V.S-9 BRUCE MCGREGOR DAVIS, 10 Defendant. 11 12 13 REPORTERS' DAILY TRANSCRIPT 14 Monday, December 6, 1971 15 16 VOLUME 6 17 18 APPEARANCES: JOSEPH P. BUSCH, JR., District Attorney 19. For the People: BY: ANTHONY MANZELLA 20 and STEPHEN R. KAY, 21 Deputies District Attorney 22 For Defendant Davis: 23 GEORGE V. DENNY, III 24 25. MARY LOU BRIANDI, CSR 26 ROGER K. WILLIAMS, CSR Official Court Reporters 27 28

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1971 1 2 THE COURT: The case of People vs. Davis? 4 MR. DENNY: Your Honor, I think we had just one juror, 5 Mr. Geisler, No. 12. And the Court had questioned him on the 6 issue of hardship. 7 He worked for McDonnell-Douglas. 8 All the other jurors, I think we had questioned, 9 but I had not gotten to voir dire Mr. Geisler at all at the 10 time we took the break for the weekend. 11 12 And I think it might be more expeditious if we 13 just got him in and --14 THE COURT: All right. That's good. 15 MR. DENNY: And I wonder, your Honor, if, before he 16 comes in, I could just put a couple of things on the record? 17 THE COURT: All right, Yes, you may. 18 MR. DENNY: Well, we don't have the defendant, and we 19 don't have the prosecutors. 20 THE COURT: No, we don't. When those people are here, 21 the Court will hear your motions, whatever they are. THE BAILIFF: The defendant is down, sir. 23 MR. DENNY: He is down? 24 THE BATLIFF: Yes, sir. 25 (Recess.) 2б THE COURT: The case of People vs. Davis. 27 The record will show that the defendant is present 28 with his counsel: Mr. Kay and Mr. Manzella are present for the

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People.

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, I wanted to report to the Court that I had been in contact yesterday with George Spahn and spoke with him for 17 minutes, according to the operator;

That he has indicated a willingness to come down to testify at the time that Ruby Pearl does. He did state that apparently there is some difficulty, since they have 30 head of horses up there, and he was worried about getting somebody to care for them, and worrying about how much notice we would give him.

But he stated that there would be no -- no difficulty; we wouldn't have to subpoens him. But he did want to know if we would pay his expenses down, along with Ruby Pearl's. And I said, "Yes, I am sure that could be arranged."

But I'm not sure how the District Attorney and the Sheriff have previously arranged it for those witnesses who have been transported in from out of State.

I understand that Ruby Pearl is not the only one who has been provided with transportation and expenses, but--

THE COURT: Well, as the Court indicated to you, your statement made on the record on Friday is sufficient; and in view of Mr. Spahn's agreeing to come, then you will not have to go through the statutory procedure to have him brought from out of state.

The Court would order that his travel expenses, and the expenses of his stay here, be paid by the County.

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, perhaps this is something I can work out with Mr. Manzella, as far as the technical

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arrangements.

THE COURT: I think so, since he's blind. If Mrs. Pearl's coming down, it would be a good opportunity, I suppose, to have her act as caretaker for him during that period of time.

MR. DENNY: Yes.

THE COURT: And while traveling to and from Oregon -is it Oregon?

MR. DENNY: Yes, your Honor.

MR. MANZELLA: Right.

MR. DENNY: Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes? Do you have some other matters?

MR. DENNY: Yes.

I had made a discovery motion, in connection with the procuring of the rap sheets of various parties who were listed as witnesses, among them that for Ella Jo Bailey, at which time I think there was some discussion about her testimony in the Manson trial, and the fact that sufficient information was set out by means of Mr. Kanarek's crossexamination for me, and that I wouldn't need that rap sheet.

I have reviewed again the extent of hiscrossexamination, at pages 5125, and a few pages thereafter, which do not give me that information. All it indicates is that she has a forgery charge pending against her in the State of Washington.

It doesn't say when she was arrested, how many counts, if any, any of the background information at all that-that might be gotten or might lead to further discovery on the matter.

I have not been provided with a rap sheet on Ella Jo Bailey, which in addition would, I think, show perhaps other errests.

I'm not sure it would show other convictions or not. But I would request that I be provided with that rap sheet at this time, or within a reasonable time after this further request.

THE COURT: The People?

MR. MANZELIA: I'll provide Mr. Denny with that, your Honor.

THE COURT: Very well.

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MR. DENNY: Fine. I have nothing further, your Honor,

Oh, I do -- I'm sorry. I have also requested of Sergeant Whiteley -- not formally to the Court -- but Sergeant Whiteley indicated that he could get the -- strike that.

I have requested, I think, formally of the Court the field interrogation reports for the period between July 28 and September 1, 1969, pertaining to any stops, any field interrogations or investigations of people at the Spahn Ranch during that period of time.

I am informed and believe that there were numerous stops -- at least, on a daily basis -- during that period of time. I have seen in Sergeant Whiteley's possession a book of photostated copies of such reports, which appeared to be an inch thick. Whether they were all copies of those particular types of reports, and during that particular time period or not, I don't know. But they appeared to be copies of such field interrogation reports.

To date, I have received, through Sergeant Whiteley, only five such reports on any of the people connected with Spahn Ranch or with the Manson Family, for that period of time.

I have been informed that there were certain of those reports put into evidence by Mr. Katz, pertaining to investigations made on July 28, 1969, in connection with the Beausoleil trial.

I've checked the record with the Clerk, Mrs. Holt, and there do not appear to be any such records in evidence

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in the Beausoleil trial.

I've checked all of the records in the Tate-La Blanca case -- according, at least, to the Clerk's chart of the exhibits introduced there -- and there are no such records.

I would request at this time that the Court order that those records of field interrogation reports that are in possession of the Sheriff's Office be provided to me.

THE COURT: Do the People wish to be heard?

MR. MANZELLA: If Mr. Denny will settle for copies of those reports, I think I have copies in my files that I could show him.

If he wants the originals, I'll have to talk to the Sheriffs. But if he's willing to look at copies, I think I have copies of those reports in my files.

MR. DENNY: Well, I am certainly willing to settle for copies, if they're legible copies. And if there are --

MR. MANZELLA: Well, I am not going to give Mr. Denny any copies. He can look at the copies in my file; or, if he wants to bring a copying machine to my office, he can copy them.

MR. DENNY: That's fine, your Honor. As long as I'm given that opportunity.

THE COURT: Yes, that appears to be reasonable.

MR. MANZELLA: Fine.

THE COURT: All right. Let's get to Mr. Geisler.

Can you refresh my recollection, Mr. Kay and Mr. Manzella, my memory concerning where we were?

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1	MR. KAY: I think we were about to start publicity by
2	Mr with Mr. Geisler; but he was going to find out first
3	whether or not his employers would pay him, at McDonnell-
4	Douglas.
5	THE COURT: Yes.
6	(Whereupon prospective juror No. 12 entered
7	the courtroom, and the following proceedings were
8	had:)
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10	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION (Continued)
11	OF EUGENE H. GEISLER
12	BY THE COURT:
13	Q Mr. Geisler, have you contacted anybody with
14	McDonnell-Douglas since we last saw you?
15	A Yes. I talked to them this morning.
16	Q And what's the word?
17	A Well, they only pay for 160 hours court time,
18	which is four weeks.
19	THE COURT: Gentlemen?
20	MR. DENNY: I'd so stipulate, your Honor.
21	MR. KAY: We will so stipulate, your Honor.
22	THE COURT: The Court would agree with counsel that
23	you should be relieved. It appears to be a hardship which
24	you shouldn't be required to undergo.
25	Accordingly, you are relieved of the obligation
26	to serve in this case.
27	Do you have time left on jury duty?
28	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 12: Yes. I have two more weeks.

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THE COURT: Very well. Thank you. And you are excused.

THE CLERK: The 15th floor.

THE COURT: Yes. The 15th floor of the New Hall of Records.

MR. MANZELIA: Your Honor, I was thinking that with the court time that we get in, the actual trial time we get in each day, 160 hours of court time works out to be about four months.

(Laughter.)

THE COURT: You sound like a member of the Board of Supervisors.

Ab-1	1	THE CLERK: Nelvin H. Daids; D-a-i-d-a.
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	3	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF
•	4	MELVIN H. DAIDA
ં	, 5	BY THE GOURT:
•	6	Q Mr. Daida?
	7	Δ Yes.
	8	Q Mr. Daida, did you come in with the second group
	9	of prospective jurors?
	10	A Yes.
	11,	Q And you've heard the Court's presentation of
	12	the of the reading of the indictment, and the Court's
F	13	explanation of the nature of this case, did you not?
<u>. </u>	14	A Yes.
<u> </u>	15	Q And you heard the questions put to the prospective
	16	jurors?
	17	A Yes.
	18	Q Would your answers be any different than the
	19	answers of that first prospective juror, chosen from your
	20	group, to the questions of a general nature?
	21	A No.
	22	Q Can you think of any reason why you could not or
* 1	23	should not sit on this jury?
* \$	24	A No.
	25	Q Would it constitute any hardship to you to
	26	sorve in the case?
	27	A No.
•	28	Q What type of have you been a juror before?
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1	A No.
2	Q What type of work do you do?
3	A Work with the State of California, Division of
4	Highways.
5	Q Doing what?
6,	A Civil engineer.
7	Q And how long have you been so employed?
8	A Roughly about three and a half years.
9	Q And is there a Mrs. Daida?
10	A No.
11	Q Are you related to or a friend of any law enforce-
12	ment officer?
13	A No.
14	Q And in what general area do you reside?
15	A I beg your pardon?
16	Q In what general area of the County do you reside?
17 18	A In L.A.
19	Q In Central Los Angeles?
20	A Uh-huh.
21	Q You've heard the Court's explanation concerning
22	the death penalty, have you not?
23	A Yes.
24	Q Do you have such views concerning the death
25	penalty that you would automatically refuse to impose it,
26	regardless of the evidence in the case?
27	A No.
28	Q Or on the other hand, do you have such views
	about it that you would refuse to impose it, regardless of

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_	1	the evidence in the case?
) .	2	A No.
	3	Q Are your views about the death penalty such that
*	4	you could not be impartial, because of them, in determining
*	5	guilt or innocence?
3,	6	A No.
	7	Q Concerning publicity that may have been released
	8	concerning or about this case, have you ever heard of this
	9	case before?
	10	A Uh
	11	Q By "this case," I mean this indictment that I've
	12	read to you?
÷.	13	A Yeah, at one time.
	14	Q And when was that?
.	15	A A month or so.
	16	Q A month or so?
	17	A It came over the TV, I think, sir.
	18	Q And in what connection or, what did you hear
	19	about it? Let me put it that way.
1 fls.	20	A Well, I didn't pay attention too much.
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               of a month ago?
                            Uh, I've --
                            Something about Ar. Davis?
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                            Youh.
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                     Q
                            Or Mr. Manson?
                            Over the bir, over the TV, I just seen his succ.
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                     Ā
                            You just saw Ar. Davis's Face?
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                     Q
                            Yosh.'
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                     A
                            That's all you can remember?
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                            Yeah, right.
           11
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                           You don't remember any of the details of the
                     Q
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               report?
          14
                            NJ.
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                            Have you heard the name, heard, seen or read the
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               name Charles Mincon before?
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                     \bar{A}
                            Richt.
          18
                            Did you follow the Tate-LaBianca care, the Tate-
          19.
               LaBianca homicide prosecution of Mr. Manson?
          20
                            I just heard about it. I didn't really 30 into
          21
               detail.
          22
                            You didn't really tollow it?
                      Q
           23
                            No.
                      A
           24
                            You take the daily newspaper?
                      Q
           25
                            Yes.
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           26
                            And you read it every day?
                      Q
           27
                            Well, not really. I just, you know, -- the sports
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                first.
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news 1	eport	s and	radio	news	repor	ts, h	caring	those	reports,	đo
you do	that	reju	larly?							
	70.	NY								

Q Had you heard the name Gary Hinman before, before I read it in the indictment?

A No.

Q Have you heard the name Shorty Shea before?

A No.

Q Does stuntman Shorty Shea bring anything to your mind?

A No.

Q Have you ever heard the phrase "Spahn Ranch"?

A Yeah, that's something to do with the Manson case, right.

Q Well, you tell me.

A (Laughing.)

Q Is that the way you remember, it had something to do with the Manson case?

A Right.

Q You're talking about the Tate-Labianca case?

A Yes.

Q What do you know about the phrase Manson Family? Have you ever heard, seen or read that, Manson Family?

A Um-hmmm, no, not really.

Q Do you know whether, in that Tate-LaBianca case, Mr. Manson was accused alone or was he accused -- were there codefendants? Were there others that were accused with him of

1	MR. DAVIS: Was that Data?
2 ·	JUROR NO. 12: Daida, D-a-i-d-a,
3	THE COURT: What's that, Daida?
4	MR. DENNY: Daida.
5	THE CLERK: Jimmie O. Bowers, J-i-m-m-i-e, B-o-w-e-r-s.
6	MR, MANZELLA: Was that O, Mrs. Holt?
7	THE CLERK: Yes.
8	MR. DENNY: Jimmie O.
9.	THE COURT: How about juror No. 10, Frazier; is that
10	Mrs. Frazier?
11	MR. DENNY: Miss Delilah Frazier.
12	THE COURT: Let's see, the People's first peremptory
13	was directed toward
14	MR. KAY: Mr. Lear, juror No. 3, and Mr. Denny
15	exercised one with Mrs. Dunn. So the next is with the People.
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17	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF
18	JIMMIE O. BOWERS
19	BY THE COURT:
20	Q Is your name Bowers?
21	A Yes, it is.
22	Q What's your first name?
23	A Jimmie.
24	Q Jimmie?
25	A Jimmie, J-i-m-m-i-e.
26	Q Is it Mrs. Bowers?
27	A Mrs., yes.
28	Q Mrs. Bowers, were you present when the Court

explained the nature of this case and read the indictment and instructed the prospective jurors concerning some parts of the law regarding the case? Yes, I was. And you were present, too, when the Court questioned -- when the Court questioned prospective jurors? la fol I was here Friday. *** 6**

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Q Yes.

And would your answers be any different than the answers that were given by those prospective jurors to the questions of a general nature?

- A No, they wouldn't.
- Q Have you served as a juror before, Mrs. Bowers?
- A No. I haven't.
- Q What type of work do you do?

A I work at North American Rockwell, and I'm a clerk, general clerk, you know.

Q Would you suffer any hardship if you were to serve in this case?

A Well, I would think so because they only want us to have 25 days off there. It is in the stipulation that if I go to Labor Relations it is a possibility after the 25 days I could get more time, but it is up to Labor Relations to decide.

- Q It's been the Court's impression that North American did pay.
 - A Up to 25 days.
 - Q Well, beyond that.
 - A Oh!

Q But the Court will ask you, during the recess, during the subsequent recesses, to find outabout that, if you would. Perhaps contact Labor Relations directly, something of that nature. See whether or not you can get cleared away.

Is there a Mr. Bowers?

a-2	1	A There is, yes.	
	2	Q What does he do?	
	3	A He is a blueprinter at North American Rockwe	11.
3 7	4	Q You're both working at the same place, is the	at
ŧ	5	right?	
3 ,	6	A Well, he work at L. A. Division and I work a	t
	7	the corporate offices in El Segundo.	
	8	Q You work in El Segundo and he works in Los	
	9	Angeles?	
	10	A Yes.	
	11	Q Where do you reside?	
	12	A 1832 West 75th Street in Los Angeles.	
.	13	Q You've heard me explain the law concerning to	he
	14	penalty phase of this case, have you not?	
	15	A Yes.	
	16	Q Would you would you have such views concer	rning
	17	the death penalty that you could not thereby be fair and	ı
	18	impartial in determining guilt or innocence?	
	19	A Yes, I do. I ***	
	20	Q You mean that in the first phase of the case	* · · ·
	21	knowing that if you found somebody guilty of murder of t	be
	22	first degree, that you would have to go on and decide	
8 🕏	23	penalty? That you could not be fair and impartial in the	at
表集	24	first phase?	
	25	A I would think so, because I don't think I co	ulđ
	26	vote to put anyone to death. So **	
	27	Q Well, aside from that, now, considering the	
	28	question of guilt or innocence only.	

1a-3 A Uh-huh. 1 Do you think it would affect your judgment in this Q. 2 first phase of the case, too? 3 I don't quite get what your --You heard me explain that the case may be divided Q. 5 ٥, into two phases? б Λ 7 Yes. 8 O The first phase being the phase involving guilt or innocence. If a defendant is found guilty of murder of the 10 11 first degree, then a second phase is entered into which the 12 jury determines whether the defendant should suffer life 13 imprisonment or death; do you follow me now? Yes. 15 In other words, if there is a conviction of 16 murder of the first degree, then, the jury would not be 17 called upon to decide the issue of penalty; do you understand 18 that? 19 A Yes. 20 In other words, if the defendant is found guilty Q 21 of something less, less than murder of the first degree, then, the second phase is never entered into; do you understand? 23 A Yes. 24 Q. Well, now, talking about the first phase alone, 25 wherein the jury determines whether a person is guilty or 26 not guilty, would your viewpoint concerning capital punishment 27 be such that you would be unable to be fair and impartial 28 in determining guilt or innocence?

la-4	1	A No.
	2	Q Then, going on to the penalty phase.
	3	Would you, because of your views concerning the
*	4	death penalty, automatically refuse to impose it in any case?
¥	5	A I would.
3	6	Q In other words, regardless of the evidence that
	7	might be produced?
	8	A Yes, because
	9	Q During the course of the trial or the penalty
	10	phase or both?
	11	A Yes, morally and religiously I could not.
	12	Q You would not impose it?
ਲੱ	13	A No.
	14	Q Would your reaction be automatic to vote against
	15	the death penalty?
	16	A I would think so.
	17	Q Can you would you ever consider imposing the
	18	death penalty?
	19	A I have thought about it, and I just can't see,
	20	you know I just don't believe in the death penalty.
	21	Q I see.
	22	And your reaction, then, no matter what the case
* É	23	may be, would be to automatically refuse to impose it?
Ą t	24	A The death penalty?
	25	Q Is that correct?
	26	A That's right.
Ò	27	MR. MANZELLA: The People would respectfully challenge
_	28	Mrs. Bowers under Section 1073, Subdivision 2 of the Penal Code

	1	THE COURT: All right, the Court grants the challenge.
)	2	Thank you, Mrs. Bowers. The Court will excuse
	3	you.
*	4	Go to the 15th floor of the New Hall of Records,
•	5	would you, please. There's a jury assembly room there.
* <u>*</u> **	6	THE CLERK: Milledge Culbreth, first name, M-i-l-i-e-d-g-
lb fla.	7	last name, C-u-l-b-r-e-t-h.
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1b-1 1 Is that spelled C-u-l- --THE COURT: 2 THE CLERK: It is C-u-l-b-r-e-t-h. 3 THE COURT: I see, thank you. 5 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF 6 MILLEDGE CULBRETH 7 BY THE COURT: 8 171 Mr. Culbreth --Q Ä Yes, sir. 10 How are you this morning? 11 Α Oh, fine. 12 The Court wants to know from you whether you heard 13 the Court's explanation of the nature of this case, heard the 14 Court's questioning of prospective jurors on Friday? 15 A Yes, sir, I did, 16 Would your answers be any different than the 17 majority of the jurors responded to the Court's questions of 18 a general nature put to those jurors? 19 No, sir, they would not. A. 20 Q Would it be any hardship to you to serve in this 21 case? 22 Yes, sir, it would. A 23 Tell us about it. Q 24 I work for Hughes Aircraft and I would not be 25 compensated beyond my regular tour of duty, approximately 30 26 days. 27 You've checked on that? Q 28 Yes, sir. A

1	Q How long have you worked for Hughes?
2	A Uh, next month it will be six years.
3	Q And the most they pay for is the ordinary and
4	regular tour of duty of 30 days?
5	A Yes, sir, that's right.
6	THE COURT: Gentlemen?
7	MR. KAY: We ask that it be stipulated that this juror
8	be excused due to hardship.
9	MR. DENNY: So stipulated.
10	THE COURT: The Court finds it is a hardship and does
n	excuse you.
12	JUROR NO. 12: Thank you.
13	THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Culbreth.
14	THE CLERK: 15th floor of the New Hall of Recordsacross
15	the street.
16	JUROR NO. 12: 15th floor?
17	THE CLERK: Yes.
18	Alfonso Conrado. First name is A-1-f-o-n-s-o;
19	last name C-o-n-r-a-d-o.
20 .	
21	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF
22	ALFONSO CONRADO
23	BY THE COURT:
24	Q Mr. Conrado, were you present on Friday when the
25	Court explained the nature of this case and read the indictment
26	and conversed with various prospective jurors?
27	A Yes, sir.
28	Q Would your answers be any different than the

1	majority of those jurors responded to the questions of a
2	general nature?
3	A No, they wouldn't.
4	Q Would it be a hardship to you to serve in this
5	case?
6	A No, I don't think so.
7	Q What have you had jury duty before?
8	A No, I haven't.
9	Q You've served neither on a criminal or a civil
10	case? Is that correct?
11.	A None.
12	Q What type of work do you do?
13	A I work for Union Bank as a clearer, control
14	clearer input.
15	MR. DENNY: I'm sorry, I didn't understand that.
16 17	Q BY THE COURT: Input control clerk?
18	A Right.
19	Q Where?
20	A At Union Bank.
21:	Q where, in Los Angeles?
22	A In Los Angeles.
23	Q Main Office?
24	A In the computer center.
25	Q Computer center; where is that?
26	A It is at 1000 South Hope Street,
27	Q And you work with computer machines, is that it?
28	A Right.
	Q With computers and you work in the input

1	department?	
2	A	Right.
3	Ω	Is there a Mrs. Conrado?
4	A	No.
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1 Q Well, what are your feelings now? I see. 2 Let me ask another question. 3 Would your views concerning the death penalty be such or your opinions concerning it be such that you would. 5 automatically refuse to impose it in any case regardless of the 6. evidence? 7 A No, might not. 8 It would not? Ö Α No, it would not be. 10 And so you could impose the death penalty in some 11 cases? 12 Yes. I could. 13 Are you stating to the Court that your inclination Q 14 would be against the death penalty but you could impose it? 15 Right, that's what I tried to say. A 16 Now, speaking -- you recall that I told you that the 17 case is possibly divided into two phases; do you remember that? 18 Yes, I remember that. 19 In the first phase, that is where the jury 20 considers the question of guilt or innocence. 21 If the jury finds the defendant guilty of murder 22 of the first degree, then, the jury moves into the second 23 phase. And at that time the jury considers the question of life 24 imprisonment or death as a penalty. 25 A Right. 26 Understand? Q 27 A Right. 28 Now, considering the first phase, that of guilt or Q

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innocence, would your views concerning the death penalty be 1 such that you could not be fair and impartial in determining 2 whether a man is guilty or not guilty? 3 No. I don't think so. Α You think you could be fair? Q 5 I think I would be. 6 A In spite of your views? 7 Q Right. 8 A Now, getting over to this second phase again. 9 Q Do you have such views about the death penalty 10 that you would never consider it in any case? 11 12 No. A Are your views about -- your views about it are 13 14 such, I gather, from what you said that you would not auto-15 matically vote to impose it upon a conviction of murder in the 16 first degree without regard to the evidence? 17 No. I wouldn't. 2 fols 18 19 20 21 22 · 8 23 24 25 26 27 28

1	Q	You would look at the evidence
2	A	Right.
3	କୃ	to determine whether, in your discretion and
4	your judgme	nt, the death penalty should be imposed?
5	A	Right.
6	Q	Have you ever heard of this case before?
7′	A	Yes, I have.
8.	. Q	The case of People vs. Davis?
9	A	Yes, I have.
10	Q	Where did you hear of it? In what way?
11	A	Well, out in I think I heard it in the news-
12	paper.	
13	Q	You read something in the newspaper?
14	A	Right.
15	Q.	Can you recall when it was?
16	A	Hmmm no. Probably about a month ago, something
17	like that.	
, 18	Q	About a month ago?
19	A	Right.
20	Q	Have you read anything about Charles Manson in
21	the last tw	o months?
22	A	No. I see more on television and newscasts.
23	Q	Well, you have have you heard or seen something
24	about Manso	72) ~~
25	A	No.
26	Q	in the last two months?
27	A	I don't think so.
28	Q	You don't think so. But you have heard the
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2-2	1	name Charle	s Manson before,
	2	A	Right.
	3	Q	heard, seen or read it?
•	4	A	Yes.
	5	Q	Now, in what connection have you heard, seen or
ř	6	read that?	
	7	A	(No response.)
	8	Q	Was that in connection, perhaps, with the Tate-
	9 .	La Bianca k	illings?
	10	A	Right, with the La Bianca killings.
	11	Q	Have you ever heard of the name Shorty Shee
	12	before?	
	13	· A	No, not since last Friday.
	14	Q	Other than last Friday?
	15	A	No.
	16	Q	Other than last Friday, when I read it to you,
	17	have you ev	er heard the name Gary Hinman before?
	18	A	No, I haven t.
	19	ୟ	Have you ever heard, seen or read the name Spahn
	20	Ranch?	
	21	A	No, not that either.
£	22	Q	Do you read a newspaper regularly?
•	23	A	Once in a while, the Los Angeles Times.
i	24	ર	You say "once in a while"?
	25	A	(Indicating affirmatively.)
	26	Q	With what frequency do you read a newspaper?
	27	Two or thre	e times a week?
	28	A	Probably once or twice a week.

	1	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
2-3	1	Q Once or twice a week. Do you read a Spanish
	2	newspaper, or
	3	A No, I don't.
r	4	Q What newspaper do you generally
₹	5	A The Los Angeles Times.
ė,	6	Q Do you remember the phrase Manson Family?
	7	A Yes, I remember it some.
	8	Q What does that mean to you?
	9	A Well, I believe it was a group of living
	10	some place in San Fernando Valley, and that was involved in
	11	crimes.
	12	Q Generally speaking, do you think they're a pretty.
in the second	13	bad group?
	14	A Well
)	15	(Pause.)
	16	Q From what you've heard, seen or read?
	17	A Yes. What I have heard, what I read in the
	18	newspaper. But I don't have any other another knowledge.
	19	Q Now, would a person who is a member of that Manson
	20	group or Manson Family, by reason of what you have heard,
	21	seen or read, suffer any prejudice in your mind, so that you
	22	couldn't be fair and impartial as a juror in deciding the
2 6	23	case involving Himman?
* 3	24	A No, I don't think so.
	25	Q Do you think that in spite of the fact that the
	26	man might be a member of the Manson Family, that and in
Ò	27	spite of what you've heard, seen or read in the newspaper
_	28	that was acula still be fair?

		ı
2-4	1.	A Yes, I think I will.
	2	THE COURT: Gentlemen, do you wish to
	3	MR. DENNY: Yes, your Honor.
•	4.	
*0	5	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
ŧ,	6	BY MR. DENNY:
	7	Q Sir, I think a number of times you indicated
	8.	to the Court that your news source apparently is not mainly
	9	from the paper, but from TV? Or radio?
	10	A Yes, most for TV and radio.
	11	Q And do you regularly watch a TV program?
	12	A Right.
	13	Q That is, a Ty news program?
	14	A Yes.
	15	Q And which is that, sir?
	16	A Oh
	17	Q Or which are those?
	18	A I would say the 11 News; the 11:00 o'clock News,
	19	on Channel 7.
	20	Q Any other news program on TV?
	21	A No, I usually watch 11:00 o'clock News on
	22	Channel 7.
**	23	Q All right.
4 4	24	And how about on your radio? Do you generally
	25	hear news reports on your radio?
	26	A Yes. I listen every day to KLAC, which they have
	27	a news every I think every 45 minutes.
2a fi	28 L g ,	

2a-1	1	Q Now, was it on one of these, either TV or radio,
	2	that you heard, within about the last month, about this case?
	3	A I really don't recall whether it was radio or
	4	IV or whether I read it in the paper, because the name sounds
**	5	familiar, after I hear it over here.
d j	6	Q Which name?
	7	A Home Davis.
	8	Q All right. And do you recall anything other than
	9	the name, about what this report said concerning the case?
	10	A No, I don't remember enything. I no, I
	11	don't,
	12	I am confused what name with the name with
- 4 -	13	a story or something, because
. .	14	(Pause.) No, I don't remember.
•	15	Q All right. Now, when you say this Manson Family
	16	was a group that lived out in the San Fernando Valley, is
	17	this information that you recall from stories you read back
	18	a year or more ago
	19	A Correct.
	20	Q about the Tate and La Bianca murders?
	21	A Correct.
	22	Q And do you recall whether or not at that time
* ?	23	you read anything about the Spahn Ranch being the place
, • •	24	where they hung out, as it were?
	25	A Right. Well say that again, please?
	26	Q The Spahn Ranch? S-p-a-h-n Ranch? Being this
	27	place in the San Fernando Valley?
-	28	A Right, This, I remember was like the headquarter

All right. And do you remember hearing or Q 2 reading anything about anybody looking for Shorty Shea out 3 at the Spahn Ranch? 4 No. I don't. A 5 Now, when you say, in response to the Court's 6 question, "Do you think they're a pretty bad group," referring 7 to the Manson Family, I think you said from what you had 8 heard and read in the papers, they were a pretty bad group, 9 10 as far as you could tell; is that right? 11 Well, collectively the group, I would say yes. 12 I'm sorry. 13 To collect as a group, what I have read in the 14 paper, I would say yes. But I don't have any other knowledge. 15 Well, based again, then, on what you have read 16 in the paper, at least up to this point, it's your opinion 17 that anybody belonging to that group, which has been 18 described as the Manson Family, --19 Right. 20 -- would be, in the vernacular, a bad person; 21 is that right? 22 No. I don't think so. I always said the idea 23 of having a paper was -- as a group, was a bad group; but 24 I wouldn't say that of anybody there. 25 Well, would you say that anybody, then, a member 26 of the Manson Family or Manson group, would, as far as you 27 are aware up to this point, probably be involved in the doing 28 of evil things or bad things?

for the group.

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A Well, I would say yes.

And is it your feeling, as you sit there, that Q these people were -- were out to commit various types of crimes, based on what you've seen, heard and read? Is this your opinion of what these people in the Manson Family were about?

> Á Yeah.

Q So that, if the evidence in this case were to show that the defendant was a member of this Manson Family, do you think, based on your feelings that have come about through your reading and hearing, might affect your ability to be fair and impartial toward him in determining his guilt or innocence of any crimes charged against him?

No, I don't think so. À

You understand some people read things, and it Q just riles them up inside, or they just get sort of a gut reaction; and when they think about it, they say, "Well, I just couldn't -- I couldn't sit in a judgment of a person associated with that group or those people."

Yes. Yes, I understand that. But there's just the word; there's the part of the stories they put there in the newspaper.

Q I'm sorry.

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A The story in the newspaper put there is different; all the -- by the way they write it, trying to show their --

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believe.

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Q It's not necessarily factual; is that what you believe?

they suggesting information -- it's just information, I

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A Well ---

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Q Maybe a little bit sensational?

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A Yeah, could be.

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Q So that you would not base your determination of the guilt or innocence of this defendant on anything you'd seen, heard or read, or any feelings you might have gotten

because of that reading or listening; is that right?

13 14

A Right.

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Q But you would sit, logically, reasonably, listen to this evidence from this witness stand, from these witnesses, and based on that evidence and what the judge tells you the law is, you would determine whether this defendant, this

+- is guilty or innocent of the charges against

particular defendant, whether he be a member of the Manson

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A Right.

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him. --

Q -- is that right?

Family or the King Sisters --

Right.

A Right.

Q Now, sir, insofar as your answers to the Court's

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organization other than the Catholic Church, as you've indicated, --

A No. I haven't.

Q -- that takes a position one way or another on this issue of putting a person to death for crimes?

A No. I haven't.

Q Again, I think Mr. Kay or Mr. Manzella may ask you -- and I'll ask you ahead of time -- whether you would have, as they say, the courage of your convictions or the strength of character, or whatever, if you felt it was proper under the testimony, to be able to come in and look any of us in the eye, and look Mr. Davis in the eye, and tell him, "I sentence you to die."

- A Yes, I will.
- Q You would be able to do that?
- A Yes, I will.

Q Now, you say, "Yes, I will." Are you contemplating that this is what will occur in this case?

A Well, you said will I -- "Do you have the conviction?"

- Q I said: Would you, if it came to that?
- A Well, I would.
- again, I've said this to a number of jurors, as I've questioned them -- you understand that when I am questioning you about this death penalty issue, or about a number of issues, we are talking strictly about a hypothetical situation, as far as I am concerned, because I don't concede guilt

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in this case.

And if there is no guilt, you never get to a death penalty issue.

- A Right. I understand.
- Q You never get to a death penalty hearing.
- A Right.

Q All right. I have to ask you these questions, because this is the only opportunity we'll have of discussing it with you.

But assuming there were a finding of guilt of murder in the first degree in this case, and you've heard all the evidence, and you had heard any evidence that may be put on in the penalty phase, would you have a similar strength of character and the courage of your convictions, if you felt that it was not a case in which the death penalty was warranted, to come back and look the judge in the eye, the prosecutors in the eye, your fellow jurors, and your fellow citizens in the eye, and say, "No, I don't feel that this is a death penalty case, and I do not vote to impose it."

A Yes, I would.

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, if we are not going to go into the other areas at this point with the juror, the general areas, I will pass at this time.

THE COURT: Does the prosecution wish to inquire at this time?

MR. MANZELLA: I have no questions on publicity, your Honor.

THE COURT: How about the penalty?

MR. MANZELLA: I do have one question I would like to ask
Mr. Conrado on publicity.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. MANZELLA:

Q Mr. Conrado, you said that you thought you could be fair and impartial in spite of what you read.

Was that your way of saying "Yes" when you said, "I think so"?

Was that your way of saying "Yes"? Or does that display some hesitation on your part, as to whether or not you can be fair and impartial?

A I mean yes.

MR. MANZELLA: All right.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION (Continued)

Mr. Conrado, if I were to instruct you -- if the Court were to instruct you that you are to set aside anything that you may have heard, seen or read about Charles Manson, the Manson Family, this case, Mr. Davis, and decide . the case independently on such matter, basing your judgment only on the evidence that you see and hear in court, and the Court's instructions of law, are you capable of doing that?

You believe you are capable of doing that?

(Indicating affirmatively.)

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, do you want me to examine

THE COURT: Yes, if you would, please.

THE COURT: Since Mr. Denny did, outside of the presence

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. MANZELLA:

Q Mr. Conrado, do you -- do you feel that every

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person who is convicted of first degree mirder should be 2c-2 1 sentenced to life imprisonment? 2 Is this what the law says? The law doesn't say anything about it, Mr. Conrado. Q 5 As Judge Choate has told you, when a person is convicted of first degree murder, there are two possible 6 ξ, punishments. One is life imprisonment; the other is death. 7 And the law doesn't tell you any more than that. 8 It's your determination as a juror to make, based upon what-9 ever you feel is relevant -- or, whatever is material or 10 11 whatever bears on the question of punishment. 12 Whatever you decide is what the law accepts, 13 whether it's death or life imprisonment. The law doesn't 14 tell you how to decide that question. 15 Now, do you feel that -- that everyone convicted 16 of first degree murder should receive a death sentence? 17 Á Well, I never thought about this. 18 Yes, I think so. Yes. 19. That every person convicted of first degree Q 20 murder should receive the death sentence? 21 Á Yes. 22 Would you -- strike that. ۵ 23 7 3 If this defendant, Bruce Davis, was convicted of 24 first degree murder in this case, do you feel that he should 25 receive the death sentence? 26 THE COURT: Well, I think --27 MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, I don't think there's any 28 need to interrupt the question, on the grounds that it's --

you know, if Mr. Denny hasn't, because I think it's -- it's a good question, whether it shows bias for the defense or for the prosecution.

THE COURT: I don't hear any objection.

I did hear his answer. He had already answered it. It can remain in.

MR. MANZELLA: All right.

Q So you feel now, then, without hearing any evidence in the case, that if Mr. Davis was convicted of first degree mirder, that you would lean toward the death sentence, if he was convicted of first degree murder?

A Right.

MR. MANZELLA: I have no further questions.

THE COURT: Any further questions?

FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. DENNY:

Q Mr. Conrado, you told me that because of your early training as a Catholic, that your tendency would be to lean the other way, toward life imprisonment, rather than death.

Can you explain your --

A Yes.

Q -- the apparent difference?

A Well -- uh --

(Pause.) -- I don't know how to explain this.

Because like I say before, when I was a child,
this was almost imposed in my head.

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	1	FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
	2	BY THE COURT:
	3	Q You understand that that the Legislature of
	4	the State of California has not stated that a defendant who
៊ី៖	5	is convicted of murder of the first degree should be
Ą	6	sentenced to death; that it's not mendatory; it's left to the
	7	jury
	8	A The jury
	9	Q to determine whether the sentence should be
	10	death or life imprisonment; and it's the jury's task in this
	11	second phase to determine that.
b fls.	12	A Yes, I understand that.
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And do you have a leaning, either way, now -- assuming that a person is convicted of murder in the first degree -- do you have a leaning either way, in your mind, toward life imprisonment or death?

A (Indicating negatively.)

Q You say "No." You are nodding your head -- or shaking your head "No" --

A No, I -- see, I never -- I've never been exposed to this thinking. And I still -- I cannot make up my mind right.

Q So, at this point, you have no leaning either way? You will look at the evidence to determine whether you would impose, in your judgment, life imprisonment or death, upon a conviction of murder in the first degree; is that correct?

A Right,

THE COURT: Counsel?

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

FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. DENNY:

- Q Mr. Conrado, now, I think you have us all confused.
- A I am confused myself.
- Q Well, I thought that might possibly be.

The judge asked you questions one way. I asked you questions another way. Mr. Manzella asked you questions another way.

And to each person, you seemed to answer the question sort of the way you think they might want you to answer.

ŀ Are you doing that, sir? 2 A No. 3 All right. Well, now, then, let's sort of review Q the bidding, as they say in bridge. 5 You had answered the judge, first, that because 6 of your background and training, you had a leaning toward not 7 imposing the death penalty in any murder case; do you remember 8 that? 9 Yes, I do, 10 Q All right. I assumed that was your position, and 11 I didn't ask you many questions. Then, Mr. Manzella asked 12 you some questions, and you said it was your feeling that every 13 person convicted of murder first degree should receive the 14 death penalty; is that right? 15 A Right. 16 And that, if it were up to you, you would vote Q 17 for the death penalty, where a person had been convicted of 18 first degree murder; is that right? 19 Right. A 20 And that you would vote to impose the death 21 penalty on Mr. Davis, if he were convicted of first degree 22 murder; is that right? 23 A Right. 24 And as you sit there now, this is your feeling? 25 That upon the conviction of Mr. Davis of first degree murder -26 assuming, again, a hypothetical situation, that that might 27 happen -- but assuming now that you have sat as a juror and 28 listened to all the evidence, and you are convinced beyond a

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reasonable doubt in the guilt or innocence phase that he is guilty, and so you bring in that verdict of guilty, and then you retired at the end of the penalty phase — and there is no evidence introduced at the penalty phase — he's guilty now of first degree murder, because you've found him guilty — is it your position that you would then automatically impose the death sentence on him? Having found him guilty of first degree murder?

A No. Because there is no evidence of what you said.

Q Well, it was a bit of a long question. Let me go back a moment.

Let's assume you're a juror, and you have found him guilty of first degree murder, based on the evidence that's come from the witness stand. Now, would you — and based on the instructions that the judge gives you, you and your eleven fellow jurors have found him guilty of first degree murder, murder in the first degree.

Do you understand that?

A Right, I understand.

Q All right. Now, in what they call the penalty phase of the trial, the People and the defendant have a right to put on evidence. But they don't have to put on evidence, neither one of them, although they may put on evidence.

Now, he might say, "Okay. Now, you jurors go back in --" the judge will give you a few more instructions and tell you that it's entirely up to you what you do, and you determine what the penalty is going to be.

That can happen; do you understand that?

Uh-huh. À 1 All right. Now, let's assume that did happen in Q 2 this case. You'd found his guilty of first degree murder, and 3 then the judge said, "All right. Now, to back in without any further evidence and determine what the penalty should be." 5 You've stated that, in a general situation, where -6 a person is quilty of first degree murder, you seel that he 7 should get the death penalty; is that correct? Ri ht. Λ All right. Would it be your feeling, then, that Q 10 Mr. Davis chould get the death penalty? Having found him 1.1 quilty of direct degree murder? 12 Yes. This, I feel. 13 And actually, this is something --Q. 14 15 (Pauce in the proceedings while a discussion off the record ensued at the counsel table between Ik. Key and 16 17 Mr. Denny.) THE COURT: In other words, would you automotically vote 18 19 for the death penalty upon a conviction of murder in the first 20 dearee? 21 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 12: Yes, I think to. 22 MR. DEMIY: All right. I'll challenge the juror, 23 under --24 MR. NAY: No objection, your Honor. 25 MR. DETMY: -- 1073, Subdivision 2. 26 THE COURT: Thank you, sir. Thank you, dr. Conrado. 27 The Court will excuse you. You are to report to 28 the 15th floor, if you would, of the Hall of Records.

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                            Off the record.
                            (Proceedings had on an unrelated matter.)
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                     THE COURT: We are in recess in this matter now for ten
              minutes.
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                     MR. KAY: Thank you, your Honor.
                                (Mid-morning recess.)
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THE COURT: Case of People vs. Davis.

Gentlemen, have you gentlemen read the letter of Dr. Frankl? Are you willing to advance the cause? I understand Miss Barbara Barnes is a special endoscopy technician for the County of Los Angeles.

MR. KAY: People are, if the defense is.

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, I'll go along with that.

THE COURT: I don't know that the Court would be willing to.

MR. DENNY: I'm not sure it constitutes a legal excuse, but if I needed my endoscopy taken care of, I sure would want her around.

MR. MANZELLA: People will stipulate she may be excused.

THE COURT: In view of the stipulation, the Court will excuse Miss Barnes.

MR. KAY: Mr. Kuczera brought in some juror this morning, your Honor, maybe he could find him who had a hardship problem and wanted to be excused.

Mr. Kuczera, I believe, is going to find out his name.

THE COURT: Well, let's take another name from the box.

THE CLERK: Mrs. Katharina Obradovich, first name, K-a-t-h-a-r-i-n-a, last name, O-b-r-a-d-o-v-i-c-h.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF KATHARINA OBRADOVICH

3+3	1	was given p	robation for one year in the case of shoplifting.
,	2	Q	Shoplifting?
	3	A	Uh-luh.
₽.	4	Q.	Petty theft?
•	5	A	Please?
# #	6	Q	Was it petty theft?
	7	A	Yeah.
1	8	Q	And is she still on probation?
•	9	A	No, it was only for one year.
	10	Q	She wouldn't be now?
	11	A	No, she wasn't in prisonment. Probation one year.
	12	Q	Do you think there was anything unfair about that
<u> 2</u>	13	proceeding	
T ₂	14	A	Oh, no, no.
	15	Q	Would it at all affect your judgment that that
	16	occurred?	
	17	A	Never.
	18	Q	Would it be any hardship to you to serve in this
	19	case?	
	20	A	No. I am 63. Only I I have privilege to be
	21	here like o	itizen.
年 直	22	Q	Are you in good health?
лу	23	A	In general, yes.
*; •	24	Q	What type of have you served as a juror before?
	25	Á	No.
	26	Q	What type of work do you do?
	27	A	I am working for Division of Highways. I am
	28	assistant i	nighway engineer.

3-4	1	Q Assistant highway engineer?
	2	A Yes.
	3	Q You have an engineering degree?
₹.	4	A Yes, err yes, in Europe.
\	5	Q Where did you acquire that degree?
4 (£	6	A In Kiev.
	7	Q In Kiey?
	8	A Yes.
	9	Q How long have you been employed by the Department
	10	of Highways?
	11	A Seven years.
	12	Q And is there a Mr. Obradovich?
Ė	13	A No, dead.
	14	Q What did he do before he died?
i _{sa}	15	A Surveying. Surveyor.
	16	Q Are you related to or a friend of any law
	17	enforcement officer?
	18	A No.
	19	Q In what general area of the County, do you
	20	reside?
	21	A Silver Lake District.
	22	Q Are your views strike that.
ऋ द्वें	23	A I can't hear you, your Honor.
φ.	24	Q I didn't really say anything. Whatever I said, I
	25	struck. So you disregard it, in any event.
	26	A Yeah.
ţ	27	Q I wanted to question you about whether or not you
	28	have previously heard of the indictment that I read about, that

	l	
3-5	1	I read you?
	2	A Only Friday.
	3	Q Friday was the first time?
	4	A Yes.
**************************************	5	Q All right. Before that time had you heard the
*2	6	name Charles Manson?
	7	A Naturally.
	.8	Q And did you follow that case involving Charles
	9	Manson wherein he was accused of the murders of the Tate,
	10	Sharon Tate and the La Biancas?
	11	A Yes, I read the newspaper.
	12	Q Now, had you heard of any other charge against
, že	13	Mr. Manson?
3a fls.	14	A No.
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3a-1	1	Q -	That was the only case?
:	2	A _.	Yeah.
	3	Q	That you can recall.
* .	4		Do you read newspapers?
÷ .	5		Did you also hear the reports, news reports over
*	6	television	and radio?
	7	A	Hmm, yes, news on television, yeah.
	8	Q	Do you read a newspaper regularly?
	9	A	Yes.
	10	Q	Every day?
	n	A	Yes.
	12	Q	And have you read the name Charles Manson in the
2	13	last two mo	onths?
	14	A	In what, please?
	15	Q	Within the last two months?
	16	A	Uh
	17	Q.	Have you heard the name Charles Manson?
	18	A	I heard it, yes, that he was accused of some
	19	another co	int. I don't remember what.
	20	କ	You don't remember what?
	21	A	No.
	22	Q	Do you remember what the whether there was a
35 W	23	return of	a verdict or do you recall any news article regard-
æ ∔	24	ing a retu	rn of
	25	A	I think that this was regarding another, hum
	26.	hmm, somet	hing, another count. It was ending.
	27	Q	And you don't know what the result was as far as
	28	the accusa	tion was concerned?

1	A I think it was a first degree murder or life
2	of imprisonment,
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4	on Friday, had you ever heard the name Shorty Shea? A Uh
5	
6	Q Donald Jerome "Shorty" Shea or had you heard the
7	name stuntman Shorty Shea?
8	A Shea or Share?
9	Q Shea, S-h-e-a?
10	A No, no.
n	Q Do you recall having heard the name Gary Himman?
12	A Yes.
13	Q And where in what connection?
14	A In connection of their murder.
15	Q Of the murder of
16	A Of Himman.
17	Q Yes.
18	A Yes.
19	Q Before Friday, that is?
20	A From newspaper.
21	Q From newspaper?
22	A Yes.
23	Q What do you recall about that, that murder, that
24	comes back to your mind
25	Mrs. McKissack, can I help you?
26	MRS. McKISSACK: No, your Honor, I was just reading
27	the file.
28	A I don't recall nothing, only fact that he was
	TOOK SILVER TO A MANAGE TO A MANAGE AND A MA

1	murdered and I remember his name more than Share or Shear.
2	Q Shea. You recall Shea's name, too, now?
3	A From Friday.
4	Q On Friday?
5	A Yeah.
6	Oh, Himman, I recall.
7	Q What do you recall?
8	A Only that he was murdered.
g	Q I see.
10	A Yeah.
11	Q You don't recall reading any of the details
12	where the crime is alleged to have occurred?
13	A No, I don't remember now.
14	Q All right.
15	Have you heard the name Manson Family before?
16	A Yes.
17	Q Do you think that because of what you have read
18	about the Manson Family that you could not be fair and
19	impartial to somebody who might be a member of the Manson
20	Family?
21	A I don't think so.
22	Q Do you think you could be fair?
23	A Fair, yes, sir.
24.	Q You think you could be fair?
25	A Yes.
26	Q In spite of the fact that somebody might be a
27	member of the Manson Family and in spite of what you may have
28	heard, seen or read about the Manson Family, you think you

1	still could be fair?
2.	A Yes, sir.
3	Q Have you heard, seen or read the name Spalm Ranch?
4	A It is place where they live. I believe's all.
5	Q Where who lives?
6	A The Family.
7	Q The Manson Family?
8	A Yes.
9	Q Is that all you can recall about it generally?
10	A From newspaper.
11	Q Now, if I were to instruct you, if the Court
12	were to instruct you that you were to set aside anything that
13	you may have heard, seen or read about the Manson Family.
14	Charles Manson, Gary Himman, anything that you may remember,
15	also, at a later time that you can't now recall, are you
16	capable of setting that aside and making a judgment in this
17	case on anything that you may be called upon to make a
18	judgment, basing your ruling or your judgment only upon the
19	evidence that's received here in court and the Court's
20	instructions?
21	A I think so.
22	Q. You think so?
23	A Yeah.
24	Q Are you expression any doubt when you say it that
25	way?
26	A No.
27	Q And will you do that? Will you do that?
28	A I will.

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	2	BY MR. DENNY:
	3	Q Mrs. Obradovich, when you a
	4	heard Mr. Manson, you said, well, "Nata
***	5	quite a good bit of publicity about Mr.
	6	past comple of years, is that correct?
	7	A Yes.
	8	Q And I take it you become awa
	9	Bienca killings about the time the news
	10	publicized that event?
	11	A Oh, from newspaper, yeah, a
	12	Q Do you regularly take a new
ē.	13.	A Yes, sir. I read every day
•	14	on IV.
	15	Q All right. What paper do 3
4 ;	F1# . 16	A In working days, Examiner
	17	, ,
	18	
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VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

state that you have urally." There was . Manson over the

are of the Tate-La spaper and radio and TV

and TV.

wspaper, ma'am?

y. And I watch news

you regularly take?

and on Sunday, Times.

4-1 1 Û And do you have a TV news program or programs that 2 you generally watch? A Channel 2, after work. Is that the 6:00 o'clock news --Q 5 Α Yes. 6 -- or the late news? Q 7 6:00 o'clock news. A 8 And this is sort of a regular thing with you? Û 9 Yes. After work, usually, I -- after dinner, I A 10 watch. 11 And do you normally get news reports over the Q. 12 radio daily? 13 No, I don't hear from radio. I don't have time. A 14 You don't listen to the radio --15 No. Ą 16 -- in your car? 17 No, mostly not. sometime at 10:00 o'clock, but Α 18 mostly not. 19 Now, there were people here in the Los Angeles area 20 who followed rather carefully all of -- or, much of the news 21 over the last year and a half or two, concerning what 22 happened to the people apprehended in connection with the Tater LaBianca case, the trial of those people, Charles Manson and 24 the girls, and who have a reasonably good knowledge about what 25 happened from the times of the murders until the time of the, 26 end of the case, of the trial. 27 Would you class yourself as one who had fairly good 28 knowledge about --

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you understand that?

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1	A Oh, yes.
2	Q So when you say that you read facts in the news-
3	paper,
4	A Well
5	Q it may or it may not be factual; is that what I
6	understand you to say?
7	A Yes.
8	Q Or if it comes over television, still it may or may
9	not
10	A Yeah.
11	Q be factual?
12	A Yeah.
13	Q All right. Insofar as your reading or hearing
14	about the Manson Family, would you describe what you understand
15	the Manson Family to be?
16	A Yes, I understand it's some group of hippies, a
17	family who live in this ranch, and who used a lot of drugs.
18	They have some specific kind of livings.
19	Q Specific kind of what?
20	MR. KAY: Livings.
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 12: Of livings. A group like som
22	religious sect can be no, this you can't tell about
23	some sects that they have this Manson, like father or some-
24	thing more.
25	Q Manson was like the father?
26	A To somebody, like fathers; to somebody, maybe like
27	a husband. I don't know exactly.
28	O Teen Now as far as you've read then you feel

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that they used an awful lot of drugs there, though, huh?

A So I feel, yes.

Q And do you feel, based on what you have read, that the Manson Family, as that phrase is used, and the members of the Family, were all engaged in illegal activities of some kind, criminal activities of some kind?

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Ą I don't know, before this trial, if they were to do some other crime.

Before what trial?

A Manson's. The killing of -- the Tate case.

You don't know if, before that case, they were Q involved?

Some, yeah. I don't know nothing. A

Well, since the Tate case, or the Tate and Q LaBianca cases, based on what you've heard, seen and read about the Manson Family, is it your feeling now, since that time, that all of the members of the Family, as we use that phrase, were involved in some sort of criminal activities?

As I said, I don't know. All members of the Family? A I only hear about him, and this group on -- and this group on trials.

Do you know who else was on trial? Q

I can remember the name of Atkins, and I know another girl's, only I don't know their name, and I remember the Watson name.

Q Well, would it be a fair statement of your frame of mind at this point to say that whether or not anybody might have belonged to the Manson Family, or was connected with Charles Manson, it would take evidence to convince you whether that person was or was not guilty of any crime charged against him? Or her?

No, not before trial; not before I hear the facts about him, here in court.

Well, perhaps you didn't understand my question. Q

1 Would you please --Α But your answer would seem to indicate that it --2 0 the mere fact that someone belonged to the Manson Family, or 3 had associated with Charles Manson -- would that fact, in and 4 of itself, make you feel that that person was probably guilty 5 6 of any crime charged against him? 7 No, sir. Α It would take proof from the witness stand, and 8 9 proof beyond a reasonable doubt, --10 Yes, sir. Α 11 -- before you would find --Q 12 Α Yes. -- a Manson Family member guilty of any crime 13 Q 14 charged against him? 15 Yes, sir. A 16 Whether it was running through a red light in an Q 17 automobile, or murder; is that right? 18 Yes, sir. A 19 Now, you did say, however, that you had read --20 or heard something recently, within the last couple of months, 21 I think, about Mr. Manson being charged with other Counts 22 or charges; is that right? 23 Yeah. I don't remember exactly what. I don't A 24 remember. I think that it was in news. 25 You recall specifically reading this? or seeing 26 it on TV? 27 I can't remember that. Maybe both. I don't know, Α 28 sir.

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1	Q And do you know how recently you last heard any-
2	thing about Mr. Manson?
3 ·	A I don't know. Two, one and a half-month, maybe.
4	Q All right. Now, was it in connection with a trial
5	that was going on with Mr. Manson? Do you recall that?
6	A Yes.
7	Q And was he being tried for some other murder or
8	murders; do you recall?
. 9	A No. It's same case, only another Count, I believe
10	no; it's another it was another case, not first one;
11	not
12	Q Not the Tate and LaBianca bases?
13	A No. no.
14	Q But another case?
15	A Yeah.
16	Q All right. And do you recall whether it was a
17	murder case?
18	A I think so.
19	Q All right. And did you indicate, in response to
20	the Court's question, that "I think it was first degree
21	murder, and life imprisonment"?
22	A I think so. Only I'm not sure.
23	Q Now, when you answered that, was that your
24	recollection of the result of the trial in the Tate and
25	LaBianca case? Or in this later case, the other
26	A Later case, sir.
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All right. And it's your recollection, at any 4b-1 Q 1 rate, that you did hear something about Mr. Manson having 2 been found guilty of first degree murder during the last 3 month or so, and getting life imprisonment: is that right? ٥, I believe life imprisonment: I don't 5 recall exactly. 6 ٠<u>`</u>` Now, I believe the Judge asked you concerning Mr. Q 7 Himman, and you said you had heard about Himman, Gary Himman, Я or musician Gary Hinman. Yeah, I had. 10 Yeah. 77 And do you recall when you first heard about him? 12 Q. 13 Or when you have most recently heard about him? A No. No, not most recently. I think that it was 14 sometime after Tate case. 15 Do you recall whether you heard about Gary Hinman 16 at about the same time that you remember hearing about this 17 18 most recent case of Mr. Manson's? No. sir. I don't remember. 79 Å 20 You have answered the Judge that you remembered only that Mr. Hinman was murdered. Do you know how he was 21 22 murdered -à 🕏 23 No. Å 24 -- or who was charged with murdering him? Q 4 . 25 No, I don't recall. I don't know. A 26 Q Now, as far as Shorty Shee is concerned, have you 27 ever heard anything -- reach back in your mind, if you can --28 about Stuntman Shorty Shea, and the Spahn Ranch?

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A No. I don't know.

Q Other than when you came to court on Friday and heard the charge read here, do you ever recall having heard, seen or read anything about anybody being charged with the murder of Shorty Shea, or --

A No. No. sir, I don't recall.

Q At about the time that you were reading, as many people were, concerning the Tate and La Bianca killings, back at the end of 1969, do you recall hearing, reading, seeing anything about the police looking around the Spahn Ranch for a body or bodies?

A Yes. Yes, at that time, I remember.

Q And do you recall, by any chance, who they were --or why they were looking for these bodies?

A No, sir, I don't remember now. I know that they were looking for bodies. But whose bodies, I don't remember.

Now, if it should happen that, as -- assuming you are seated as a juror in this case, and as you hear testimony coming from the witness stand, all of a sudden, it refreshes your recollection as to something you'd heard, similar to what was coming from the witness stand, something you'd heard on TV or something you had read, and the witness says something, and it triggers your memory, and you say, "Oh, yeah; I remember having read about that," do you think you could put out of your mind your memory of what you had read or heard about it, and determine the guilt or innocence of Mr. Davis, just from what you hear from the witness stand?

A I am going to hear only what is presented here

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in court.

Q Well, obviously, you are going to hear only that.

But having heard that, it may cause you to

remember something that you had heard, seen or read outside
the court, at an earlier time. You understand that that can
happen?

A Yeah, it can happen, yes.

All right. Now, if this were to happen, would you be able to put that memory that's been triggered aside, put that information aside, and determine the guilt or innocence of Mr. Davis only based on what you hear here in the courtroom, --

A Yes, sir.

Q -- and not what you remember having heard, read or seen outside the courtroom?

A Yes, sir.

Now, in view of the fact that you seem to have heard, read or seem a fair amount about Mr. Manson and the Manson Family and all that, do you think you'd have any trouble in putting any of that information out of your mind and not considering it?

A No, is no trouble.

Q Let me go back to one thing that you said about the Manson Family, and -- in your answer, you said that they use a lot of drugs.

Do you have any particular feelings against people who use drugs a lot?

A I have sorry for these people first. I feel

mostly for these people who bring these drugs --

Q I didn't quite get that last part about the people that bring the drugs.

A I have sorry for these people who take the drugs; only I don't have sorry for these people who bring the drugs(Pause) -- in the country.

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27 28 MR. DENNY: All right, I have no further questions on this point, your Honor.

MR. MANZELLA: No questions on publicity.

MR. KAY: No questions on publicity, your Honor.

THE COURT: We'll recess now, and resume at 2:00 o'clock.

Would you be in that seat, then, Mrs. Obradovich, then, at 2:00 o'clock, and --

MR. KAY: Well, if your Honor wants us to do the

THE COURT: The whole panel.

panel as a whole --

Mrs. Obradovich, you are juror No. 12, and you will be in the sixth seat from the end.

JUROR NO. 12: Here (indicating), all right.

THE COURT: Very well. Be in that seat, then, at 2:00 o'clock. And the panel is excused until 2:00 o'clock. Don't discuss this case amongst your fellow jurors or with fellow jurors or with anyone. See you at 2:00 o'clock.

We are in recess until then.

MR. KAY: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, we're in recess now.

(Whereupon, at 12:02 the noon recess was taken.)

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1971 2:00 P.M. 5a-1 2 3 MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, I -- . THE COURT: Off the record. 5 MR. MANZELLA: No, I would like to have it on the record. 6 **.** if I may. 7 Your Honor, I talked to --THE COURT: Do you want the defendant? MR. MANZELLA: -- Sergeant Whiteley. Mr. Denny has 10. requested Ella Jo Bailey's CII record, and Sergeant Whiteley 11 told me sometime ago, with a group of other CII records, he 12 showed Ella Jo Bailey's records to Mr. Denny and that she 13 14 has a misdemeanor arrest prior to August 16, 1969, for shoplifting, for which she served 30 days in jail. 15 Then, after August 16th, she had a prostitution 16 arrest, which was a misdemeanor conviction. And I don't know 17 18 what the result was. It was out of state. 19 And then, she had the forgery charge in Washington 20 which was covered under cross-examination by Mr. Kanarek. 21 MR. DENNY: Well, it wasn't covered --22 THE COURT: What was the result of the forgery charge? 23 Straight probation? MR. MANZELLA: Forgery charge --25 MR. DENNY: That's pending, your Honor. 26 MR. MANZELLA: It is pending in the State of Washington. 27 It is not really pending in the State of Washington, but it 28 was pending in the State of Washington.

1 2 MR. DENNY: Well, it is --3 THE COURT: Excuse me just a moment, gentlemen. (Short recess.) 5 THE COURT: All right, in the case of People vs. Davis. All right, in the case of People vs. Davis, all 6 7 counsel are present. Well, Mr. Denny, do you recall having gotten that 8 information from the sergeant? 9 10 MR. DENNY: No, I do not, your Honor. As I indicated 11 to Mr. Manzella, I have been going over those rap sheets or 12 what my dictation was from the rap sheets that I saw last 13 night, and that was the reason that I brought it to the 14 Court's attention today, that I did not have that. 15 I would request, since it seems so easily gotten 16 at, whether I did have the opportunity before or not, that 17 I be given that opportunity again to review that particular 18 rap sheet, since it does seem to be on hand. 19 THE COURT: Well, if the sergeant would make it avail-20 able sometime before she testifies, 21 MR. MANZELLA: Certainly. If Mr. Denny would contact Sergeant Whiteley, I'm sure he would be glad to show him the rap sheet again. 24 That would suffice. THE COURT: 25 There was some discussion about this previously, 26 I think, in the -- just previous trial involving Mr. Manson, 27 and Mr. Kanarek's request was the same as yours. He was 28 provided with that information, and as I recall her record,

THE COURT: She was just now prosecuted?

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It was as Mr. Manzella has stated.

Anything further, now?

MR. MANZELLA: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Where do we stand now? We have all of the jurors in and you gentlemen may conduct the general examination voir dire of Mrs. Obradovich.

MR. MANZELLA: Did the Court went to inquire with regard to the death penalty, first?

THE COURT: I think not. I'll let you do that generally, then, if you would, while you're conducting the general --

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, it does seem to me we're going to have them just sitting in here. There are only two, Miss Gipson, juror No. 3, and Mrs. Obradovich that we have not questioned generally.

Does the Court so went to have --

MR. KAY: Miss Gipson, we have questioned her generally.

THE COURT: Miss Gipson we have. Mrs. Obradovich --I prefer having all of the jurors in. I would prefer having
them hear some of the voir dire and knowing about this case,
and knowing something about it. And another thing, I would
like to move them out of that hallway, is another thing.

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(Pause in the proceedings while the members of the jury panel entered the courtroom.)

THE COURT: I am agreeably surprised. You haven't forgotten where your seats are.

All right. The record will show the defendant and his counsel, Mr. Denny, to be present. All of the prospective jurors are present. And for the People, Mr. Kay and Mr. Manzella.

All right, gentlemen. You may voir dire.

Ir. Denny? You may begin your examination of Mrs. Obradovich.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION (Continued) OF KATHARINA OBRADOVICH

BY MR. DENNY:

Q Mrs. Obradovich, the Court has not asked you yet any questions concerning --

THE COURT: They're having trouble hearing you back there.

Q BY MR. DENNY: I hope it's all right with you if
I question you from here, and not standing at the podium there.
It doesn't indicate any disrespect. I trust you understand that?

A Yes.

And also, if I may, if we see you in the hallway or walk by you, and don't spend the time of day conversing, you understand that it's -- it would not be proper for us to do so -- perhaps to nod a greeting -- but you won't feel that there's anything wrong, or hold it against either -- against

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either side, or my client or me, if we don't act as friendly as we might if we met on the street?

A No.

Q All right, ma'am. Now, we have asked you a few questions, but I don't believe the Court asked you anything concerning your views on the death penalty; is that correct?

A Yeah.

Now, you heard some questions asked by both me and Mr. Kay on Friday, when you were here, of the other prospective --

A Yes.

Q -- jurors; is that correct?

A Yes.

And have you, ma'am, given any thought at any time -- or any sort of study -- let's take it first, any study, any reading on the issue of capital punishment or the death penalty? Or the state killing one convicted of a crime?

A Did I -- I don't -- I think if Court asks -- Court find a defendant guilty, and -- of first degree murder, and whole jury are agreed, that have to be given capital punishment, I agree with them.

Q All right. Now, let me take your statement piece by piece, if I may.

A Yes.

Q You said, I think, if the Court finds the defendant guilty, and the jury agrees, then the defendant — and this is guilty of murder of the first degree — then the defendant should be given capital punishment, and you agree.

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Is that what you said?

A Yes.

Q Now, do you understand that the Court, in a jury trial, does not find a defendant either innocent or guilty; do you understand that?

A Yeah. I understand now what you mean.

Q The Court rules on issues of law. The Court instructs the jury on issues of law. But it is the jurors, the twelve jurors in the box, who make the finding of fact and who based their judgment on those facts, and their judgment of guilt or innocence.

Do you understand that?

A Yes.

And indeed, the Court will tell you, assuming you sit as a juror at the end of the case, that if the Court has said anything, or done anything which makes you feel that the Court thinks one way or the other as to guilt or innocence, the Court didn't mean to make you get that impression, because the Court cannot express such an opinion of guilt or innocence.

That is for you jurors; do you understand that?

A Yes, I understand.

Q All right.

THE COURT: Perhaps, Mr. Denny, I can -- I didn't talk to Mrs. Obradovich about it, but I'll explain again to her what I've already said.

For your benefit, and for the benefit of others, Mrs. Obradovich, you understand that this case is split, possibly, into two phases. The first phase deals with the

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question of guilt or innocence; and in the event that the jury should find that the defendant is guilty of murder of the first degree, then and only then does the case go into a second phase, which is the penalty phase.

And in that penalty phase, it is to the absolute discretion of -- it is left to the clear and absolute discretion of the jury as to whether or not the sentence will be life imprisonment or death.

Do you follow me?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 12: Yes.

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27 28 that it will be necessary to go to the second phase, because

I don't know at this point -- nor do you -- what your finding
will be in the first phase of the case.

Do you understand that?

PROSPECTIVE JURGE NO. 12: Yes.

THE COURT: I'm not inferring -- the Court is not inferring

THE COURT: Now, what we are interested in, however, is finding out the answers to these questions. And the first question that I want to put to you is:

Would your views concerning the death penalty be such that you could not be impartial in determining the issue of guilt or innocence in the first phase?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 12: (No response.)

THE COURT: On the issue of guilt or innocence, would there be any views of yours concerning the death penalty that would keep you from being impartial in that first phase?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 12: First have to be finded if defendant is guilty.

THE COURT: Yes. Now, that's the phase that I am speaking of, --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 12: Yes,

THE COURT: -- as to whether or not this defendant is innocent or guilty, as you say, of murder of the first degree.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 12: Yes.

THE COURT: Well, would it be that you could not be impartial, because of your views concerning the death penalty, in treating with that first phase?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 12: No.

THE COURT: All right. Now, getting to the second phase, which is the penalty phase, assuming that there is a finding of murder of the first degree -- of guilt of murder of the first degree, would your views concerning capital punishment be such that you would automatically vote to impose it upon a conviction of murder of the first degree, without regard to the evidence?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 12: With regard to evidence.

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THE COURT: Would your views be such that you would automatically refuse to impose it regardless of the evidence?

JUROR NO. 12: No.

THE COURT: Are your views concerning the death penalty such that you would never vote to impose it in any case?

JUROR NO. 12: No, sir.

THE COURT: Or are your views --

JUROR NO. 12: I would.

THE COURT: You could?

JUROR NO. 12: Yeah.

THE COURT: Or are your views such that upon a conviction of murder in the first degree you would always vote to impose it?

JUROR NO. 12: No, not always.

THE COURT: All right.

I think that clarifies it to some extent. I'll let you take over from there.

MR. DENNY: All right.

THE COURT: However, it is a little stuffy in here. I think we'll all be nodding unless we get some air conditioning going here.

If you can't hear, raise your hands,

We'll have to speak more loudly, but we'll get the air-conditioners going anyhow.

BY MR. DENNY:

Q Mrs. Obradovich, it may have cleared things up for the Court, but it has confused me a little bit because what appears to be inconsistent answers, answers you have given me,

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and then answers you have just given the Court, and perhaps it is the way the question is put or perhaps there is some confusion.

Now, just a very short time ago I believe you indicated in response to a question that -- and I repeated your answer, as you recall, and your answer essentially was if the Court finds the defendant guilty and the jury agrees, and he's guilty of first degree murder, then, he should get the death penalty.

Now, is that what you said?

A No, no, sir. I had to correct my answer.

If other court facts was given so that jury find the defendant guilty of first degree murder, later they can give him life imprisonment or capital punishment, and I think that I could give both or one of these one or — life imprisonment or capital punishment, too.

Q Well, when you say you think that you could give either one --

A Yes.

Q -- you are now, then, correcting your earlier statement, which was when, in effect, you said you would give the death penalty or vote for the death penalty upon a determination by Court and jury that the defendant was guilty of first degree murder; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q Well, now, as you sit there, is it your feeling that when a party charged with murder has been found guilty of willful, premeditated, deliberate murder, that then that party

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should be given the death penalty?

- A I think so.
- Q Why do you think that?

MR. KAY: Well, objection, your Honor. I think that's going a bit too far, asking her for her opinion about why a person should get the death penalty.

MR. DENNY: Well, I'm asking her why she thinks at this particular time, under those circumstances, a person must get the death penalty. Whether it is opinion, or whether it is something she's read, heard, whether it is based on what she's heard in the court.

MR. KAY: Well, I think --

THE COURT: I'll sustain the objection.

MR. KAY: Thank you, your Honor.

BY MR. DENNY:

Q W.II, then, Mrs. Obradovich, with the feeling that you presently have, that if a person is found guilty of will-ful, premeditated, deliberate, first degree murder, that person should be given the death penalty; is it your position that you, as a juror, then, would vote to give that person the death penalty, having found him guilty of willful, pre-meditated, deliberate, first degree murder?

A Sir --

MR. KAY: Well, I'm yoing to object to that question because I think the question is whether she would automatically do it. And I think the question is ambiguous. Would you -- maybe she doesn't know now whether she would give him the death penalty or not.

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MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor --

MR. KAY: Well, I think it is am ambiguous question and I would object on that ground.

MR. DENNY: There is nothing ambiguous in the question at all. It can be followed up with another question, which I intend to do. But I think I certainly have the right, your Honor, to ask my questions, which are not ambiguous questions, in any way, in a step by step procedure, which is certainly a logical procedure.

THE COURT: Well, it -- I'll sustain the objection.

MR. DENNY: On the grounds that it is ambiguous?

THE COURT: Well, it is immaterial. The question is whether the juror would automatically impose the death penalty that dircumstance without regard to the evidence.

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor --

THE COURT: Or would you always, automatically, impose the death penalty upon a conviction of murder in the first degree.

JUROR NO. 12: Not automatically.

THE COURT: Asking the juror that question in a vacuum is really rather immaterial --

MR. DENNY: I'm not asking that question, and it is not in a vacuum, your Honor. And I submit to the Court, it is like asking a witness are you prejudiced and being limited to asking are you prejudiced.

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Well, there are very few witnesses or jurors who are going to come out and say, "Yes, I am prejudiced." You have to ask some background questions until, finally, based on what they say, they say, "Well, now, that you mention it, yes."

Now, in this question, this Court knows, I have said it and these jurors all know, anybody now, if you ask them, "Are you automatically going to do this or are you automatically going to do that," which is the way Mr. Kay wants me to ask the questions, they're going to say, "No, I am not going to automatically do anything," because automatically is a "No-no."

THE COURT: Well, then, you see words "without regard to the evidence," or --

MR. DENNY: That's just as bad. These jurors know it.

These people are not --

THE COURT: All right, the Court will let you ask your question in the way you present it, then.

Q BY MR. DENNY: All right, Mrs. Obradovich, let's get back, then, to this situation where you were on the jury and because of what you've stated already, that you feel that a person who is guilty of willful, premeditated murder, should get the death penalty.

Now, that is what you said, is that correct?

A Not "should." After the jury find if the defendant is guilty of first degree murder, it is - I am not going to face you give him life imprisonment, or capital punishment.

And it is all depending of facts, what the jury is going to

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do. It is not up to my degree. It is after second deliberation, if the jury all together find that it is -- have to be given, capital punishment.

Q Well, you understand the second phase of the case that we're talking about, again, in this hypothetical situation, as the Judge says, if you find the defendant not guilty, obviously you never get to the second phase.

If you find someone guilty of second degree murder --

A Yes.

Q -- or something like that, you never get to the second phase, which is the penalty phase.

A Yes.

Q But, even assuming you do get to the second phase of a capital case, of a murder case, there may be no evidence introduced at that time; do you understand?

A I don't know, sir. If you like to ask me in general my point of view -- only in this case, only, you know, I'm going to do -- what facts are going to be presented and the ways of this facts, I'm going to decide imprisonment or capital punishment.

Q Well, let me, since you have brought this up in this way, ask you, in general, your viewpoint.

Let's not look at this particular case right now.

A Yes.

Q Because I'm not asking you to prejudge this case.

A Yes,

Q But you use the term "in general."

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Now, is it your feeling in general that if some jury somewhere has found a defendant guilty of willful, premeditated, deliberate first degree murder, then, that defendant should be given the death penalty?

A Not "should be given." After deliberation of jury and on the base of the given facts in the court, it is all depending, and if it is necessary, I agree that can be given capital punishment.

Q All right. Do you then have in mind a type of case in which you feel that it would be, as you say, necessary?

A I don't have any type of case in my mind.

All right, ma'am, do you feel that there's anything improper about a juror listening to evidence in a case, a case that may go on a long time? This case is scheduled for a couple of months to last. Obviously there's some expense to the taxpayers and all, going through this. There are going to be a number of witnesses called. And then you, if you are seated as a juror, will be called upon to determine guilt or immocence. And all of these witnesses that are called, it may just be that they don't convince you beyond a reasonable doubt and to a moral certainty that a crime has been committed by this defendant.

Now, would you feel that you are not doing your duty as a juror if you brought in a not guilty verdict under those circumstances?

A I -- I don't get always all what you ask me.

Q Again, this is not by any means meant to embarrass you in any way, but do you have any problem with

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You didn't have any trouble in determining what the 8-1 Q 1 judge was talking about when he asked if you could be impartial 2 in determining guilt or innocence? 3 A No. 4 Q What does that mean? 5 (No response.) Α 6 When he asked you if you can be impartial in 0 7 determining guilt or innocence, what was he asking? 8 If is so many pro and against, equal. Ò. Q Well, let me go back. You said something 10 in response to the judge's earlier questions, that it would 11 12 be no hardship on you; that you are 63, and you count it a privilege to be here as a citizen, serving as a juror. 13 14 Do you remember saying that? 15 A Yes. What you want? All right. Now, do you feel that, assuming this 16 Q 17 privileged position as a juror, that you have a greater feel-18 ing toward the prosecution than you do toward the defendant 19 sitting here? That you are somewhat in favor of the prosecu-20 tion --21 No, sir. A 22 -- rather than the defendant? 0 23 A No. 24 Do you feel just as impartial toward one side as Q. 25 you do toward the other? 26 Yes, sir. Same, to one and to other side. A 27 And do you feel that it would be doing your duty 28 as a juror to acquit this defendant, if the evidence presented

by the People -- even if it was an awful lot of evidence, by an awful lot of witnesses -- didn't convince you of the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt and to a moral certainty?

A If I don't convince, I can't answer how I feel.

If I don't convince, I have to stay by my feeling.

Q I didn't hear that last.

A If I don't convince, you know, then I am going to tell that I can't be convinced. If this number of witnesses who came here and did statement, and I don't convinced -- that they don't convince me that defendant is guilty. I am going to tell that I can't answer -- that I can't tell that he is guilty.

- Q You would acquit him, then?
- A (No response.)
- Q Do you know what I mean by "acquit him"?
- A No.
- Q You would vote not guilty?
- A Okay.
- Q Is that right?
- A Yeah.
- Q All right. And would you feel, in so doing, that you were upholding your oath as a juror?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Now, the Court has told you that there -- the Court has read you an instruction on circumstantial evidence, and that you've heard a discussion by Mr. Kay on Friday that the People's case is going to rest largely or almost entirely on circumstantial evidence.

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Do you understand that?

- A Yes, I understand what you say.
- And did you hear the questions that I asked some of the other jurors concerning the law that the Court read to you, that where circumstantial evidence is presented to prove the People's case, and there are two interpretations of that evidence, one which points towards the defendant's innocence and the other points towards his guilt, and they're both reasonable interpretations of the evidence, --

A Yes.

Q -- that you have a requirement under the law to adopt that view of the evidence which points toward the defendant's innocence?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you understand that?

A Yes.

Q And do you have any -- any quarrel with that proposition of law at all?

A No.

When circumstantial evidence is used to prove the People's case, you cannot find the defendant guilty on that circumstantial evidence, unless the proved circumstances are not only consistent with the theory that the defendant is guilty of the crime, but cannot be reconciled with any other rational conclusion.

That is, if it can be rationalized -- if it can be rationalized with the conclusion that -- "Well, he could be

innocent, too," then you have got to find him innocent.

Do you understand that?

A Yeah.

Now, this, in effect, places an extra burden on the People. Do you fear -- do you feel that there's anything unfair in requiring the People, if they're going to rely on circumstantial evidence, to shoulder this additional burden?

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, excuse me. I think that's a misstatement of the law. There is no additional burden on the People. The burden is the same, proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

THE COURT: Well, it may be confusing. You may rephrase that.

MR. DENNY: Yes. Let me rephrase it, then.

Q Do you feel that there's anything unfair in requiring the People to assume this burden that I've just read to you, when they're attempting to prove a man guilty of murder, by use of circumstantial evidence?

Do you think there's anything unfair in that?

A No.

Q Now, has any friend or loved one of yours ever been the victim of a crime of any kind?

A No. I was -- I had a theft from my house, from my purse, by one -- and a check was took -- three years ago. It's Property -- no, not Property; income tax return check was stolen from my purse, in my house.

And I received later copy of this check, and have here.

Q I didn't catch that last.

A My check of income tax return was stolen from my --

Q Yes, that part I got. But the last part, you say you got the check back?

A Yeah. A copy of the check. And have here Government sended me.

8a-2	ı,	Q Well, did you ever appear as a witness against
)	2	any person who took your check?
	3	A I called immediately to police, and the case
4	4	was reported to police.
(\$F)	5	Q Well, did they find the person who took it?
\$	6	A I knew the two persons come to see a room for
	7	rent in my house, and I forgot to close the front door, and
	8	I spoke to one, and the other come and took.
	9	Q Well, all I am trying to find out is: Did the
	10	police catch the people who did it?
	11	A I believe no. I don't know.
	12	Q All right. Now, this is a personal situation
ēļ	13	A Yeah, Is only
. •	14	Q - to you. And that is the only time that you've
	15	ever been involved in anything
	16	A Yeah.
	17	Q of that sort?
	18	A Yeah,
	19	Q Do you have any friends or relatives
	20	A No, sir.
	21	Q who have had similar problems, to your know-
	22	ledge?
tes is	23	A No. sir.
4 2	24	Q You indicated that your now deceased husband
	25	was a surveyor; is that right?
	26	A Surveyor.
	27	Q Was that in this country?
7	28	A No.

8a-3	1	Q In Russia?					
	2	Λ No. In Venezuela.					
	3	Q In Venezuela?					
	4	A Yes, sir.					
` S `	5	Q Now, have you ever sat as a juror in any case					
\$	6	before?					
	7	A No, sir.					
	8.	Q Have you ever studied law					
	9	A No, sir.					
	10	Q of any kind?					
	11:	A No.					
	12	Q Now, ma'am, again going back to a situation where					
<u>"</u>	13	we are in the guilt phase of the trial, assuming that you've					
<u>.</u>	14	heard all the evidence in the case, and you and your fellow					
•	15	jurors have now retired to deliberate in the jury room, and					
	16	you find that you are in a minority maybe two or three are					
	17	of the same viewpoint as you; maybe you are the only one					
	18	with that viewpoint and you think you are right and the					
	19	other 11 jurors are wrong.					
	20	But nevertheless, there are 11 of them,					
	21	conscientious citizens, who have a different point of view					
	22	than yours.					
* 5	23	Now, would you change your verdict, change your					
* *	24	position, change your point of view, simply to bring in a					
•	25	upanimous verdict? Just because there were 11 other people					
	26	of the opposite opinion of yours?					
	27	A No, sir. I can change only if if they convince					
	28	me that I was wrong.					
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All right. And would you give them the Q 1 opportunity to do so? Listen to them --2 À Oh. yes. 3 -- and would you also give them the opportunity 4 to hear your reasons for your viewpoint, so that you could 5 try to convince them of the correctness of your position? 6 • A Yes, sir. 7 All right. Fine. Again, there has been some 8 discussion as to the fact that there are separate counts, 9 three separate counts. 10 And I think either Mr. Manzella or Mr. Kay may 11 have said, on Friday, the following: 12 Although you may consider evidence that has 13 14 been produced throughout the case as to all of the 15 counts, if they are pertinent to those counts, when you return a verdict, you must determine the defendant's 16 17 guilt or innocence based on whether or not the 18 evidence relevent to that count sustains that count. 19 Do you understand that? 8b fls. A Yes, sir. 22 24 25 26 27 28

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And would you have any trouble, do you think, in Q so compartmentalizing your thinking that you could do that? That you could say, "Look, he may be guilty on this, but he is not guilty on this; he is not guilty on this."

Or, "He may be guilty, guilty, and not guilty." Or, "He may be not guilty, not guilty, not guilty." But, looking at each one of the charged offenses separately and returning a verdict only separately, and considering the evidence to sustain this verdict separately?

- Yes, sir. Α
- You could do that. Q

Now, again, you understand that one of the cornerstones of our particular type of jury system, and trial system, is the fact that a defendant does not have to prove anything; do you understand that? y the state is the

- Yes, sir, I know. Ά
- And that the burden is totally, wholly and Q completely on the People. Do you find anything wrong with that?
 - A Yes.
 - You do find something wrong with that, or --Q
 - (Laughing.) A No, no.

The defendant is innocent, and only if jury finding him guilty on the facts here, and in the court. can't tell that he is innocent or is guilty.

All right. And just to go one step further -because generally, laymen talk about finding him guilty on the The facts may seem to say one thing, but the facts facts.

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must be interpreted in the light of the law that the Court will give you.

Will you follow all of the law and apply it to the facts as you find them in this case, no matter whether you agree with that law or not?

A Yes, sir.

Q In other words, there's a statement of law that accomplice testimony -- and the Court read you what an accomplice is. It's an aider and an abettor, one who aids and abets the commission of a crime.

An accomplice's testimony must be viewed with caution, and there must be certain corroboration of it. Now, you may or may not agree with that. You may say, "Well, an accomplice should be treated just like everyone else."

But the law says: "No, you've got to look at it with caution, at least to determine whether that accomplice is credible or not."

Do you understand that?

A Yes, sir.

Now, whether you agree with that or not, will you follow that law?

A Yes, sir, I follow law.

Q All right. And again, as I indicated to some of the other jurors, a defense attorney, when he looks at the posture of the People's case, at the close of their case, can make a determination whether he's going to put on any evidence or not, or whether he's going to call the defendant or not.

Now, do you have any feeling that, if a defendant 1 does not take the stand in a criminal case, where he's charged 2 with serious crimes, that therefore, he must be guilty of 3 those crimes? 5 · A No. sir. 6 Q Do you understand that he doesn't have to 7 testify? 8 Yes, sir. A 9 Q And that his attorney can say, "Look, the People 10 haven't proven their case," and just rest there, and send the 11 jury out, and say to the jury, "Go find him innocent, because 12 the People haven't established their case beyond a reasonable 13 doubt and to a moral certainty." 14 Now, do you find anything wrong with that? 15 No, sir. A 16 Q And if that were to happen in this case, and the 17 defendant did not take the stand, would you -- well, you under-18 stand you cannot, by our constitution, draw any bad inference 19 from that failure; do you understand that? 💯 20 A Yes, sir. 21 And you would not do so --Q 22 No, sir. Α 23 -- if that were the case? Q 24 No. A 25 Finally, going back to this issue of All right. Q 26 the death penalty -- and I don't dwell on it out of morbid 27 curiosity, and I don't dwell on it other than as, as I say, 28 we have got to, in this hypothetical situation, cover your

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feelings about it in some respect, even though I don't feel it might be warranted or we'll ever get to it.

But I think you'll probably be asked by Mr. Kay or Mr. Manzella whether you'd have the courage of your convictions, if you felt that the death penalty was warranted in this particular case, to come in and look at Mrs. Holt, or look at the judge, or look at the defendant and me, and stare one or the other of us right in the eye and say, in effect, "I sentence you to death."

And I take it your answer is that you would have whatever moral fortitude or whatever it might be termed, the necessary quality to do that; is that right?

A If I have, I do.

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assuming a finding of guilt in this hypothetical situation, and you felt that this was not a capital case by any means, you could come in and look at the judge, look at Mr. Manzella, look at Mr. Kay and look at anybody else, and say, "No, I would not impose capital punishment," or "I would not vote to execute this man by the administration of lethal gas in this case"; would you have any reluctance in doing that?

If you felt it was not a case for capital punishment?

A If I wasn't -- if the jury didn't find it, and I, between them, felt that, we give him life imprisonment.

And would you feel that you were doing your duty as a juror and could hold your head up in good clear conscience in returning such a verdict, if you felt that was a proper verdict?

A Yes, sir.

MR. DENNY; Now, I'll pass for cause, your Honor.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. MANZELLA:

Q Mrs. Obradovich, I have about ten questions I would like to ask you, but before I do, with the Court's permission and Mr. Denny's permission, I would like to direct a question to the other jurors, bearing in mind about many of the things that Mr. Kay and Mr. Denny have asked you, this may be the first time you've thought of them.

Since yesterday or since you have been questioned, have any of you changed your minds about any of the things

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 that you were asked about? Do any of you feel that on second thought you would like to change an answer to a particular question or that you would like to explain or expand upon an answer you have already given? Anybody feel that way?

THE PROSPECTIVE JURORS: No.

MR.MANZELIA: All right, fine, thank you. BY MR. MANZELIA:

Q Mrs. Obradovich, two questions I would like to ask you with regard to the death sentence.

A Yes.

Q I would have asked you more, but I think Mr.

Denny covered -- covered all the questions I would have

asked you.

If you sit on this jury and you convict Bruce Davis, the defendant, of first degree murder, would you be able and willing to decide whether or not he should suffer the death sentence?

A Yes, sir.

Q And if you decide that for these crimes that this defendant should receive the death sentence, would you be able and willing to yote for the death sentence?

A Yes, sir.

Q Mrs. Obradovich, as has already been pointed out in Count III, the defendant is charged with the murder of Donald "Shorty" Shea.

Now, the People, in order to prove Count III, must rely upon circumstantial evidence, because we will not

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be able to produce the body of Donald Shea, and we will not be able to produce an eyewitness to the killing of Donald Shea.

Now, do you feel it is unfair that in a murder trial the death of the victim may be proved by circumstantial Do you think that's unfair? evidence?

If it is -- this things are in -- agree with the law, I follow the law.

Do you feel that the law should require that the body be found, that the body of a victim be found before a person can be prosecuted for murder?

I don't know, sir. Only I follow the law,

And if the law tells you that the -- it is not part of the People's proof that they produce the body of the deceased, will you be able to follow that law?

> A Yes, sir.

Now, one other question on that point.

When I tell you that the People will not be able to produce the body of the deceased, that is the body of Shorty Shea, does that make you close your mind to the case, or are you willing to be convinced by the evidence that Shea is dead; are you willing to be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt?

Λ Yes.

That Shea is dead?

A Yes, sir.

All right, Mrs. Obradovich, the Court has read you some of the instructions, that is Judge Choate has read to you some of the law that he may give to you at the end of

the case, and you've heard all the evidence and the arguments 1 of both sides, and he's given you some of the law of aiding 2 and abetting. 3. Now, I don't expect you to recall it at this 3 point, but if that law tells you that a person may be 5 convicted of first degree murder, even though he, himself, 6 Ŝ did not strike the fatal blow, would you be able to follow 7 that law? A Yes, sir. 9 All right, Mrs. Obradovich, do you feel any 10 sympathy for Bruce Davis as he sits here now because he's 11 been charged with these two murders? 12 I don't know him, sir. A 13 All right. 14 A And I --15 And I take it you don't feel any sympathy for him 0 16 because he's been charged with these two murders, is that 17 correct? 18 Yes, sir. 9a fla. 19 Á 20 21 22 € ₁₄ 23 24 A ... 25 26 27 28

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Q If he testifies for the defense in his own defense, will you judge his testimony by the same -- or rather would you judge his credibility by the same standards you would apply to the credibility of any witness who testifies?

A Yes, sir.

Q And if you believe that Mr. Davis, if he testifies, is lying, will you reject that part of his testimony where you think he's lying?

A Yes, sir.

Q All right.

Finally, Mrs. Obradovich, is there any reason why you cannot be fair to the People; that is, the side that Mr. Kay and I represent? Is there any reason why you cannot be fair to the People in this case?

A No.

MR. MANZELLA: All right, thank you, Mrs. Obradovich.

The People pass for cause.

THE COURT: Both sides have being passed for cause, it is the peremptory challenge of the People.

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, the People would like to thank and excuse juror No. 5, Mrs. Audrey Sims.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mrs. Sims.

The Court thanks you and asks you to report to the 15th floor of the new Hall of Records.

JUROR NO. 5: Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay.

THE CLERK: Frank A. Hestler, H-e-s-t-l-e-r.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF

FRANK A. HESTLER

1	BY THE COURT:
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	Q Mr. Hestler, were you present thus far since
3	Friday?
4	A Yes, Friday.
5	Q All of Friday?
6	A Yes.
7	Q And today?
8	A Yes,
9	Q And would it constitute any hardship to you to
10	serve as a juror in this case?
11	A Uh, none, except my age.
12	Q How old are you?
13	A Seventy-one.
14	Q Have you been in good health?
15	A Yes.
16	Q And are you able to pay attention and follow the
17	evidence, do you believe?
18	A Yes.
19	Q Well, then, I can't see why that old adage does
20	not apply, that you are just as young as you think you are.
21	A Well
22	(Laughter.)
23	Q Or do you think that you are too old?
24	A Well, sometimes, you know, if it gets boring, I
25	might fall asleep,
26	Q Well, you may rely on the bailiff coming over and
27	tapping you or something like that.
28	(Laughter.)
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1	Q	Assuming we'll provide that service for you, do you
2	think it wo	uld be any hardship?
3	A	No, not especially.
4	Q	But that's not meant in an insulting way,
5	what I have	said about falling asleep, to either side; to
6	Mr. Denny,	Mr. Kay or Mr. Manzella. I hope I know they'll
7	do their be	st to keep you awake.
8	A	I hope so.
9	Q	Having that in mind, do you think you can serve?
10	A	I suppose, yes.
11	Ω	Have you been a juror before?
12	A	No.
13	Q	Have you what type of work do you do?
14	A	Retired.
15	, Ŏ	From what?
16	A,	Lockheed last.
17	Q	What type of work did you do for Lockheed?
18	A	In plastics.
19	·Q	Is there a Mrs. Hestler?
20	A	Yes.
21	Q	And what was she ever employed outside of the
22	home?	
23	A	Yes, that's
24	Q	What type of work does she do?
25	A	Chief operator, telephone.
26	Ç	Have you ever studied law?
27	A	No.
28	Q	Are you related to any law enforcement officer.

1	as I have define	d law enforcement officer to be?
2	A Yes,	I am.
3	Q Woul	d you tell us about that?
4.	A Well	, he's a police sergeant, Glendale.
5 ,	Q Is h	ne a relative or a friend?
6	A Rela	ative, nephew.
7	Q For	what department?
8	A Well	. I don't know. It is
9	Q Los	Angeles?
10	A Poli	ce sergeant, Glendale.
11	Q He's	a police sergeant in Glendale?
12	A Yes.	•
13	Q Is l	ne behind a desk or in a
14	A Yes	, behind a desk.
15	Q Do s	you see him often?
16	A No.	
17	Q When	n was the last time that you saw him?
18	A Oh,	about two years ago, I juess.
19	Q Wou	ld that relationship cause you to to in
20	any way lean to	ward the prosecution or against it?
21		not especially, no.
22	Q Wou	ld it affect your judgment at all?
23	A No,	not in this case, no.
24	Ø Now	, are there any other friends or relatives
25	that are law en	forcement officers?
26	A No.	
.27	Q You	re shaking your head no?
28	A Tha	t's right.

_	1	Q In what general area do you reside?
	2	A Westlake.
	3	Q Can you think of any reason why you couldn't be
*	4	fair and impartial in this case?
¥.	5	A No, I can't.
	6	Q Do you have such views concerning the death
	7	penalty that by reason of those views you could not be fair and
	8	impartial in determining the first phase of the case involving
	9	the question of guilt or innocence?
	10	A No.
	11:	Q Or in the second phase of the case?
	12	A No.
;	13	Q Assuming that you should ever get there, would your
— :	14	reaction be, because of your views concerning the death
	15	penalty, to automatically vote against the death penalty?
	16	A No. No. sir.
	17	Q Or would you automatically vote for it upon a
•	18	conviction of murder in the first degree without regard to the
	19	evidence?
9b fol	20	A No, not automatically, no.
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Ω	When you say "not automatically," does it mean	tha
you have,	perhaps, some tendency, or would have a tendency	to
impose the	e death sentence upon a conviction of murder in th	e
first deg	ree without giving you anything more?	

- A No, I wouldn't do that, no.
- Q You would look at the evidence in either case?
- A Yeah, sure.

THE COURT: You may examine. You may examine generally.

Well, let's conduct an examination of Mr. Hestler on the issue of publicity and, therefore, since we are going to do this outside of your hearing, we'll ask that you all very quickly and quietly leave the courtroom and go out in the corridor.

(Whereupon, the prospective jury panel retired from the courtroom, and the following proceedings were had:)

THE COURT: All right, the record will show that all the prospective jurors have left the courtroom. Mr. Hestler is -- with the exception of Mr. Hestler.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF FRANK A. HESTLER

BY THE COURT:

Mr. Hestler, we're interested in whether or not you had ever heard, seen or read of this case before through any of the publicity media or through conversations with friends or relatives?

- A Well, not this case.
- Q Before Friday, that is.

1	A No, not
2	Q Not Mr. Davis?
	A No. I didn't.
3	Q Have you ever heard of Mr. Davis before?
4	A No, I am sorry, I never had.
5	Q Had you ever, before I mentioned it on Friday,
6	• • •
7	ever heard the name Gary Hinman or Shorty Shea?
8	A Oh, yes.
9	Q Would you tell us what you heard about each of
10	those names?
11	A Well, just generally what just a smattering of
12	the case, the whole picture.
13	Q Give us a smattering.
14	A Well, I don't know much. About their murder and
15	that's all.
16	Q Well, what have you heard, for example, about
17	Shorty Shea?
18	A Well, nothing to put my foot definitely to put
19	my finger on.
20	Q Well, anything?
21	A Nothing. Just that they had been murdered and I
22	don't know any of the circumstances at all.
23	Q When did you last read that?
24	A Oh, I don't know, it's when the Manson case was
25	up, I guess. I don't know.
26	Q Are you talking about the Tate-LaBianca case?
27	A Yes.
28	Q Do you know of any other charges other than those

1	Tate-LaBianca murders that have ever been brought against
2	Mr. Manson?
3	A No, I don't.
4	Q What do you know about the person Shorty Shea?
5	A Nothing at all.
6	Q If I were to use the term "stuntman Shorty Shea"
7	A Well, I think I did hear remember something
8	like that and
9	Q Does that in any way refresh your memory about what
10	you know about Shorty Shea?
11	A No, just that that uh, farm or
12	Q Spahn Ranch?
13	A Yeah, that's it, Spahn Ranch. I just read a
14	smattering of that, that's all.
15	Q When did you hear that, during the Tate-LaBianca
16	case?
17	A Yeah, that's right.
18	Q And the name Hinman, when did you hear, see or
19	read that?
20	A Well, about the same time.
21	Q About the same time?
22	A Uh-huh.
23	Q The term Manson Family, what does that mean to you
24	A Well, that clique that they're all together, I
25	suppose. I don't know. That's the assumption.
26	Q What that is persons who are associated with
27	Mr. Manson?
28	A Yeah, that's right.

1	e is there where you meant	
2	A Yes.	
3	Q Let me ask you this, would somebody who is a	
4	member or associate member of the Manson Family, or an associ-	
5	ate of Mr. Manson, by reason of what you have heard, seen or	
6	read concerning Mr. Manson, would he be at a disadvantage in	
7	your sitting as a juror in his trial; would you be prejudiced	
8	against such a person so that you could not be fair and impart	lal?
9	Λ Well, I try to be impartial, but knowing how the	
10	other case come out, it might have might be some influence	•
11	there. I can't deny that. I think any person would.	
12	Q What other case?	
13	A Well, the Manson case.	
14	Q You mean the case involving Sharon Tate's death	
15	and the La Biancas'?	
16	A Yes.	
17	Q Well, would the mere association of a person with	
18	the Manson Family and Mr. Manson so prejudice you that you	
19	think that you could not actually be fair and impartial, then?	
20	A No, that, I don't, no.	
21	Q You could, nevertheless	
22	A I don't know what the evidence in this case would	
23	be at all. I haven't the slightest idea.	
24	Q Well, that's what I am driving at.	
25	Would you be able to set aside what you may have	
26	heard, seen or read about Manson, about the Manson Family,	
27 28	anything that you may remember now that you don't recall at	
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1	Q All right.
2	You did do some fair amount of reading or listen-
3	ing at the time the Manson Family and Charlie Manson and the
4.	girls all hit the news?
5	A No. I have to be honest about that. Like most
6	people do, the headlines or just a little bit of it and what
7	you hear on the television.
8	Q Where do you get most of your news from?
9	A Well, newspaper and television.
10	Q Do you regularly subscribe to a newspaper?
11	A No. I buy it every day.
12	Q Oh, you do buy one every day?
13	A Yeah.
14	Q What paper?
15	A Well, usually the Herald-Examiner, on account of
16	the sports.
17	Q And were you aware of the rather full coverage
18	that they gave or have given over the last couple of years to
19 .	Mr. Manson and
20	A Oh, yes.
21	Q various related events?
22	A Yes, I concede that, yes.
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10-1	1	Q A	nd you did at least read the headlines when you
	2	saw them?	
	3	4 2	les, yes.
<i>.</i> .	4	Q #	and maybe the lead into the story,
	5	۸ ۵	h, yes.
Ç,	6	Q ·	- did you go that far?
	7	£	11 right. And you were aware that a trial began,
	8	charging Mr.	lianson and some of the girls, members of the
	9	Manson Family	, as they call it
	10	Λ (th, yes, yes, sir. Yes, I was.
	11	Q A	and you were aware when the verdicts, the guilt
	12	findings came	in?
÷	13	A I	o, I don't exactly remember when that did come
	14	in. But I sa	w it just lately in something. I don't know
,	15	what it was.	
	16	e t	Well, how lately have you seen anything pertain-
	17	ing to findir	ngs of guilt on Mr. Manson?
	. 18	Λ	th, I couldn't say. It may have been a month
	19	a couple of r	nonths ago, it might have been.
	20	િ છું	and do you recall whether this was as to Mr. Manson
	21	that there wa	is a finding of guilt?
	22	7 A	Icll, there must have been. Wasn't he convicted?
r as	23	Q V	lell, do you know of what he was convicted?
<i>.</i>	24	r A	Tell, I suppose complicity in the charges.
	25	Q i	Jo you know what charges?
	26	Δ	Well, of the murder of those the Tate-La
~	27	Bianca person	ages.
	28	Q A	All right. Do you know if he was charged with

		•
10-2	1	any other crimes of any kind, in
	2	A No. I don't know whether he was or not. I'm
	3	not sure about that at all.
	4	Q Have you heard of Steve Grogan?
*	5	A I'm not sure. Steve seems like I might have,
\$	6	but I wouldn't say for sure.
	7	Q Or Clem Grogan?
	8	Á No.
	9	Q How about Tex Watson?
	10	A Well, that sounded that rings a bell with
	11	me.
	12	Q Well, sir, were you aware of the penalties that
,	13	were voted at the conclusion of the Tate-La Bianca trial?
	14	In other words, life or death?
- :	15	A It was life, as I understand it.
	16	Q Is that what you most recently read,
	17	A Yes, that's right.
	18	Q that Mr. Manson received life?
	19	A Yes.
	20	Q And do you recall when it was that you oh,
	21	say, within about the last month that you read that?
	22	A Well, might have been the last month or two.
*`£	23	I don't know. Seems like I read it some place. Possibly
5 4	24	it was before that, but
	25	Q Do you recall specifically reading this, as
	26	distinguished from hearing it?
	27	A No, I couldn't say whether I read it or heard
_	28	something on it on the television or radio, or which it was.

10-3	1	I couldn't say for sure.
	2	Q Now, you are under the impression, however, that
	3	Mr. Manson was found guilty of these rather terrible Tate and
	4	La Bianca murders; is that correct?
e A	5	A Yes, that's what I read, right.
Za	6	Q And is it your feeling that the Manson Family was
	7	involved in those murders
	8	A Yes.
	9.	Q based on what you've seen, heard and read?
	10	A That's what I assume, yes.
	11	Q All right. And I think you answered the Court's
	12	question that it would be a little a little difficult for
à	13	you to be impartial, in trying a member of that Family,
	14	when you were of the opinion that the Family was responsible
).*	15	with Mr. Manson for these deaths; is that right?
	16	A Well, I would I said that, no, if I would have
	. 17	any slight leanings,
	18	Q Well
	19	A slight leanings, that knowing that, how
	20	the other case come out, I think the Manson case I think
	21	everyone might have a slight leaning that way, of guilt.
	22	Now, I don't say whether it whether you can
r is	23	find anything that would change your mind or not.
4	24	But I think anyone knows that there's a Family;
	25	and I think anyone would be inclined to be the same way,
	26	before they knew anything to the contrary.
À	27	Q Well, in other words, you'd start out with a
	28	feeling that, probably, there was some truth to the charge,

where a member of the Manson Family was charged with murder? 10-4 I would suspect so. Now, I don't know whether A 10a fls. 3 it's based on anything or not, but --

10a-1	1	Q Well, this is the feeling that you've got,
	2	though, as you sit there; that anybody would be
	3	A That's right, sir.
	4	Q inclined to feel that way; right?
***	5	A Right, sir.
\$	6	Q And under those circumstances, do you feel that
	7	the defendant would perhaps have to convince you that he
	8	was not guilty of a crime, in order for you to return a not
	9	guilty verdict?
	10	A Well, I would have to lean that way, yes.
	11	Q And
	12	A I know nothing no evidence at all, nothing on
3	13	his side at all.
	14	Q That's right. You know of no evidence either
*	15	way,
	16	A That's right.
	17	Q but knowing no evidence, having heard no
•	18	evidence in the courtroom, you still have sort of a feeling
	19	down inside of you
	20	A I think an honest person would be would be
,	21	inclined that way, to start off with.
	22.	Q Well, I am glad you feel that way, and that you
童童	23	can express it, because we are looking for honest people
ð à	24	who can express it.
	25	Well, feeling this way, sir, feeling that
	26	your own feelings are such, forgetting any other persons,
	27	but your own feelings are such that the let me put it to
_	28	you this way:

10a-2

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Let's assume, now, that you have information, and it's -- it comes from the witness stand there, so you can consider it, that -- that Mr. Davis was a member of this Manson group, the Manson Family, associated with Mr. Manson.

Your feelings about him would be just as you have described, in general; is that right?

A Well, just being associated with it doesn't necessarily mean that -- that you are part of it. I would have to have more evidence than that, because just --

Q Well, would you still sort of have the feeling that you described earlier, that -- "Well, being associated with the Manson Family, some members of which have already been found guilty of a number of very horrible deaths, that this man is more likely than not guilty of the charge that the People have brought against him"?

A Well, let me put it this way. I would be watching out close for additional clues, in the same direction.

- Q To sort of bolster the feeling --
- A Yes.
- Q -- that you already have?

A That's right; to see if I was right about that, yes; to corroborate that, yes.

And it would then be a situation where -- where Mr. Davis, in your mind, would have to, in effect, prove that he wasn't guilty of these charges; is that right?

A Oh, I would be just as eager, if he could show me something that would make -- that would lead me to believe

that I might have been wrong, I would be just as eager to find that as the other side.

- Q Well, but if he put on no evidence at all --
- A And if it was all on the other side against him?
- Q Well, you see, we get into a difficult problem. Let me just sort of reframe it, if I can, here.

The problem with the feelings that you are telling us about now is that, under the law, he doesn't have to put on any evidence. See, he doesn't have to show you anything -- even if you'd be pleased to see it.

- A I appreciate that, yes.
- Q He doesn't have to show you anything -- or I, as his lawyer, don't have to call him; I don't have to call any witnesses on his behalf.

But the problem is, you see, I am faced with the proposition of doing just exactly that, and nevertheless being faced with your frame of mind starting out now, that -- "Well, he has got to show me, because if he does not show me, then I do feel that he is probably more guilty than not."

A Well, if either side could bring any real -any real evidence, I would consider that. And I would have
to say there would be some doubt of his guilt, if there
could be any conclusive proof -- what you call conclusive
proof --

105-1	1	Q Well, that would be your duty; do you under-
	2	stand that?
	3	A Yes, I understand that, yes, sir.
	4	Q All right. But say, now, the People do put on
*.	5	evidence, and they bring in 40 or 50 witnesses here.
Ŝ	6	Is it your feeling, as you sit there now, that
•	7	you would be looking toward that evidence, to bolster your
	8	present opinion, that being a member of this Manson group
	9	or Manson Family, Mr. Davis is probably more likely than
	10	not guilty of the charges that have been brought against him?
	11	A And you have brought no witnesses for his side
	12	at all?
÷	13	Q That's right.
_	14	A Oh, it stands to reason that it would bolster it,
*	15	wouldn't it?
	16	Q Well, are you looking for the evidence, though,
	17	that the People present, just to bolster this opinion that
	18	you already have as to his guilt?
	19	A Oh, no. I think I am looking for it with the
	20	intention of seeing if if I'm right.
	21	Q But your feeling at the present time is that
	22	you are probably right, and you are looking for something
* *	23	to support that feeling?
3 9	24	A No, I didn't say that, probably I didn't say
•	25	that at all. I said: Just without a cold that anyone's
	26	mind would have to be a little bit tinted in that direction.
	27	Now, I think anyone would have to be.
•	28	Q All right, sir. Let me swivel around now.

10b-2

Now, assuming you are right -- assuming that this is -- the Judge has told you and a number of other jurors that this defendant starts off with a presumption of innocence. Do you understand that?

A Yes, sir. That's right, yes, sir.

Q And that no matter who he's associated with, no matter what his name is, no matter what his color is, no matter what he's charged with having done, that he is presumed to be impocent; do you understand that?

A Yes, I understand that side of it.

Q Which means that the proper frame of mind for any juror, sitting in that spot, is one in which he has no feelings towards this man whatsoever, because of the man's background and associations, or anything that that juror might have learned about him.

Do you understand that?

A I know that. But I still say that anyone that says that, honestly, is not telling the complete truth.

THE DEFENDANT: I agree.

Q BY MR. DENNY: I think we all have to agree.

Now, the problem is: Do you think that it's possible for you to start out to hear this case, not with the viewpoint that -- "Well, I think he may very well be guilty, and let's see if the People's evidence can support that," but to start out with, "I don't have any views one way or another about this particular man, and so I am going to look at the People's evidence the same way as I would for any other man, whether he's a member of the Manson Family or

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10b-3

the King Sisters."

Do you think you can do that?

A Oh, yes, I think I can. I am fair enough minded for that.

Q You can put this feeling that you have got about the members of the Manson Family --

A Yes. I don't know anything about this man, except just that association, and -- and with that Family; that's the only thing I know about it at all.

Now, I don't know whether it's based on anything like that.

Q Well, let's assume it's based on something; let's assume that it's based on fact.

A Well, then, I'll have to admit that I might be leaning a little bit that way.

Q Well, that's what I want to find out. Do you feel that that feeling that you have got would sort of prevent you from being totally impartial, in listening to the evidence in this case?

A Yes, I'm afraid so. I would have to be -- I have to be honest, just as -- oh, I can be swayed. As I said, I have heard nothing at all. But any -- I repeat, anyone that knows all that, and can say honestly -- and I've heard them all say that -- nod their head and say, "Yes," and I can't swallow that.

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Well, I appreciate your honesty, sir, and this is what we are looking for, as I said. And under those circumstances, I think -- would you agree that perhaps, with the frame of mind that you've got, you would not be the totally impartial juror that the defendant in this case --

A No.

Q -- would be looking for?

A But I'll be more honestly partial for both sides than a lot of them that I've heard nodding their heads on everything. I've seen them; you've seen it yourself.

Q You are an honest man, sir, and I can't gainsay you that.

But in total candor, thinking about yourself at this time, with the opinion that you've expressed, that you would be a little bit biased or prejudiced against this man, being a member of the Manson group, do you feel that it would be fair to the defendant for you to sit and hear his case, with that predisposition that you have in your mind?

A why, really. And I repeat that I am tolling the truth, and I don't think the others are.

Q Well --

A Because I don't think anyone could know that and could possibly be not a little bit influenced -- subconsciously, at least.

Q Well, now, let's just assume this. For the sake of this discussion: That some of these good people who have sat right there in the seats next to you — and mind you, don't know all of the things about the Manson Family and the cases

10c-2 1 that you appear to know ---2 A 3 5 6 7 8 10 A 11 something like that. 12 13 But --14 15 little bit? 16 17 question now. 18 19 20 21 2223 * . 24 . . 25. 26

A No, I don't know anything at all except that -- but that I told you of the Family.

Q Well, yes. But suppose there are people who know a good deal less about it than you, say they have been out of town and never even really heard of Charlie Manson.

Now, those people wouldn't have any background information on Mr. Manson, or any of the people with whom he was associated. Do you understand that?

A I don't know how anyone would ever miss knowing something like that.

Q Well, I find that difficult to believe, too.

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, could we move this along a little bit?

THE COURT: Yes. You've spent 20 minutes on this one question now.

MR. DENNY: Well, I think it's an important question, your Honor. This gentleman is struggling with it, and so am I. And I think he's struggling very honestly.

THE COURT: I think he has repeated to you about three or four times his feelings in connection with it:

That he would be prejudiced against the defendant, as a result of the defendant's association with Mr. Manson, but that he would try very much to be fair.

Does that describe your attitude?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 5: Exactly.

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 THE COURT: I don't know what else you need to know, but go ahead.

BY MR. DENNY:

Q Mr. Hestler, again, trying to get back to this point, you have a good deal of information or a fair amount of information, put it that way, about Manson, the Manson Family, the things that they have done, et cetera, and based on that, you have acknowledged to us that you have some feeling of prejudice toward the defendant, assuming he is a member of this Manson Family.

THE COURT: Against the defendant, really.

- A Yes, generally speaking, yes.
- Q All right.

Now, assuming that we are trying to get this impossible juror, as you point out, who doesn't know all the things you know, who hasn't heard about Manson, who would not have that feeling that you would have, to sit, so that he would not have this prejudice against Mr. Davis for his association with the Manson group, putting yourself up against that juror; do you understand that?

A (Mods head.)

Q All right. And that's the juror we're saying we feel would be fair, because he would be totally impartial; he would have no leanings, no previous position.

Do you think that you could be as fair in judging the case against Mr. Davis as this hypothetical juror?

A If you design a hypothetical juror, I promise you that I would be as far as that person.

1	Q You could put everything out of your mind?
2	A Yes.
3	Q That you had heard?
4	A That's one thing, I try to be as fair as I can,
5	I don't know whether I am or not all the time, and open-
6	minded.
7	Q All right.
8	I'll pass for cause, your Honor. I'll pass on
9	that subject, if that's the only one we're covering at this
10	point.
11	THE COURT: People?
12	MR. MÁNZELLA: No questions, your Honor.
13	THE COURT: All right.
14	MR. KAY: Would this be a good time for a recess?
15	THE COURT: Short break for everybody for about ten
16	minutes, and then we'll resume, I guess, with all the jurors
17	present, with everybody present.
18	Let's see, you would be in that seat, Mr. Hestler,
19	when we resume.
20	JUROR NO. 5: All right.
21	THE COURT: You're excused for ten minutes. Don't
22	talk to anybody about this case or let them talk to you
23	about it.
24	JUROR NO. 5: All right.
25	(Afternoon recess.)
26	MR. DENNY: May we have a moment, your Honor, before
27	the Court begins, possibly?
28	I would like to talk to Mr. Davis.

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THE COURT: Yes.

(Whereupon, there was a pause in the proceedings while Mr. Denny conferred with the defendant at the counsel table, out of the hearing of the prospective jurors:)

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, may we approach the bench a moment?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

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

MR. DEHNY: Your Honor, I have been reflecting on my passing of this last juror and --

THE COURT: You want to withdraw your passing for cause?

MR. DENNY: Yes, I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: I think it is justifiable.

MR. DENNY: Well, I was not sure, frankly, when you had indicated from the bench that he stated that he would be fair that this wasn't your feeling, but I do feel with the predisposition he brings to the evidence, a challenge under Subdivision 1073, Subdivision 2 and 1076, it is proper.

THE COURT: I feel it is a proper challenge. Any argument from the People?

MR. KAY: No.

MR. DENNY: Thank you.

(Whereupon, the following proceedings were had

in open court within the presence and hearing of 1 the prospective jury:) 2 THE COURT: There is a challenge, then, of Mr. Hestler 3 for cause? MR. DENNY: Yes, your Honor, under 1073, Subdivision 2, 5 and 1076, your Honor. б THE COURT: The Court does grant the challenge and 7 the Court thanks you for your serving as a juror and for 8 9 your answers here, your very frank answers. 10 You need not report tonight to any assembly 11 room, but report to Room 253 tomorrow, at 9:00 o clock, the 12 jury assembly room. 13 JUROR NO. 5: In this building? 14 THE COURT: No, sir, in the courthouse. 15 JUROR NO. 5: The new counthouse? 253? 76 THE COURT: At 111 North Hill. 17 JURORNO 5: At what time? 18 THE COURT: At 9:00 o'clock, 253. Thank you. 19 Theodore Amos, T-h-e-o-d-o-r-e, last THE CLERK! 20 name. A-m-o-s. 21 22 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF 23 THEODORE AMOS 24 BY THE COURT: 25 Come forward, Mr. Amos, take the seat there, 26 where Mr. Hestler left. 27 Mr. Amos, were you present during the proceedings 28 Friday and thus far today?

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1	Ä	I was.
2	Q	Would it be a hardship to you to serve on this
3	jury?	
4	A	No.
5	Q	You could serve without there being any hardship;
6	whatever?	
7	A	Yes.
8	Q.	Is that right?
9		Have you served as a juror before?
10	A	I have not.
11	Q	What type of work do you do?
12	A	I work in the Post Office Inspection Service.
13	Q	In Los Angeles here?
14	Å	Correct.
15	Q	How long have you been so employed?
16	A	Six years.
17	Q	Is there a Mrs. Amos?
18	A	Yes, there is.
19	Q	What does she do? What type of work?
20	. A	She's a stock exchange clerk for Dempsey-Tigeler
21	Stock Exchar	rge.
22	Q	She works downtown, too, then?
23	A	Yes, she does.
24	Q	Spring Street?
25	A	Right.
26	Ġ	Are you acquainted with or related to any law
27	enforcement	officers?
28	A	Yea,
		•

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	1	Q Tell us about that.
	2	A I'm familiar with some who work in the same
	3	department that I work.
	4	Q In the Post Office?
\$ ₆	5	Λ Right.
a L	6	Q I mean the Inglewood there are some Inglewood
	7	Police Officers who moonlight in the Post Office, then?
12 fls,	8	A No, the Postal Inspection Service.
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12-1		
	1	Q I see. You mean, they do their work in the
	2	course of their duties
	3	A Right.
a ¹	4	Q as police officers?
5 .	5	A Right.
A.	6	Q Or
	7	A It's a law enforcement agency, the Inspection
	-8	Service of the post office department.
	9	Q I see. And in the course of that work, you've
	10	met some Inglewood officers?
	11	A What I was referring to is officers who are
	12	employed in the same department that I am.
ý	13.	Q Oh, I see what you mean. In other words, you are
	14	a law enforcement officer yourself, in a way?
S.	15	A Yes.
	16	Q Have you testified in court?
	17	A Yes.
	18	Q And on the part of the prosecution?
•	19	A Yes.
	20	Q Do you think that that that that position of
	21	yours would affect your judgment in a case, so that you would
	22	be more inclined to favor the prosecution, to begin with?
Ė	23	A No.
表量	24	Q Do you think that nevertheless you could be fair
	25	and impartial?
	26	A Yes.
).	27	Q Have you been employed in this same type of work for
	28	six years?

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A Yes. Q

And generally, it's the detection of contraband in the mails and the detection of theft from the mails -- is that correct? -- that you are working on?

That's part of it. Recently, we had added additional responsibility, providing court protection for post offices where the -- where the post office and the courthouse are in the same building, any place in the United States.

So, you are acting as a security officer I see. for the court and for the post office, too?

A Right.

Q Are you armed in the course of those duties?

A Yes.

Q. In what area do you reside?

A Central Los Angeles.

In the course of your work, do you have occasion to talk -- have you had occasion to talk and discuss matters with the federal prosecuting attorney, the U. S. Attorney, or a Deputy U. S. Attorney?

A Most of it has been with the U. S. Commissioner.

Q With the Commissioner?

Right. A

Q I see. How often have you done that?

Ά Oh, on an average of maybe two or three times a month.

In regard to the death penalty, do you have such views concerning it that you would automatically refuse to

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impose it, regardless of the evidence that might be produced?

A No.

Or do you have such views about the death penalty that you would automatically vote for it, on a conviction of murder in the first degree, without regard to the evidence?

A No.

You would examine the evidence, then, to determine whether in your discretion you should impose life imprisonment or death?

A Right.

Q Can you think of any reason why you could not or should not sit on this jury?

A No.

THE COURT: All right. Ladies and gentlemen, we are going to give you a little exercise again, so you may all retire to the hallway.

(Pause in the proceedings while the members of the prospective jury panel filed out of the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Gentlemen, do you think it might be helpful, in an effort to speed up proceedings, to simply take the jurors individually now? Unless you gentlemen would prefer to do otherwise. Let me know if you prefer to do otherwise.

MR. MANZELLA: Yes.

BY THE COURT:

Q All right. Mr. Amos, now, we are talking to you outside of the presence of your fellow prospective jurors, and what we want to know from you is:

What you may have learned about this case, other 12-4 1 2 than what you heard when I talked to you on Friday. Had you 3 ever heard of this case before? Except for what I've seen on TV and the news-5 papers. б Have you seen -- have you ever heard of the name of 7 Bruce Davis before? 8 I don't think I have. 9 Then in connection with this case, what have you Q 10 learned on television or newspapers? On the television or 11 newspapers? Anything specifically that you can think of? 12 .2a fol A No. 13 14 35 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 2 . 24 8 3 25 26 27 28

12a-1	1	Q Had you ever heard, seen or read the name Shorty
	2	Shea before I talked to you on Friday?
	3	A I think I've seen that newspaper, yes.
,	4	Q And the name Gary Hinman, have you heard, seen
ž.	5	or read that before I talked to you on Friday?
ş	6	A Right prior to Friday?
	7	Q Prior to Friday?
	8.	A I had.
	9 .	Q And do you know in what connection you saw either
	10	of those names? Heard, saw or read either of those names?
	11	A I'm not sure, but I think there has been some
	12	information on TV and in the newspapers in the last six
<i>\$</i> -	13	or seven months.
_	14	Q All right. Take the name Shorty Shea. What do
\$	15	you remember about that name?
	16	A Nothing specific. I just remember hearing the
	17	name.
	18	Q You recall he's alleged to be the victim in
	19	Count III of this indictment, which alleges a count of
	20	murder? He's alleged to be the victim of a murder.
	21	Now, does that refresh your memory at all? Did
	22	you read that, or do you know what you read, offhand?
À s	23	A Offhand, I can't be specific. But I remember
5 €	24	some of the names.
	25	Q I see. How about the name Grogan? Do you
	26	remember that? Steve Grogan?
	27	A Will you repeat the name?
	28	Q Steven Grogen?

1	A	No.
2	Q	And Bobby Beausoleil? Have you ever heard that
3	name?	
4	A	Yes.
5	Q	In what connection; do you know?
6	Δ	I think it was on the it was listed on the
7	same case.	
8	Q	How about the name Himman? What associations do
9	you put wit	th that name?
10	A	I think it all pertains to the same case.
11	Q	Are you talking about the Tate-La Bianca case?
12	Δ	Yes.
13	ୟ	Did you follow that case?
14	Å	Not very closely; just
15	Q	The case that Mr. Manson in which Mr. Manson
16	was accused	of killing certain persons in the Tate-La Bianca
17	case?	
18	A	At that particular time I was looking at TV. I
19	usually loc	ok at Channel 2 News from 6:00 until 7:30. And I
20	think I red	eall again those names mentioned on that news.
21	ର	Now, did you follow do you know whether Mr.
22	Manson was	ever accused of any other charge?
23	A	No, I don't.
24	Ø.	You do know the name Charles Manson?
25	A	I've heard it, yes.
26	Q	And do you know the name Manson Family?
27	A	Yes, I've heard that.
28	•	What does that association what association
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does that bring to mind? 1 Oh, something pertaining to Sharon Tate, I think. A 2 Q. The Manson Family? A Yes. Q Well. do you know them to be a -- a group of some 6 type? 7 A I think that's true. 8 And associated with Mr. Mangon? Q 9 A Right. 10 All right. Now, from what you've heard, seen or Q 11 read, would a person who is a member of the Manson Family 12 receive -- be at any disadvantage as a result of any of that 13 publicity that you have heard, seen or read, in your mind? 14 In other words, would you be prejudiced against 15 a person who was a member of that Family, as a result of 16 what you've heard, seen or read? 17 A No. 18 Now, there are some things that you may remember 19 as you go along here, that you have not been able to recall 20 up, while I have been talking to you, 21 Would you be able to set those things aside and 22, set aside anything that you may have heard, seen or read. from the publicity media? Television, radio, the press, 24 talks with your friends or relatives? Would you be able to 25 set such matters aside and make a decision -- or make any 26 decisions that you may be called upon to make in this case, 27 basing your judgment only on the evidence that's received here 28 in the court and the instructions of law that the Court gives

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	1	you?
	2	A Yeş.
	3	Q And will you do that?
	4	A Yes.
ı.	5	Q And can you be fair and impartial? And will you
ŧ.	6	be?
	7	A Yes.
	8	MR. DENNY: Your Honor, I wonder if, instead of going
	9	into the publicity, if I could, insofar as this particular
	10	prospective juror is concerned, go into his work just a little
	11	bit?
	12	THE COURT: Yes, you may.
¥	13	MR. DEMNY: Thank you.
	14	
12	15	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
	16	BY MR. DENNY:
	17	Q Sir, are you a uniformed officer?
	18	A Yes, sir.
	19	Q And you have been for the six years that you've
	20	worked in Special Service?
	21	A Right.
	. 22	Q And did you go to some sort of academy or school
Ėx	23	or through some specific training routine, or
* s	24	Λ Yes, I did.
	25	Q What was that?
	26	A I attended the University of Oklahoma for six
ì	27	weeks; and I also had interdepartmental training from the Los
12b	28 fls.	Angeles County Sheriff's Department.

L2b-1	1	Q For how long was this training, interdepartmental
	2	training, with the Sheriff's Department?
	3	A Two weeks.
	4	Q And where?
***************************************	5	A At 900 North Alameda Street, Los Angeles.
3	6	Q Is that some building that is regularly occupied
	7	by the Sheriff's personnel?
	8	A No. It's a Post Office Department training
	9	center, and the Sheriff the men who work the Sheriff's
	10	Academy came in to instruct.
	11	Q Well, do you know, other than these men who
	12	trained you back six years or so ago was it six years ago
÷	13	that they trained you?
	14	A Yes, sir. Originally.
B	15	Q Have you had some training since then by members
	16	of the L. A. County Sheriff's Department?
	17	A No.
	18	Q Have you had any regular dealings of any kind
	19	with members of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department?
•	20	A Yes.
	21	Q And what sort of regular dealings do you have
	22	with them?
R pr	23	A On any case where we are required or, where
į į	24	the situation is necessitates apprehension of an
* #	25	individual and detaining them, I think the Post Office
	26	Department has agreed with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's
Ď:	27	Department to for instance, if we arrest somebody, and we
-	28	are going to if it's on a weekend, we take him to the

County Jail and hold him. 1 And they're held there over the weekend, and then on Monday morning, we'll take them before the U. S. Commissioner. 3 Well, do the Sheriff's officers assist in any 5 arrests that you make? 6 A No. 7 Just --8 They can. If it's a situation where we don't A. have enough Len on duty to handle the situation, we can 9 ask for assistance from the Sheriff's Department. 10 11 And do you deal with any personnel in the 12 Sheriff's Detectives? 13 As far as detectives are concerned, we use the A 14 Federal Bureau of Interrogation, 15 I'm sorry. You used the word --۵ 16 The FBI. A 17 The FBI? 18 The Federal Bureau of Investigation, right. 19 Well, you would say that -- you would say that 20 you have a fairly good working relationship with members of 21 the Sheriff's Department, though; isn't that correct? .22 Yes. The Sheriff's Department, and also the A Los Angeles Police Department. 24 Insofar as your own feelings about your job are 25 concerned, you feel that it's your function to uphold the laws: is that right? A Right. 28 And to arrest violators of the law? Q

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A Right.

Q And to see that they are brought to the Bar, or prosecuted, at least, for any crimes that you may feel that you have caught them committing; is that correct?

A Right.

Q And I take it you feel that perhaps in that respect, you -- well, let me back off from that, if I may.

Do you feel, under those circumstances, that you might be, since you are part of the prosecution team in these cases that you are called upon to assist in prosecuting, a little pro-prosecution or prosecution-oriented in general?

A No. I think my job would be to furnish all the information I have pertaining to any particular case.

Q You don't feel, then, that you have got some sort of feelings that might tend to make you feel a little bit as if you wanted to see the prosecution win, rather than the defense, or the defendant win in a criminal action, where they're pitted against each other; is that right?

A No, I don't think I would. That wouldn't be a deciding factor there. I think my job would be to furnish all the information, precise and accurate, and -- and I am not the one who will make the final decision on that.

Q Well, you go out of your way, don't you, sometimes, to get that information, so that the prosecution can wind up with a conviction, in your own work?

A No. If I -- I do all that I can. If I feel like there's other information that should be gathered, then

I will turn it over to my supervisor or suggest that he use the inspection service, somebody who might want to do some investigative work.

Q Well, sir, do you feel, having dealt with law enforcement officers for at least the last six years of your life -- and by the way, did you do any kind of law enforcement work in the Service? Or have you been in the Service?

A Yes. I was in the Military Police for four years, in the Army.

12c-1	1	Q Is this was it here? Stateside, or overseas?
	2	A Both stateside and overseas.
	3	Q Where overseas?
	4	A Korea and Germany.
*	5	Q So that at least for ten years, you have been a
) ,	6	member, essentially, of a police agency of one kind or another
	7	is that right?
	8	A Yes.
	9	Q A law enforcement agency?
	10	A Right.
·	11	Q Do you feel that under those circumstances, you
	12	might perhaps tend to give a little bit more weight to the
;	13	testimony of a fellow law enforcement officer? If his
<u>.</u>	14	testimony contradicts that of a non-law enforcement officer?
)* 3	15	A No, I don't think so.
	16	MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, I am prepared at this
	17	time to go into the questions on publicity, if
	18	THE COURT: All right. I think you've covered that one
	19	subject fairly well.
	20	Q BY MR. DENNY: Other than the Channel 2 News,
	21	sir, where do you get most of your news about the current
	22	events of the day?
3.	23	A Other than IV?
2 <i>a</i>	24	Q Yes.
•	25	A TV and the newspaper. The Los Angeles Times.
	26	Q Do you subscribe to the L. A. Times?
	27	A No.
	28	Q Just by it every so often at a newsstand, or

_	1	what? Or buy it regularly?
•	2	A Buy it maybe twice a week; maybe twice a week,
	3	I buy the newspaper.
_	4	Q And so far as your information concerning the
\$ *	5	Tate and La Bianca murders, do you recall hearing about them
†	6	when they occurred?
	7	A Yes.
	8	Q And do you recall hearing about the trial of that
	9	case, when it started?
	10	A Some of the information all the information
	11	that I that I have pertaining to that case came from either
	12	the newspaper or the television.
ñ	13	Q I assume you didn't go there, did you?
_ :	14	A No, I wasn't.
● " ₹	15	Q Did you talk with any of your fellow police
	16	officers concerning the murders at the time they were first
	17	publicized?
l3 fis.	18	A No.
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	Q.	Or	the	trial	o£	the	case	at	the	time	the	trial
first	conner	ice(1?									

A No.

Q Or the verdicts that were rendered in that case at the time they were rendered?

A No.

Q Did you talk with anybody about any of those facts that I have just mentioned?

A No.

Q You never discussed Tate, the La Bianca murders with anyone from the time they occurred until the end of the trial?

A No.

Q When is the most recently that you have heard about Charles Manson?

A I don't know. Maybe five or six months ago.

Q Five or six months ago?

A Yes.

Q What did you hear at that time?

A I hear specific -- pertaining just to some information was in the newspaper and some on television, and I don't place any special emphasis on it. I look at TV most days at 6:00 o'clock on Channel 2, and whatever happens to come on, I hear some of it.

Q Well, do you remember about the time the Tate-La Bianca matters broke or within several months of that, hearing about the Spahn Ranch, people looking for a body at Spahn Ranch?

1	A That may be and a few things pertaining to it, I
2	think.
3	Q What else do you remember about it? Who were
4	they looking for, do you remember?
5	A That, I don't remember.
6	Q Do you recall were they looking for Shorty Shea?
7	A I've heard the name, but I can't say that I am
. 8	sure that they were looking for this particular man. I
9	don't have any idea.
10	MR. DENNY: Does the Court want us to go on with the
11	death penalty questions, your Honor? I think I had
12	THE COURT: Yes, I had.
13	MR. DENNY: I know you did. I just wanted to know if
14	we should proceed.
15	THE COURT: Why don't you.
16	Q BY MR. DENNY: All right, have you done any
17	thinking about the death penalty since you've been sitting
18	there since Friday?
19	A No.
20	Q Have you ever read anything about the death
21	penalty?
22	A Recently or at what time?
23	Q Any time. Any time.
24	A Oh, yes.
25	Q Like what sort of material have you read? Have
26	you read any books or articles or magazines?
27	A At the present time I am enrolled in a Police
28	Science major, Los Angeles City College, and one of the

1	subjects is California criminal law, I think.
2	Q Well, you think or do you know, sir?
3	A It is true.
4	Q That's a subject that you are taking?
5	A This is one of the subjects.
6.	Q And in your study of California criminal law,
7	among portions of that, you are studying about the death
/8	penalty or you have studied about the death penalty?
9	A Yes. And also pertaining to my work, there was
10	a homicide case at the installation, where I am employed,
11	there last year.
12	Q Were you involved in the investigation of this
13	homicide case?
14	A No.
15	Q Well, how is it that you bring up this homicide
16	case in relationship, then, in this issue of the death
17	penalty? What makes you bring that out at this point?
18	A I think you asked me if I had any information or
19	I had thought about it or had studied it pertaining to it.
20	Q Well, you thought about it, then, thought about
21	the death penalty in conjunction with this homicide that
. 22	occurred at one of your installations?
23	A Right, and plus July of this year, during the
24	time I attended the University of Oklahoma, this is one of
25	the subjects that was mentioned in the school.
26	Q Was it in July of this year that you attended
27	the University of Oklahoma?
28	A Yes.

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	1	Q So you attended the Sheriff's Academy or the
	2	Sheriffs came and lectured?
	3	A A few years ago, right.
	4.	Q About six years ago or something?
*	5	A Right.
4	6	Q And did you have some classroom discussion on
,	7	the death penalty at this University of Oklahoma course?
	8	A Yes.
	9	Q Did you take a position in the course of these
	10	discussions yourself?
	11	A Well, we use the Penal Code and the instructor
	12	and students discuss what the difference between a homicide
%	13	and the different categories of it, and manslaughter and so
	14	forth.
* *	15	Q Well, you indicated that in the course, though,
	16	this particular training program, you did discuss in the
	17	class the death penalty, is that correct?
	18	A Yes.
	19	Q Did you discuss it on the basis of pro and con,
	20	for the death penalty, against some of the arguments for it,
	21	the arguments for retaining it or the arguments for doing
-	22	away with it?
3 .	23	A No, we discussed what's in the Penal Code, the
	24	California Penal Code pertaining to it, and that homicide,
13a fls.	25	felonious homicide, justifiable and so forth.
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Q	Do ;	you fo	el as	a re	sult	of yo	ur study	that yo	ti
are well	. equippe	ed to	make	these	dis	tineti	ons betw	veen the	
various	types o	f hom:	lcide	that	you i	studie	d?		

A Very well.

In other words, you feel you have more than the layman's knowledge of the degrees of homicide, the different types of homicide, is that correct, based on your schooling?

A It is a possibility.

Well, were you graded in this course in any way?

Yes. The grades you receive, satisfactory or A unsatisfactory. The course completed or the course attended.

And did you receive satisfactory grades in this criminal law?

I received a certificate of completion.

And I take it among other courses or among other things you studied in the course was robbery, the various felonies, robbery, burglary?

A Right.

What constitutes these various offenses, is that right?

A All of that was explained, yes.

So, I take it you feel, based on the training that you have had there, that you have more than the layman's knowledge of this, is that right?

A Yes.

MR. DENNY: May I have just a moment, your Honor? THE COURT: Yes.

Mr. Amos, will you follow the Court's instruc-1 tions as the Court gives them to you regarding the law, regardless of what you feel the law might be? 3 JUROR NO. 5: Yes. THE COURT: Regardless of what you think the law is? б JUROR NO. 5: Right. 7 Q BY MR. DENNY; Well, sir, following up on the Court's question, assume you are chosen a juror in this case, 8 9 and you are in the jury room deliberating, and you are 10 deliberating on, for instance, whether this case comes within the bounds of the felony murder rule or no; do you know what 11 19 the felony mirder rule is? 13 Á I think so. 14 What is that? 15 I'm not sure what it is. 16 Well, have you, in the course of your training, heard of the felony murder rule? 17 18 Yes, I've heard, I think, but as far as the 19 definition is concerned, I'm not sure of that. 20 Well, let's go to the area of robbery. You Q 21 said you did study what constitutes robbery; is that right? 99 Yes, I have been exposed to that word. Á 23 Well, not only the word, but the concept and the 24 examples of what constitutes robbery in the laws of the law: 25 is that correct? 26 Now, it has been explained briefly to me, but 27 none of it in detail. 28 THE COURT: I think we could move this along, Mr.

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Denny, a little faster. 1 2 Q. BY MR. DENNY: Well, do you feel, sir, that if it gets to a point of arguing over the instructions that the 3 Court has given, as to what constitutes these various 4 5 offenses, that you, because of your training, will be in a better position to advise the other jurous than those other 6 7 jurors themselves? MR. KAY: Well, I'll object to that. It calls for 8 9 speculation, your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Sustained. 11 MR. DENNY: Well. I have no further questions on these 12 -- I assume we still have a general area of voir dire? 13 MR. KAY: I think your Honor wented us to do that out of the presence of the other jurors. 15 THE COURT: If you wish, yes. Let's move it right 16. along here. MR. DENNY: Well, I'll try, your Honor. I have been 17 18 surprised at some of the answers I've been getting, is all. 19 BY MR. DENNY: Mr. Amos, do you have any feelings 20 about hippies? A Could you be more specific? ' Well, you have some antagonistic feeling toward Q hippies? A No. 25 How about people who use drugs? Q 26 No special significance to it to me. A 27 MR. DENNY: I'm going to pass for cause, your Honor. 28 THE COURT: People.

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MR. MANZELLA: Thank you.

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VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. MANZELIA:

Mr. Amos. I think I know the answers to these questions from the questions that Mr. Denny has asked you, but I want to ask you just a few questions with regard to the death sentence.

If you sit on this jury and convict this defendant of firstdegree murder, are you able and willing to decide whether or not he should receive the death sentence?

Yes, sir.

And if, after hearing all the evidence in the case, you decide that for this -- for these crimes this defendant deserves the death sentence, would you be able and willing to vote for the death sentence?

> A Yes.

Q All right.

Now, in Count III, as I have already said, this defendant is charged with the murder of Donald Shorty Shea.

Now, the People will not be able to produce the body of Donald Shea and we will not be able to produce an evewitness to the killing of Donald Shea.

Does that make you close your mind to the People's case or are you willing to be convinced by other evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that Shea is dead and that this defendant murdered him?

> A Yes.

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Q	You	are	going	to	be	convinced?
			J J			

Α Yes, sir.

Okay. Judge Choate read to the jury panel before Û some of the law that he might instruct you on at the end of the case, if he feels it may apply to the case. Part of that law was a law of aiding and abetting.

Now, if you are instructed that under that law a person can be guilty of first degree murder, even if he did not himself strike the fatal blow, would you be able to follow that law?

Α Yes.

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, excuse me ---

MR. MANZELLA: Thank you, Mr. Amos, I have nothing further.

The People pass for cause.

May we approach the bench for a moment? MR. DENNY: THE COURT: Yes, you may.

Do you want the reporter?

MR. DENNY: Yes.

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

Your Honor, perhaps it is the lateness of MR. DENNY: the day or the heat of the courtroom, but I -- or my frustration with the witness, this juror, but I should have challenged him under 1073, Subdivision 2, and I do.

THE COURT: For what reason?

MR. DENNY: I find the fact that, one, he has been a law

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enforcement officer connected with the Sheriff's department and officers of the Sheriff's department will testify in this case, that he's been an officer in law enforcement ten years, in general six years specifically here, where he has been dealing with the Sheriff's department --

MR. KAY: Keep your voice down.

MR. DENNY: I'm not saying anything that he hasn't said already.

-- puts him in the category of one who, I think, cannot act with impartiality and, further, because of his police training and the legal training that he has received, I don't believe that he can act with impartiality in determining the issues of this case. And I think his answers that he can be perfectly fair and impartial, notwithstanding all of this, are belied by the facts themselves which speak stronger than his self-serving protestations.

MR. KAY: Well, we'd oppose Mr. Denny's challenge for cause. We believe that this juror has demonstrated that he can give Mr. Davis a fair trial and that he won't let his law enforcement training or connections influence him in any way.

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, I frankly have never, in my life, heard of a police officer sitting on a criminal case. am -- I am appalled to think that the full-time police officer, who wears a uniform and a badge and a gun, would be sitting on a jury.

MR. KAY: One of the jurors on the Tate-LaBianca trial was a retired Deputy Sheriff. There's nothing wrong with a law enforcement officer sitting on a jury. They aren't

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excluded. You can't find anywhere in that Code where it says law enforcement are excluded. They have rights just like any other citizen.

MR. DENNY: And may I say, your Honor, with all due deference and not that much deference to the attorneys who handled that case, that a number of attorneys in this town have indicated that they should have been cited for malfeasance and every other thing that an attorney can be cited for, for permitting that.

THE COURT: Well, under 1073,2, it must be a situation wherein the juror has an existence of a state of mind in reference to the case which will prevent him from acting in entire impartiality. And I don't find from what he has recited, the mere fact that he is connected with the post office as a postal inspection officer and is connected in the way that he has stated, with the Sheriff's department, would disqualify him under 1073,2. I can't read into his mind any partiality toward law enforcement.

As a matter of fact, I don't know but what if you left him on, the People might want to exclude him.

MR. KAY: He might bend back the other way.

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, that's like saying the last witness that we did exclude, who protested that he would be as fair as this hypothetical juror who heard nothing about it, and the Court accepting those words as a fact being spoken, nevertheless, did not believe because of the other things that he said about his feelings toward the Manson Family, et cetera --

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THE COURT: Well, that other --

MR. DENNY: -- that he could not be fair.

THE COURT: If you are speaking of Mr. --

MR. DENNY: Mr. Hestler.

THE COURT: Well, Hestler's statements to you contradicted what he had said to me. And it appeared to me as though he was uncertain and indefinite about whether he could be fair and impartial. Now, this man has indicated that he can be and will be fair and impartial. He has a somewhat trained mind and he may, for all I know, be the best juror that a defendant could have.

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, I think it beggars the imagination to assume that anyone in his right mind would keep a law enforcement officer on a jury who is going to be sitting there with eleven other jurors and giving them the point of view that he's had dinned into him for the last ten years of his life.

MR. KAY: That begs the issue, because you're challenging him for cause. That begs the issue.

MR. DENNY: Certainly it is for cause.

MR. KAY: If you don't want to leave him on the jury -MR. DENNY: Well, but when the Court tells me he might
be the best juror he can be, that flies in the face of
any experience of any criminal defense attorney or any
prosecution attorney.

THE COURT: So far as from what I know that has developed in this record, I can't see that that would be the case. He has not indicated, so far as I know, that he could

not be fair and impartial. And if you had feelings toward him, you can very well get him off with a peremptory challenge. But I see no basis for challenging him for cause on the basis of what I've heard. The challenge is denied.

MR. KAY: Thank you, your Honor.

14-1 THE COURT: Gentlemen? We suggest that you -- this is off the record. (Whereupon a discussion off the record ensued.) (Whereupon the following proceedings were had į, in open court, within the presence and hearing of the 6 prospective juror:) ÷ 7 THE COURT: Any further examination of Mr. Amos? MR. KAY: Nothing by the People, your Honor. MR. DENNY: No, nothing further, your Honor. 10 THE COURT: All right. The next peremptory challenge 11 is with the defendant. 12 MR. DENNY: We'll thank and excuse Mr. Theodore Amos. 13 THE COURT: Mr. Amos, thank you. Report tomorrow, 14 will you, to Room -- what is it? 15 THE CLERK: 253. 16 THE COURT: (Continuing) -- Room 253, the County 17 Courthouse, 111 North Hill, at 9:00 o'clock. 18 Thank you, Mr. Amos. 19 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 5: You're welcome. Thank you. 20 May I have the room number again? 21 THE COURT: You know where the jury assembly room is over there? That Room 253, that big assembly room on the 23 second floor. -- 24 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 5: 2537 25 THE COURT: Pick another juror, would you? 26 You might as well bring them all in, because I'll 27 admonish them before they leave, anyhow, 28 THE CLERK: Mrs. Aida Figueroa; A-i-d-a; last name,

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Ď	2	(Whereupon the members of the prospective jury
	3	panel commenced to file in the courtroom.)
	4	THE COURT: You needn't come into the box, ladies
**	5 .	and gentlemen. You may remain standing.
ý	6	The Court is going to excuse you, except for
*	7	whom? Mrs. Figueros?
	8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR FIGUEROA: Here I am:
•	9	THE CLERK: Figueroa, yes.
	10	THE COURT: Mrs. Figueros, where is she?
	11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR FIGUEROA: Here I am.
•	12	(Pause in the proceedings while the remaining
.	13	members of the prospective jury panel filed in the
<i>3</i> .	14	courtroom.)
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	16	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF
	17	MRS. AIDA FIGUEROA
	18	BY THE COURT:
	19	Q Mrs. Figueros, were you present during all the
	20	proceedings since well, since the Court first called this
	21	case, you have been present?
	22	A I have.
\$ _{\rightarrow}	23 ⁻	Q And would it be any hardship to you to serve in
,	· 24	this case?
* 🕹	25 .	A No, sir.
	26	Q Have you had jury experience before?
	27 :	A No, just Municipal Court.
	28	Q And are you employed outside of the home?

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L4-3	ì	A	I am.
	2	Q	Is there a Mr. Figueroa?
	3	A	There is.
	4	Q	What type of work do you do and what does he do?
7	5	A	Well, I work for United States Consumer Products.
4	6	ପୃ	U. S. Consumer Products?
*	7	A	Yes.
	8	Q	And in that connection, what do you do?
	9	A	I am an order filler.
	10	Q	I see. And what does your husband do?
•	11	A	Wholesale produce salesman.
	12	Q	And do you have any friends or relatives who are
•	13	law enforce	ment officers?
_	14	A	No, I do not.
,	15	Q	Are you in what area do you and Mr. Figueros
	16	reside?	·
	17	A	East L. A., Montebello.
	18	Q	Do you know of any reason why you couldn't be
	19	fair and in	partial in this case?
	20	A	No, I don't.
	21	Q	Do you have such views concerning the death
	22	penalty tha	t you could not, by reason of those views, be
# y	23	able to be	impartial in the first phase of the case, in
±	24	deciding gu	ilt or innocence?
* 4	25	A	No, I haven't.
	26	Q.	Or would your views concerning the death penalty
	27	be such tha	t you would automatically refuse to impose it?
	28	Á	No.

14-4	1	Q Or would you on the other hand automatically
	2	impose it upon a conviction of murder of the first degree?
	3	A Yes, I could.
	4	Q Upon conviction of a murder of the first degree,
₹ *	-5	would you automatically impose it
ą.	6	A No, no.
•	7	Q regardless of the evidence?
	8	A No.
	9	Q Would you look at the evidence
	10	A Right.
	11	Q in either case?
	12	A I would.
*	13	Q And make a decision based upon
•	14	A Yes.
*	15	Q the evidence that was produced?
	16	A I would.
	17	Q As to whether or not you, in your own discretion,
	18	should impose the death penalty or life imprisonment?
144 fls.	19	A That's right, I would.
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4a-1	1	Q Now, you heard the answers of prospectives jurors
	2	to the questions that I've put to the group as a whole, have you
	3	not?
	4	A Yes, I have.
Ā	5	Q Would your answers be the same, or would they
*	6	differ from the way the majority have answered?
	7	A They would be about the same.
	8 .	Q Can you think of any respect in which your answers
	9	might differ?
	10	A Well, there was only one, where I'd have a a
•	11,	half-brother of mine was killed.
	12	Q You had a brother that was killed? Who was killed
ž	13	as a result of a homicide of some type?
	14	A Yes, burglary.
	15	Q A burglary?
	16	A Yes.
	17	Q In other words, somebody killed him in the course
	18	of a burglary?
	19	A Yes.
	20	Q How long ago was that?
	21	A It's going to be three years in January.
	22	Q And were you involved in the case as a witness
∌ ⊌	23	or
* *	24	A No, I wasn't.
	25	Q And was somebody prosecuted for that murder?
	26	A No. It seems that the one that did the killing was
	27	killed in according to one that was picked up was killed
_	28	in an accident;

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And then the other one wasn't given his rights, so he was never prosecuted.

Q There was somebody who was involved, who was never prosecuted?

A There was.

Q Well, would that fact, or anything in connection with that unfortunate death of your half-brother, cause you to be prejudiced against somebody who was accused of murder?

A No. no.

Q Do you think you could nevertheless be fair and impartial?

A Oh, I could be fair.

THE COURT: I'm going to question you about publicity that you may have heard, seen or read, and that means I am going to excuse the balance of the panel.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, I'll excuse you until 9:30 tomorrow morning. 9:30 tomorrow morning.

And the Court admonishes you that you are not to converse amongst yourselves nor with anyone else, nor permit anyone to converse with you on any subject connected with this matter, nor are you to form nor express any opinion about it until it's finally submitted to you, should you be chosen as a juror in this case.

The Court admonishes you that you are not to hear, see or read anything in connection with Mr. Manson, any of Mr. Manson's cases, or this case.

Good night, ladies and gentlemen.

(Whereupon, murmurs of "Good night" were heard

14a-3 1 from members of the prospective jury panel.) (Whereupon, the members of the prospective jury 2 3. panel commenced filing out of the courtroom.) 4 BY THE COURT: Mrs. Figueroa, the Court is interşcı 5 ested in knowing --(Pause in the proceedings while the members of 6 ÷ 7 the jury completed filing out of the courtroom.) 8 THE COURT: Are you James --Q PROSPECTIVE JUROR BREHAUT: Brehaut. 10 THE COURT: Brehaut. You are unemployed? 11 PROSPECTIVE JUROR BREHAUT: I am on unemployment 12 insurance right now, and I have my name in the different 13 unions for employment in the locals. 14 THE COURT: And during the time that you are on jury 15 duty, you cannot actively seek employment; is that correct? 16 PROSPECTIVE JUROR BREHAUT: That's right. 17 THE COURT: And you are asking to be excused? 18 PROSPECTIVE JUROR BREHAUT: And I'm asking to be 19 excused. 20 THE COURT: And you -- you support yourself and a 21 family? 22 PROSPECTIVE JUROR BREHAUT: Well, I have a pretty hard 23 À + time supporting. I get thirty-eight a week and I have a **24** pretty hard time paying rent. 25 THE COURT: What I mean is, you do support yourself, at 26 least? 27 PROSPECTIVE JUROR BREHAUT: Yes, I do support myself. 28 THE COURT: Gentlemen?

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MR. MANZELLA: So stipulate.

MR. DENNY: So stipulate.

MR. MANZELLA: Stipulate he may be excused.

THE COURT: All right. The attorneys have stipulated and agreed, and the Court agrees that you should be excused, and therefore you are excused --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR BREHAUT: All right. Thank you. THE COURT: -- from jury duty. You need not report further.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR BREHAUT: All right. Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: The Court thanks you, Mr. Brehaut, for acting as a juror.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR BREHAUT: All right. Thank you, your Honor. Good-by.

BY THE COURT:

We want to know whether or not you know anything Q about this case, from the publicity media, television, radio, the newspaper, from any source?

Well, when it comes to television, I -- I don't watch any, hardly anything like that,

1	Q Have you ever heard of this case before?
2	A Yes, I have.
3	Q And where and how?
4	A Hmmm
5	Q That is, before I read the indictment to you, had
6	you ever heard about this particular prosecution?
7	A Hmmm well, it was in the papers. I mean,
8	what you see in the papers. But I didn't do much.
9	Q Had you ever heard, seen or read the name Davis
10	before?
11	A No. It surprised me when I came in here.
12	Q The case that you are talking about, that you had
13	heard, seen or read concerning, was what case? What homicide?
14	A The Manson case.
15	Q Yes. Now, you are talking about the Tate-LaBianca
16	killings? The Sharon Tate and
17	A Yes, I presumed that was the only one.
18	Q And the LaBianca trial?
19	A Well
20	Q LaBianca homicides?
21	A Yes.
22	Q Had you ever heard of these particular homicides
23	that I read about in the indictment?
24	A No.
25	Q You never had?
26	A No. Because I never bothered to read too much
27	about it.
28	Q Had you ever heard the name heard, seen or read
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1	the name Ga	ry Hinman?
2 '	A	No.
3	Q	Or Shorty Shea?
4	А	No.
5	Q	All right. Would a person who is a member of the
6	Manson Fami	ly, by reason of what you have heard, seen or read,
7	be at a dis	advantage with you as a juror, sitting on the jury
.8	trying him?	
9	A	No, I don't think well, no. I am positive no.
10	Q	You are positive that you could be fair and
11	impartial i	n spite of what you've heard, seen or read about
12	the Mans	
13	A	That's right.
14	Q	about the Manson Family?
15	A	That's right.
16	Q	Do you read a newspaper regularly?
17	A	Well, most of the time, it's just the editorial
18	and Smith.	Jack Emith. And that's about the only time I
19	have.	
20	Q	I see.
21	A	In the morning.
22	Q.	Do you see television regularly?
23	A	No.
24	Q	Television news reports regularly?
25	A	I don't have much time.
26	Q	Do you listen to reports on the radio regularly?
27	A	Well, it's mostly music.
28	Q	I see.

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1 I mean, you hear, you know, like so and so was A 2 convicted; but the details, no. 3 All right. Now, if I were to instruct you that you 4 were to set aside anything that you may have heard, seen or 5 read or talked about concerning Mr. Manson, or the Manson 6 Family, or this case of Mr. Davis, or anything that you may 7 remember that you don't remember at this time, could you set 8 such matters aside for the purpose of acting independently, 9 to decide any issue that you might be called upon to decide in 10 this case, basing it only on the -- basing your judgment only 11 on the evidence that's produced here? 12 Oh, I could. I could. A 13 Could you set such matters aside? Q 14 (Indicating affirmatively.) A 15 Q Yes? 16 Yes. A 17 And would you do so? Q 18 A Yes. 19 Very well. And can you be fair and impartial? Q 20 Yes, I believe I am. 21 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Denny? 22 MR. DENNY: Yes. Thank you, your Honor. 23. Your Honor, may we go up beyond the publicity and 24. death penalty issue to this issue? 25 THE COURT: Yes, you may. 26. 27 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 28 BY MR. DENNY:

		1	Q Ma'am, when you say that this is a half-brother who
		2	was killed in a burglary
		3	A Yes.
	2.	4	Q Was that
		5	A On the mother's wide.
	\$ \$	6	Q On your mother's side.
		7	And was that here locally?
15	fol	.8	A Yes. It was in Sherman Oaks.
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15-1	1	Q In Sherman Oaks.
	2	Did this know this half-brother reasonably well?
	3	A Oh, yes, uh-huh.
	4	Q You had been brought up with him?
A _g ,	5	A Well, I left home to live with my aunt when I
9	6.	was 12 years old, and I believe he was born about two years
	7	no, around that time. He was born about the time that I
	8	left home. But I did see them off and on.
	9	Q Now, you say that one boy was killed in an
	10	accident; one boy who supposedly was responsible for the
	11	death?
	12	A Well, it is
4	13	Q Is this an accident that occurred sometime after
	14	this or in conjunction with
" •	15	A No, afterwards, the way my half-sister told me,
	16	because I didn't didn't think about it until the Judge
	17	was asking this question. So then I called her up and
,	18	asked her to kind of, you know, fill me in as to what had
	19	happened.
	20	Q When did you call her?
	21	A At this time, after when they were asking the
	22	questions whether we had anybody that, you know, that had
\$4	23	been involved or had been something well, any way
₹	24	Q This is sometime last week that you called
	25	your sister and had her fill you in?
•	26	A Thursday. Wednesday night or Thursday.
Ď	27	Q All right.
	28	A I wanted to know the details, you know, because

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I figured that you -- if I was called you were going to ask me. And I thought, well, it was kind of silly to sit up there and say I don't know anything about it. Just to say he was shot.

Q Was that essentially all you knew before you called your sister and asked her about it?

A Yes. Yes, I didn't even know whether they had prosecuted. I knew that the two -- both of them had gone to court and they didn't have enough evidence or something had happened, which there was no prosecution. And the one that had actually done the killing, according to the one that gave the testimony, he said that this fellow that had been killed was the one that had done the killing.

- Q Was that a killing by gun, knife?
- A It was by a sawed-off shotgum.
- Q Now, obviously even as you say it, there seems to be something of a --
 - A Well, I mean --
- Q -- a reaction which is normal. It is a nasty weapon, obviously.

A Yeah, but still like -- like I've been kind of thinking about it. I mean, if I was in that boy's jury, you know, -- I mean, I was just wondering whether I would actually come out and say he was guilty. You know what I mean? If I was sitting and trying to decide whether I could actually come out and say he was guilty, even though I know that he did it, I would have to know more of the circumstances in which it was done.

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1	Q In other words, you
2	A That's the way I feel. Maybe I'm not supposed to
3	feel that way, I don't know.
4	Q Well, what you are saying, in effect, you would
5	have to have the facts come from the witness stand?
6	A That's right. That's right.
7	Q And if you were sitting as a juror of the person
8	who had killed your half-brother
9	A Yeah.
10	Q you would have to be convinced of his guilt
n	beyond a reasonable doubt?
12	A That's right.
13	Q Based on that evidence?
14	A That's right.
15	Q And that you wouldn't let your feelings
16	À No.
17	Q get in the way
18	A No.
19	Q of the facts?
20	A No. Because since then I have put myself in
21	that position, as to what I would do. And, like I say,
22	well, was it his first offense, which I didn't know.
23	Was it his second offense? I don't know.
24	Was it done because my brother surprised him in
25	the act or what, you know.
26	Q Well, to try to get away a little bit from that,
27	although it is helpful
.28	A Well, I am just telling you this because I
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	1	presumed you were going to ask me.
	2 ,	Q Well, it is helpful in determining what your state
	3	of mind would be here.
	4	A Uh-huh.
·* <u>`</u>	5	Q Because we assume you have a closer relationship
%	6	with your half-brother than with Mr. Davis with whom you have
	7	had no relationship.
	8	A That's right.
	9	Q And I assume you could have that state of mind.
	10	assuming you had been a juror on the trial that killed your
	11'	half-brother, you could be equally fair and objective in
	12	trying Mr. Davis; is that right?
?	13	A That's right. That's right.
	14	Q Now, you've heard some questions, perhaps not,
•	15	about whether one could be fair in view of the fact that
	16	there might be some evidence connecting Hr. Davis with the
	17	Manson Family.
	18	Now, do you have some feelings about the Manson
	19	Family as a group, whether they're out for good or evil?
	20	A Well, you hear so much nowadays one way or the
	21	other. I know that what was done, it probably wasn't right,
15a fls.	22	you know. I can't explain it.
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 Q Well, that's certainly the mildest way you could put it, assuming that any member of the Manson Family were responsible for the Tate-LaBianca killings. That's what you are having reference to?

A That's right.

Q It was a terrible, terrible thing, right?

A Well, yeah, with the little bit that I know, it was a terrible thing. I mean, you know --

Q All right. Now, there are some people who, because they view it that way, as a terrible, terrible thing, and in their minds they've road information that the Mancon Family was responsible for this, in their own minds they feel, "Well, under those circumstances I, because of the way I feel about this, I couldn't be fair to any member of the Manson Family. I couldn't look at him dispassionately. I couldn't look at him dispassionately. I couldn't look at him without thinking of those other killings and kind of tarring him with the same brush."

Now, are you of that frame of mind?

A No, -- well, to tell you the truth, I have seen the jirls sitting out there, that they told me that they were the Manson jirls, I don't feel any removes towards them. No, I kind of feel sorry for them.

Q Well, would you let this --

A Not sorry that they were involved in all of this, but sorry that maybe they didn't know any better or they didn't have anybody to guide them to do any better.

Q Well, now, is it your opinion that the jirls that you see sitting out there --

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Or -- no, were some of the girls that were charged with Mr. Manson for the commission of those offenses, were No, they just pointed them out as the Manson girls. Some of the Manson girls that were not tried with Well, they didn't say one way or the other, but being that I don't have no idea what they look like, you know, Well, when you talk about feeling sorry for them, I think perhaps you may have been here when Mr. Kay asked some of the jurors if they'd feel any sympathy or pity for the defendant in this case because he was charged with a crime. Now, just as you're not supposed to feel passion or prejudice against him, the prosecution doesn't want the jurors who feel such pity or sympathy that they might ---- render a not guilty verdict because of that. Well, right now I can't very well tell you that I In other words, I mean, I don't know enough about That's exactly the type of juror we want. Q But the thin; is, to me, -- I mean, he would, like ħ

I say, would have to be proven guilty. And then, I would have

15a-3 1 to know more facts. 2 Q All right. 3 I am not the type of person that comes to a conclusion like that, I mean, I kind of ponder about it. $\mathcal{L}_{\vec{\delta}}$ 5 Well, we hope so, in a case of this magnitude, 6 ma'am. ď, 7 Before you were seated out there last Monday, 8 now, had you done any reading on the death penalty issue? 9 Α No. 10 Q Or abolition of the death penalty? 11 A No. 12 Q Or anything of that kind? 13 A And I haven't done any reading since. 14 Q Have you discussed it with anyone before coming 15 to this courtroom last Monday? 16 No. I have at times listened a little bit here or A 17 there, but I had not discussed it. 18 Have you formed any opinion as to where you stand 19 on the issue of retention or abolition of the death penalty? 20 Well, that I have heard -- and, you know, have 21 heard discussions on. 22 And again, I have not formed an opinion against 23 3.4 it, nor for it because, like I say, how can you form an 24 opinion if you don't --25 If you haven't heard enough facts to do so? Q 26 A Yes. 27 O All right. 28 Well, your Honor, those are the subjects we are to

15a-4 cover at this point, without covering the general voir dire, 1 I have no further questions. THE COURT: People. MR. MANZELLA: What are we covering, publicity, the 4 5. death penalty as well? 6 THE COURT: Yes. 7 MR. KAY: I thought we were covering everything. 8 THE COURT: Everything. 9 MR. KAY: Well, Mr. Denny said --10 MR. DENNY: I didn't realize we were going to cover the 11 rest of the area, 12 THE COURT: For cause, 13 MR. DENNY: I have a few more questions. 14 Your husband does what kind of work, ma'am? Q 15 I did not get that. 16 He's in wholesale produce. Has been for the last 17 15b fol 30 years, 30, 35. No, 30 years. 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 24 € € 25 26 27 28

15b-And this prior jury experience that you had in Q 1 Municipal Court, was that in the East Los Angeles area? 2 3 A It was. And about what time was that, that -0 5 -5 Α About three years. Now, you have been here during the course of all 6 of the questioning thus far, and have heard the questions that 7 I asked the other jurors concerning whether they were aware of 8 certain points of law, some of which -- most of which the 9 Court had read, and whether they had any quarrel with those 10 11 points of law. 12 Would your answers be the same as most of the 13 jurors on that? 3 14 Α Yes. 15 And, again, assuming that the defendant were not 16 to take the stand in his own defense. 17 Would you have any feelings that, well, he's 18 probably guilty, then, because only a guilty man would refuse 19 to testify? 20 No. no. Α 21 You understand that by virtue of the constitution Q 22 of the United States he does not have to and you can't, from 23 that, draw any adverse inference? الإبرز 24 Do you understand that? £ 8 25 Uh-huh. A 26 Or make up any deficiency in the People's Q 27 Do you find anything wrong in that? evidence? 28 Α (Shakes head.)

Q You're shaking your head no, and she can't get
that.
A So oh, (laughing).
Q But she can't get your I assume your answer is
no?
A Oh, no, that's right.
Q Do you feel sitting there now and having heard
all the questions I've asked and considering those questions
that Mr. Kay and Mr. Manzella have asked, and knowing the
bare facts, such minuscule facts as you are aware of concerning
this case and the charges, that there is anything that would
keep you from being a totally, completely, absolutely impartial,
unbiased, unprejudiced juror?
A No, there is nothing that I can think of right now
that would keep me from doing the right thing, by abiding
by the rules and
Q All right.
And just one more thing as far as this death
penalty is concerned.
Is there some type of case that you can think of,
some type of murder, wherein you would feel compelled to give
the death penalty for a person having committed that type of
murder?
A No. I can't think of any case at all.
Like I say, I would have to know the facts. I
wouldn't just come out and say, "Well, either this or that."
MR. DENNY: Thank you, ma'am.
I'll pass for cause, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Let's stop at this time. We're stopped, then, the record will show, so we'll remember it tomorrow morning, the People's examination on voir dire, to begin on all subjects of Mrs. Figueroa. JUROR NO. 5: Mrs. Figueroa, yes. THE COURT: Mrs. Figueroa, you are excused until 9:30 tomorrow morning. Be in that seat tomorrow morning. JUROR NO. 5: Thank you. ġ, THE COURT: Remember the admonition. (Whereupon, court adjourned at 4:50 P. M.)

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