SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 1 FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES 2 DEPARTMENT NO. 106 3 HON. RAYMOND CHOATE, JUDGE 4 5. THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA. 6 Plaintiff, 7 No. A-267861 vs. BRUCE McGREGOR DAVIS, 9 Defendant. 10 12 REPORTERS DAILY TRANSCRIPT Wednesday, December 8, 1971 14 VOLUME 8 15 16 17 APPEARANCES: 18 19 For the People: JOSEPH P. BUSCH, JR., District Attorney BY: ANTHONY MANZELLA 20 and STEPHEN R. KAY, 21 Deputies District Attorney 22 For Defendant Davis: GEORGE V. DENNY, III 26 MARY LOU BRIANDI, C.S.R. ROGER K. WILLIAMS, C.S.R. Official Court Reporters 27 28

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1971 9:50 AM

THE COURT: All right, in the case of People vs. Davis, the record will show that Mr. Davis is present with counsel. Mr. Kay for the People.

I think you were questioning Mrs. Hammond.
MR. DENNY: Yes, I was, your Honor.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF MRS. ANNIE J. HAMMOND

BY MR. DENNY:

Q Mrs. Hammond, I'll use this microphone because my voice still is a little scratchy, unfortunately.

Now, as I recall last night, I think we had almost reached an understanding as far as the areas in which you would -- you would automatically vote to impose the death penalty and in all other cases I think you stated your mind would be open, that you had no predilection toward one penalty as against the other in the finding even of a first degree marder verdict; is that correct?

- A That's correct.
- Q All right, fine, ma'am.

Now, I'm not sure whether he had gotten into the area of publicity or not? Had the Judge questioned you at all?

A No, he had not.

MR. DENNY: Well, if I may proceed on that area, your

1-2 Honor. 1 THE COURT: Hadn't I talked to you at all about that, 2 Miss Hammond? 3 I don't believe so, sir. JUROR NO. 4: 6 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 7 BY THE COURT: 8 Q Let me ask the usual questions that I ask, and 9 either or both counsel may take over. 10 Miss Hammond, have you ever heard of Bruce Davis 11 before the Court read the indictment to you? 12 Uh, yes. 13 Now, what had you heard about Mr. Davis? Q 14 Λ Uh, just slightly. What the news -- television 15 news, mostly. I don't read the papers. 16 In reference to what? Q. 17 A In connection with the Manson people. 18 Do you recall specifically what the news was that 19 you read or heard or saw? 20 No. I do not. 21 Q. Had you ever heard of this case before, this 22 indictment that I had read to you? 23 Á Very slightly. 24 Well, how slightly? What had you heard? Q. 25 I didn't even know that it was coming up for this A 26 branch of it. 27 I see. So -- had you heard the name Shorty Shea Q 28 before?

3	1	A At the time of the murder on the news.
• , •	2	Q You mean by that some years ago?
	3	A Yes.
	4	Q And had you heard the name Gary Hinman?
	5	A Yes, sir.
	6	Q What had you heard about those names?
	7	A Just what you get on the news while you're cook-
	8	ing yourdinner or trying
	9	Q What did you get? I don't know what you get.
	10.	A That there was a murder. That there were that
	11	there were complications.
	12	Q Do you recall what the complications were?
	13	A Not specifically.
,	14	Q Do you recall the name Stuntman Shorty Shea?
:	15	A Yes, I do.
	16	Q What do you recall about that?
	17	A Other than he was a stuntman and it happened
	18	some place up in the valley, far valley.
	19	Q Do you recall the name Spahn Ranch?
	20	A Yes, sir.
	21	Q Does that bring to your mind anything whatever
,	22	in connection with Mr. Shea?
	23	A Other than it was mentioned in connection with
ċ	24	that news report.
X	25	Q Well, had you heard that Mr. Shea was deceased,
	26	is that it?
	27	A Yes, sir.
	28	Q That is before Friday, when I read you the

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1-4	1	indictment, had you heard that?
	2	A Several years ago.
3	3	Q Do you recall any of the circumstances surround-
≆ •	4	ing the death, as it was reported?
	5	A Not particularly.
i	6	Q And in connection with Mr. Hinman, do you recall
1. 1	7	any of the circumstances surrounding that death as it was
	8	reported, as you heard it?
	9	A No, not particularly.
	10	Q Do you know the name Manson Family and Charles
	11	Manson?
	12	A Yes, sir.
	13	Q What does the name Manson Family mean to you,
	14	from what you have heard, seen or read?
	15	A Uh, a hippie group.
400	16	Q Would a person who is a hippie or is associated
	17	with Mr. Manson suffer any prejudice against him or in
	18	your mind as a result of that association?
2 fls.	19	A No.
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	Q	Ye	m can,	if it	sho	uld be	shown	that	Mr. I	Davis 1s
in	that	catego	ory, you	ı can,	eve	n thoug	h you	have	heard	i, seen
or	read	these	things	about	the	Manson	Fami.	Ly, b	e fal z	and:
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- A Yes, sir.
- Q Did you follow the Tate-La Bianca trial?
- A Not particularly.
- Q Do you read the newspaper daily?
- A No, I do not.
- Q Do you look at a news report on television or listen to a radio daily?
 - A Yes, I do.
 - Q A news report of some type,

A The Today Show, and get what spotty news they have on that; and then evening news while I am fixing my dinner.

set aside -- if you were selected as a juror in this case, if the Court's instruction is that you are to set aside anything that you may have heard, seen or read, via the publicity media, or in conversations with friends or relatives, and set aside anything that you may remember, that you can't now think of, that you have heard, seen or read, and decide the case basing your judgment only -- on any issue, only on the evidence that's presented here in court, and the Court's instructions, are you capable of doing that in your mind?

A I believe so, ..sir.

1	Q Does "I believe so" reflect any doubt?
2	A No, it doesn't.
3	Q It does not?
4	A No, it does not.
5	Q Now, knowing that you can do that, the next
6	question is: Will you do that?
7	A Yes, I would, sir.
8	Q And will you be fair and impartial?
9	A Indeed so.
10	THE COURT: Very briefly, if you would, gentlemen.
11	MR. DENNY: Yes. Thank you, your Honor.
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13	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
14	BY MR. DENNY:
15	Q Mrs. Hammond, you indicated in response to the
16	Court's question that you heard about Shorty Shea at the time
17	of the murder; is that right?
18	A That's right.
19	Q Which, from that response, I take it that in your
20	opinion Shorty Shea was murdered; is that correct?
21	A That is correct.
22	Q And that opinion is is based on that report,
23	one or more reports that you heard concerning the murder of
24	Shorty Shea?
25	A That is correct.
26	Q And did you do you remember specifically
27	whether this information that you received was via tele-
28	vision or newspaper,

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1	A It was
2	Q or both?
3	A It would be television.
4	Q All right. And so you have it, I take it,
5	rather strongly fixed in your mind that Shorty Shea was
6	murdered by someone; is that correct?
7	A I have it rather fixed in my mind, is that your
8	question?
9	Q Yes.
10	A Yes, sir.
11	Q And I take it, again, that you have it rather
12	fixed in your mind that, in connection with what you have
13	seen, heard or read and particularly heard or seen on
. 14	TV that he was murdered by some member of the Manson
15	Family, or connected with the Manson Family; is that correct?
16	A That is correct.
17	Q All right. Now, you understand that that is an
18	issue to be determined in this case?
19	One, whether Shorty Shea is even dead;
20	And two, whether he was murdered by anyone;
21	And three, whether, if he was murdered by
22	anyone, who murdered him? Or, who was implicated in the
23	murder?
24	Do you understand that?
25	A Yes, sir.
26	Q Now, with the rather fixed idea that you have in
27 28-	your head, based on these reports that you heard or saw,
20-	do you think it is possible, being called upon to determine

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here whether Shorty Shea is actually dead or whether he has been murdered, that you can get rid of that fixed idea that you have, that he is dead, that he has been murdered? And make that determination based only on the evidence in this case?

- Based only on the evidence, yes, sir.
- Well, do you think that the idea that you have got that he is dead, that he has been murdered, would somehow maybe influence your judgment, when the People put on evidence to try to show that he was dead, or was mirdered?

In other words, that the People would be sort of a step shead, as far as their proof goes, because you already think that he is dead and is murdered?

Does that make --

- That would depend on the evidence turned in. A
- Well, let's put it this way -- and I'll try to Q. draw an analogy, if I may.

There may be a juror sitting next to you who has never heard or read or seen anything about Shorty Shea; who has never read in the paper that Shorty Shea was supposed to have been murdered; who doesn't have it in mind, as he or she sits there, that -- "Well, from what I know, Shorty Shea is dead, and Shorty Shea has been murdered."

Do you see?

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That juror is sitting right next to you, and that juror hears the evidence. Now, everything is new to him or her; everything is airesh.

And he looks at the evidence and he says, "Well,
I don't think the evidence is adequate to show even that Shorty
Shea is dead."

You, on the other hand, might be -- and this is what we are trying to determine -- might be sitting there, starting out thinking, "Well, Shorty Shea is dead. Shorty Shea is dead."

And any little bit of evidence that comes to you would be enough to substantiate what you already think, what you already feel, you see.

Whereas, one who isn't starting out with that predilection, with that sort of predetermined bent, would look at the evidence a good deal differently.

Now, do you see the situation that I am looking at?

A Yes, I do.

Q Well, I want to know now if you feel -- because you are the only one who can really tell us -- if you feel, because of your -- we'll call it, in this situation, your additional fund of information -- that you feel you could be as fair in determining the sufficiency of the evidence as that other juror sitting next to you, who doesn't have that additional information.

A Yes, I do.

Q In other words, you feel that what you might have

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read in the paper would be no more than hearsay, speculation, or whatever; and not constitute evidence?

That is correct.

And would you, in effect, bend over backwards to dismiss all of that that you have heard or read from your mind, so that there would be no possibility of your confusing any of that prior information with the evidence that you would receive in this courtroom as a juror?

A That is correct. I could do that.

Could you tell us what it is that -- that you did read, other than what you've already told the judge -- or did see or hear on TV -- pertaining to the supposed death of [] Shorty Shea?

Well, really, very little. My retention is not the greatest, and it's been some time since --

Q A couple of years?

That is correct. So it -- it is not right up in the front of my head (indicating); it's very far back. And I don't remember -- I remember at the time, it was a very gory bit of news.

Well, gory in what respect? Do you get any recollections, as you are just talking to me now, about how, supposedly, he was done in? If indeed you read or heard that he was done in in some way?

Definitely not, in that particular case. Manson case is -- is much more forward --

ũ Um-hmmm.

-- in my recall. Ä

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A and absorb it. I would be doing one thing or
another while listening.
Q And do you remember the outcome of that Tate and
LaBianca trial, as it's since been called?
A Other than Manson on death row, I guess, I'm not
sure.
Q All right. And talking about the Manson Family as
a hippie group, do you know anything more about the Manson
Family? Have you heard anything more about the Manson Family?
A No, sir.
Q Do you have any feelings perhaps, again,
particularly as regarding those things that you've seen, heard
or read that anyone associated with Charlie Manson must
share in some way the evil that has been built up around him;
must share his evil designs or his criminal purposes?
A Not particularly.
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Q	Well, do you feel	that the members of	the Manson
Family are	sort of inherently	criminally disposed,	because of
their asso	ciation with Mr. Ma	nson?	1

A (Pause.) I suppose they would all be shaded, but not -- but not definitely so.

Q Well, when you say they would all be shaded, do you mean -- what do you mean by that, ma'am?

A Oh, what is it we say? "Birds of a feather flock together"? I don't --

Q Well, people do say that. And is that the way you do feel about it?

A Yes, I believe it would be.

Q So that your feeling would be that, very likely, one who has associated -- particularly associated for any extended period of time -- with Mr. Manson probably is somewhat criminally oriented, as you feel Charles Manson was; is that correct?

A Probably, yes, sir.

And that therefore, if he were to be charged with some criminal offense, that at least the probabilities are more than likely that, as distinguished from someone not associated with Charles Manson, that he is guilty of the offense charged against him?

A That is correct,

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, I would offer a challenge under the circumstances, under 1073, Subdivision 2.

MR. KAY: May I ask some questions, your Honor, if your Honor feels it's necessary?

THE COURT: Yes, you may. 1 MR. KAY: Thank you. 2 3 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 4 BY MR. KAY: 5 Q Mrs. Hammond, do you feel that -- knowing what you 6 know about Charles Manson and the Manson Family -- that you 7 could give Mr. Bruce Davis a fair trial in this case? (Indicating affirmatively.) A 9 Do you feel that? Q 10 A Yes, sir. 11 And do you feel that you could judge Mr. Davis 12 13 independently of what you might know of Charles Manson, and the Manson Family, and just put all of that out of your head, 14 15 and rely solely on the evidence that you hear, that comes from the witness stand in this trial? 16 17. A Yes, sir. 18 And is there any doubt at all about that in your mind? 19 20 No. sir. A 21 MR. KAY: Thank you. 22 .23 FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 24 BY THE COURT: 25 Well, what about this predilection that you have 26 just told Mr. Denny about, that you believe that somebody who 27 is associated with Mr. Manson -- as we believe the evidence 28 will show Mr. Davis was -- is more likely than not to have

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criminal tendencies? What about that? 1 Can you set that aside, too? 2 Well, now, I don't quite understand. A 3 Well, what about this feeling that you've Q 4 described, that -- to Mr. Denny, to the effect that a member of 5 the Manson Family, in your mind, is probably a person who has 6 criminal tendencies of some sort? 7 I didn't say definitely. 8 A Q Well, do you have that feeling about Mr. Davis at 9 this moment? If -- assuming that you were to know that he was 10 11 a member of the Manson Family? 12 Not until the evidence is brought out. 13 Well, would it be easier to convince -- to 14 convince you, do you think, than somebody who hasn't heard 15 about the Manson Family, or doesn't have that feeling that you 16 have concerning them, that Mr. Davis is guilty? 17 3 fol A I don't believe -- no, sir. 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 స్త్రీత్ర 26 27 28

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 Q Well, would you explain your attitude again, once again, toward people whom you know to be members of the Manson Family? What are your feelings, your attitude?

When you -- of course, when the word "criminally oriented," that phrase is used, it might have great variations of meaning.

"Yes, they believe that group is a group of drug users."

Some may believe that they're professional bank robbers or they're all murderers.

I want to know what your feelings are,

A Well, I -- I -- I do feel that drugs have played a great deal of importance in the actions of not only the Manson Family, but the persons who we call hippies today, who are doing things that we don't approve of and can't understand why they carry on as they do.

Q All right. Now, speaking specifically of the Manson Family, can you explain any further your remarks to Mr. Denny about your feelings?

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, what remarks are we talking about now that she's going to explain?

MR. DENNY: I think that's a fair question. I think it is a little ambiguous.

Her statement, I believe, that you do feel that one associated with the Manson Family and, particularly, if they had been associated for an extended period of time, would probably be sort of criminally oriented, share the criminality of Charlie Manson --

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THE COURT: This is the --

MR. DENNY: -- under the idea of birds of a feather flock together.

Essentially, isn't that your feeling?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR HAMMOND: It is. But it doesn't necessarily mean that they -- they could be -- it could be proven so. That they are of that bent.

Q BY MR. DENNY: Well, I think in addition you said, feeling that, you would feel that perhaps it is more probable than not that they would be guilty of a criminal charge that was pending against them.

A It is more probable than not that -- (pause)

THE COURT: I'll grant the challenge.

MR. DENNY: Thank you, your Honor.

Thank you, Mrs. Hammond, very much. I appreciate your candor in discussing this with us.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR HAMMOND: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mrs. Hammond. The Court excuses you and would you report to --

THE CLERK: The 15th floor.

MR. KAY: Thank you, Mrs. Hammond.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR HAMMOND: Uh-huh.

MR. KAY: Your Honor, also this morning we have to ask Mrs. Mary Christian about hardship. She is juror No. 11. We finished all the questioning except hardship.

THE COURT: Thank you.

THE BAILIFF: Bring her in now, sir?

THE COURT: Yes.

THE COURT: Mrs. Christian.

JUROR NO. 11: Yes.

THE COURT: We asked you last night to find out from your employer whether or not you would be paid.

JUROR NO. 11: Yes. I went by the office this morning.
THE COURT: Did you?

JUROR NO. 11: And he said as Far as he knew I would be.
THE COURT: You would be.

JUROR NO. 11: He said after 28 days to come back and let my supervisor know.

THE COURT: Good. We're glad to hear that that is the case. All right, thank you. That's what we wanted to inquire about this morning. Would you rejoin the group now?

JUROR NO. 11: Yes.

THE COURT: Rodela.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF

DANIEL RODELA

BY THE COURT:

Q Take the seat, would you, Mr. Rodela, where that microphone is.

- A Right here?
- Q Yes.

Mr. Rodela, you've heard the Court's explanation of the nature of this case, the Court's questions to the prospective jurous; have you not?

- A Yes, sir.
- Q Would your answers be any different than the

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majority of the jurors have responded to the questions of a general nature that I have put to the group as a whole and to the prospective jurors from your group?

For example, you remember that series of questions wherein I asked whether or not anyone had been arrested for a crime?

- A I've been arrested.
- Q For a crime of some type?
- A I was charged with a crime, but I was convicted of disturbing the peace and I was then exonerated by the judge.
 - Q How long ago was that?
 - A Twenty years.
 - Q Twenty years ago.
 - A (Nods head.)
 - Q Do you think that would affect your judgment?
 - A No, it wouldn't.
 - Q Your judgment at all?
 - A No, it wouldn't.
- Q Do you think the arrest at that time was a justi-

A Well, I filed a suit against the City of Los
Angeles and the police department and the chief of police for
it.

- Q Was there a lawsuit over that? Did you --
- A I filed, but somehow or other it wasn't legally done properly so that all the defendants demurred and I was given the case back too late to refile or resubmit.

I took it down to the -- the only people that

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Q Let me ask you this, without detailing all of these:

Do you think you can set aside anything you might have learned in those cases and decide this case on its evidence and the instructions in this case?

A I don't have any doubt that I would have any problems deciding the first phase of the case.

Q You can set aside those cases?

A The first phase of the case I wouldn't have any problem in being fair and impartial. It is the second phase of the trial, if we get that far, that I think would give me some problems.

Aside from being fair and impartial, can you set aside what you may have learned in those cases?

A Yes, I can.

Now, as to the death penalty, do you have some views about it that you could not be fair and impartial in determining guilt or innocence?

A Well, you asked the question if I have done any reading or studying on the issues of capital punishment, and I have done a lot of reading on it.

Q Are your views about the death penalty such that you would automatically refuse to impose it?

A I wouldn't automatically, but I would have some doubts whether I could be fair to the People in imposing the death penalty, because I believe that --

Q Let's get to the answer to the first question, T; put to you.

3a-5 In the first phase of the case, I think you responded that you could be fair and impartial? Oh, yes. A But it is in the second phase --Q The second phase where I have my doubts. A Your tendency would be to be against the death Q penalty? I am against it, but there's a possibility that I A might impose it reluctantly. 3b fol

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3b-1	1	Q That you might reluctantly oppose it or impose it
) a	2	A Impose it reluctantly.
*	3.	Q In other words, your views are such concerning the
<u>.</u>	4	death penalty that you would not automatically vote against
<u>ş.</u>	5	it? You would look at the evidence and might possibly
x	ģ.	impose it should the evidence in your discretion require
	7 .	the death penalty?
	8	A Yes.
	9	Q Is that what you are saying to me?
	10	A Yes, I'm saying
	11	Q Or should you believe should you believe
	12	that in your discretion the death penalty should be imposed,
	13	you would impose it?
ž.*	14	A There's where I don't know. Like I say, I believe
	15	the
€ 5	16	Q Would you ever consider
	17	A the case for eliminating the death penalty is
	- 18	outweighs the case for retaining it.
	19 ,	Q I see. Well, you understand that the law in the
	20	State of California is such that the death penalty is sill
	21	part of the law in this respect, that the jury has discre-
	22	tion to impose it upon a conviction of murder of the first
•	23	degree?
र्गेंड \$	24	A Yes, I understand that.
₹ ₃ , 3	25	Q Well, having that in mind, now, would you be
	26	incapable of ever voting for the death penalty?
į.	27	A That I don't know.
	28	Q All right. Concerning publicity, have you ever

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heard, seen or read anything about Mr. Davis before coming into this courtroom?

A I believe I read something about him. Whether it was him or not, I believe it was him. He was arrested in the street or something sometime ago. He was the last of the Family that was being sought.

Q Have you heard anything whatever about this case, about Shorty Shea, the alleged victim in the third count?

A I've done reading on it, but I don't remember all the facts.

Q What do you remember about the name Shorty Shea?

A Uh, I believe probably from what I have heard in the courtroom that it refreshes my memory about his body not being found and that --

Q There being a search for the body?

A Yes. It sort of refreshed my memory.

Q How about the name Gary Himman? Do you recall that?

A Hmm, I believe he was some sort of an agent of some kind. Like I say, you are refreshing my memory what I read and trying to recall what I read.

MR. DENNY: I'm sorry, the answer is "some sort of an agent" --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR RODELA: Some sort of an agent in the entertainment industry, a musical --

Q BY THE COURT: Do you recall any of the details of the alleged death of Mr. Hinman as reported in the news?

A Well, I know that he was murdered with a knife or

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whatever. I'm just guessing now, right now in my memory.

Q Do you remember the name Bruce -- strike that -- Steve Grogan?

A No.

Q Robert Beausoleil? Bobby Beausoleil?

A I recall something about that name.

Q And you did follow the Manson case from time to time, the Tate-La Bianca homicide case?

A Oh, yes, I did.

Q Would somebody who is a member of the Manson Family beat any disadvantage in your mind as a result of what you may have heard, seen or read about Charles Manson or the Manson Family?

A Well, I would try to be as fair as possible in my conscious mind but we have to understand that in the subconscious mind you can't raise it. It is there. What you have read, seen and heard. In fact, I have been to the scene of the crime of the Tate murder on Gas Company business.

Q What you are saying to me, because of what you know, you're not sure about whether or not --

A I would constantly try, would try to be as fair as I humanly could. We have to understand these things rub off on you whether you like it or not, but as an individual I would sure try to be fair.

Q Are you unsure of your ability to be fair and impartial because of what you may have heard, seen or read?

A I wouldn't go that far, no.

Q So that you are completely certain and sure that

you can be fair and impartial in determining guilt or innocence or any other issue that you --

A Consciously, I say, yes.

MR. KAY: Your Honor, may counsel approach the bench for a moment? I think we have a stipulation to enter into.

THE COURT: Yes.

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

MR. KAY: Mr. Denny has proposed a stipulation that we're willing to enter into. That both sides would stipulate that this juror would be excused. I don't think he would really be fair to either side. I don't think he would be fair to us in the penalty phase and I don't think he would be fair to Mr. Davis in the guilt phase. So I think this is one of those cases where we're both agreed.

THE COURT: I think so. He seems to me to be a person who is kind of a compulsive talker. He might very well infect the entire jury.

MR. KAY: We would so stipulate to that, is that correct.
Mr. Denny?

MR. DENNY: So stipulate.

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

THE COURT: Mr. Rodela, the Court thanks you and excuses you.

The Court believes that you have a fund of

knowledge about this that's better than the usual, and you are an unusual reader, I think.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR RODELA: That's how I relax.

THE COURT: Pardon?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR RODELA: That's how I relax, reading.

THE COURT: And because of that it may be quite difficult for you to forget what you may have learned.

Accordingly, -- or set aside what you may have learned -- I thank you very much.

All right, thank you, gentlemen.

MR. KAY: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right, let's take another name.

THE CLERK: Hassie Christian, H-a-s-s-i-e, last name, C-h-r-i-s-t-i-a-n.

4-1 MR. KAY: I wonder if the's related to the other 1 Christian. 2 3 Your Honor, I see the doctor's here now. Were you ٥ going to --4 5 THE COURT: Oh, yes. Are both doctors here? б MR. KAY: I see Dr. Anselm. 7 DR. ANSELM: And Dr. Deering. 8 MR. KAY: Yes, both doctors are here. 9 THE COURT: Very well. We'll recess this matter. 10 People versus Mitchell? Is she ill today, or 11 something? 12 (Pause in the proceedings while a discussion off 13 the record ensued at the bench between the Court and the 14 bailiff.) 15 MR. MANZELLA: How long will we recess? THE COURT: I think this will take only about 15 minutes. 16 17 Well, there are at least two Christians on the 18 jury. 19 MR. KAY: Irving wouldn't stand for that. 20 No. This is the wrong Christian. 21 THE COURT: Mrs. Christian, there's another Christian 22 outside, whose name has been called. It's not you. It's a 23 Hassie Christian, 24 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 11: 25 THE COURT: Do you know her? 26 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 11: I don't know. But she asked 27 me yesterday, was my name Christian? And I said, "Yes." 28 And she said, "Well, I thought they were calling me." But she - *#*

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MR. KAY: It's her.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 11: I'll know her when I see her.

MR. DENNY: Well, if we get a couple of Philistines on,

your Honor --

(Proceedings had on an unrelated matter.)

THE COURT: We had just called Mrs. Christian.

THE BAILIFF: Mrs. Christian, sir?

THE COURT: Yes, Hassie.

I'll take a short recess.

(Recess.)

THE COURT: The case of People versus Davis? The record will show all counsel are present, and Mrs. Christian -- PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 4: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: -- is in the box as a prospective juror.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF

HASSIE CHRISTIAN

BY THE COURT:

Q Mrs. Christian, were you present during all the proceedings when the Court spoke to the prospective jurors, as a group, and told them about this case, and --

A Yes, I was.

Q -- read from the indictment, and asked certain questions of them?

A Yes.

Q And would your answers be any different than the majority of jurors responded to the questions of a general nature that I put to the prospective jurors from your group?

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A	No.
<i>P</i> A	NO.

Q For example, I am talking about that series of questions wherein I asked whether or not anyone on the jury — whether anyone on the jury had had a close friend or a relative, or whether they themselves have been the victims of a crime of violence.

What would your answer be to that?

- A No different.
- O "No"? Your answer would be "No"?
- A Yes.
- . Q Yes, your answer would be "No"? Is that what you mean?

You had not had anyone, nor have you yourself been the victim of a crime of violence?

- A No.
- Q All right. And there were -- there was a series of questions that I asked. Would your answers be any different than the majority have answered?
 - A No, it wouldn't.
 - Q Have you had jury experience before?
 - A No. I haven't.
 - Q What type of work do you do?
 - A Well, just now, I don't work. I'm a --
 - O A housewife?
- A Yes, I am a housewife. But I don't work, because I'm retired.
 - Q I see. From what?
 - A Well, I have been sick ever since 1964.

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1	Q W	hat is the nature of the illness?
2	A W	ell, I suffer with my heart, and I am a diabetic.
3	Q r	o you think that your illness is of such a nature
4	that you coul	dn't or shouldn't sit on this jury?
5	A W	ell, no. It doesn't affect me, unless I climb
6	hills or some	thing like that.
7	QI	see.
8	A C	r steps.
9 .	Q I	s there a Mr. Christian?
10	.A N	o, he's deceased.
11	Q P	re you related to or a friend of any law en-
12	forcement off	icer?
13	A N	o.
14	Q 2	nd in what area do you reside?
15	.A W	here I live?
16	Q Y	eș.
17	. A 3	60% West 65th Street.
18	\ Q 1	n Los Angeles?
19) A ;	n Los Angeles.
20	Q E	o you have views concerning the death penalty
21	such that you	would automatically refuse to impose it,
22	regardless of	the evidence in the case?
23	A M	io.
24	2	or are your views about the death penalty such
25	that you coul	d not be fair and impartial in determining the :
26	question of	guilt or innocence?
27	A V	Well, yes, I'd be fair.
	L.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Yes, uh-huh.

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	1	Q And it is a matter that is left to the jury's
•	2	discretion?
÷	3 .	A Yes, I understand that, your Honor,
T _k	4	Q Understanding that, then, supposing there would
	5	be a conviction of mirder of the first degree in any case,
	6	if you were a juror in that case, then, you would automatically
	7	vote to impose the death penalty?
	8	A Yes.
	9	Q Yes?
	10	A Yes, uh-huh.
	11	MR. DENNY: Challenge, your Honor, under 1073, Subdivision
	12	2 and 1076.
	13	MR. KAY: No objection.
	14	THE COURT: Thank you very much. The Court does grant
	15	the challenge, Mrs. Christian. The Court does excuse you and
	16	thank you very much.
	17	Report to the 15th floor of the New Hall of
	18	Records, if you would, please. There's a jury assembly room
	19	there, I believe.
	20	If there isn't, we've been misdirecting a lot of
	21 '	jurors.
5a fla.	22	MR. KAY: Thank you, ma am.
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78. A. Volgo	25	
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5a-1 THE COURT: Mrs. Norma E. Green, G-r-e-e-n. 1 2 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF Я NORMA E. GREEN 4 BY THE COURT: 5 Take the seat where that microphone is, if you Q 6 would, Mrs. Green. 7 Mrs. Green, were you present when the Court 8 explained the nature of this case to prospective jurors and 9 questioned the prospective jurors? 10 Yes. I was. sir. 11 Would your answer be any different than the 12 majority have responded to the questions of a general nature? 13 14 No, your Honor. Q. We're interested in knowing what you may feel 15 about this case, what you may heard, seen or read about this 16 17 case from the publicity media, the news media; do you understand that? 18 19 À Yes. 20 Q Have you ever heard of Mr. Davis before? 21 Uh, not -- not really to actually say that I could À 22 pinpoint, that is, Mr. Davis, 23 You have heard of Charles Manson before? Q. 24 À Yes. 25 Had you heard of the Tate-La Bianca case? Q 26 Á Yes, I have, your Honor. 27 Q Did you followthat in the news media? 28 Not necessarily. Just the headlines. Á I -- and on

1	TV.
2	Q The newspaper?
3	A Yes.
4	Q And did you hear television reports?
5	A Yes.
6	Q And radio reports?
7	A Yes.
8	Q During the time that trial was going on?
9	A The only particular thing I did see was the
1Ò	incident in the court, you know, coming out of the courtrooms
11	and, uh, with the lawyer.
12	Q You mean you saw a news reel?
13	A Yes.
14	Q News photographs or news movies of the defendants
15	in and out of the corridors?
16	A That's true, uh-huh.
17	Q Have you ever heard the name Shorty Shea before
18	I read the indictment here on Friday?
19	A I've heard of it. I've heard of his name.
20	Q In what connection?
21	A Well, with he was murdered. That's the only
22	thing.
23	Q You read that some place or heard some place that
24	Shorty Shea was murdered before Friday?
25	A Yes.
26	Q When I read the indictment?
27	A Yes, yes.
28	Q How about the name Himman, Gary Himman?

1	A I've heard of his name, also.
2	Q And it is your belief that from what you have
3	read that Mr. Shea and Mr Mr. Shea is dead?
4	A Only by what the papers what I have heard on
5 ,	the news media.
6	Q Yes, from that you believe that Mr. Shea is
7	deceased?
8	A Well, I only take for granted, you know, just
9	what I heard them say. I can't say positively that he is
10	. dead.
11	Q How about Hinman?
12	A I believe they did have his body. I'm not sure
13	which of the two.
14	Q You read that some place?
15	A I've heard, yes.
16	Q Or heard it somewhere?
17	A Uh-huh.
18.	Q Now, you read, heard or saw articles about Mr.
19	Manson and the Manson Family?
20	A Yes, your Honor.
21	Q Generally speaking, is your impression of the
22	Manson Family favorable or unfavorable?
.23	A Well, I thought, you know, I felt for the
24	victims as well as the party that was involved, because it
25	was just an awful act. That's all I thought.
26	Q You're speaking of the Tate-La Bianca mirders?
27	A Yes.
28	Q Have you read Mr. Manson's name in the last six

	1	months in any connection?
. 5	2	A No, I haven't, your Honor.
	3	Q Do you know of any other prosecution that Mr.
ń	4	Manson has suffered, any other homicide prosecution he may
₹ \$	5	have suffered?
: ,•	6	A No. I don't, your Honor.
	7	Q If you were to sit on this jury and were to find
	8	that Mr. Davis is a member of the Manson Family, knowing what
	9	you heard, seen or read, do you think you could still be fair
	10	and impartial in judging any issue that you might be called
	11	upon to judge in this case?
•	12	A I feel that I could, your Honor.
	13	Q You think you could be?
.3. 5	14	A Yes.
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4	17	nature about the Manson Family or Charles Manson? A Uh. only in the beginning of the phase of the
b fls.	18	A Uh, only in the beginning of the phase of the La Bianca La Bianca-Tate murder.
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5b-1	1	Q And would that affect your judgment?
Ď	2	A No, your Honor.
\$	3.	Q Would you be able to set all of this aside,
or ¥i	4	anything that you may have heard, seen or read, anything that
3	5 .	you may have talked about with your friends or relatives and
	6	independently determine whatever issue you may be called upon
	7	to determine in this case, whatever the issues might be, uh,
	8	without regard to those, the news media and those conversa-
	9.	tions?
	10	A Yes, your Honor, I feel that I could.
	11	Q And will you do so?
	12	A I will, your Honor.
	13	Q You're certain about your ability to act
\$ ·	14	independently, to make a judgment independently of all of
1	15	this publicity that you may have heard, seen or read?
*,	16	A I'm certain that I could, your Honor.
	17	Q Will you do that?
	18	A I will.
	19	Q And will you be fair and impartial?
	20	A I will, your Honor.
	21	Q We wish to ask you about the we did ask you
	22	about the did we ask you about the death penalty?
	23	A No.
· ,	24	MR. KAY; Nor hardship.
<u> </u>	25	Q BY THE COURT: I passed over two important phases.
∧.ii	26	Would it be any hardship for you to serve in this
,	27	case?
	28	A No, your Honor. I've spoke to the president of the

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	1	Mr. Greene reside?
•	2	A In the southwest section.
•	3.	Q Can you think of any reason why you shouldn't sit
* ***	4	or could not sit on this jury as a fair and impartial juror?
٠	5	A No, your Honor, I cannot.
,	6	THE COURT: Mr. Denny, you may inquire.
	7	
	8	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
`	9	BY MR. DENNY;
	10	Q Ma'am, what is your primary source of news of
	11	the day?
	12	A Well, at my home there, I listen to KNXT in the
	13	mornings, and my older daughter and son, they have KGFJ on.
£ *	14	So between the two, I listen to KNXI. And it is very seldom
	15	I get a chance to see my programs on television in the
A A	16	evening.
	17	Q In other words, as far as news reports on TV,
	18	you don't have much of an opportunity or you do?
	19	A Well, if I think there's something very important
	20	that I went to hear, you know. Basically, I don't bother
5c fls.	21	that much,
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5c-1 Q 1 All right. How about newspaper; do you subscribe to a newspaper? 2 3 A No. I do not. Do you read a newspaper occasionally? 4 Q 5 Α Yes. I'm sorry I interrupted you. 6 Q 7 A I used to subscribe to the L. A. Times, but I 8 don't take it any more. 9 When did you cease taking it? Q 10 Well, at the time it was financial reasons. A 11 I mean, was it within the last year? O 12 Α Oh, it's been a year since I've had the L. A. 13 Times. ٠ 1 14 You. I take it, did follow some in the Times when Ü 15 you were taking it, all this business of the Tate-LaBianca 16 murders, the Manson Family's connection therewith? 17 Well, not really specifically just to read about 18 the case. 19 Well. I'm sure you didn't go out to buy a paper 20 just to read it, but in the course of your reading of the 21 news, I take it, you did? Α Yes. 23 See the headlines and perhaps read the lead **R** , paragraph or two under the headlines; is that right? 25 Yes, I did. A 26 Q All right. 27 And you indicate that you have heard a reasonable 28 amount about the missing Mr. Shea, is that correct?

1 Well, I had really jotten the names mixed, because A 2 that part of the Manson Family, you know, I didn't even bother 3 to read or become interested in. 4. Well, do you recall when that is that you last 5 read anything about this fellow Shea or stuntman Shorty Shea? 6 To be honest, I couldn't actually give you a date A 7 or anything. It's been quite really sometime ago. 8 Well, when you say "sometime ago," do you mean 9 within the last couple of months or a couple of years ago? 10 Α Maybe a year. 11 Or eighteen months? Q 12 A It's been over a year, I know. 13 All right. And I take it from your reading --Q 14 excuse me, I'll use this microphone. 15 From your reading, it is your opinion at this time 16 that Mr. Shea is dead, isn't that correct? 17 Well, from what I have heard first, when it first 18 began that he was dead --19 Q And --20 -- from the news media --Ą 21 Q And what did you hear about how he was supposed to 22 have died; do you recall? 23 A No, I don't. 24 Do you recall reading, hearing or seeing in the Q 25 media anything about people digging up some place to look for 26 him or look for his body or anything of that kind? 27 I can vaguely remember -- if it is near a A No. 28 stable, that's the only thing I can remember. Who the party

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1	was I just didn't.pay too much attention.
2	Q Do you recall the name Spahn Ranch?
3	A Yes, I believe that was a ranch.
4	Q And that rings a bell with you as far as a
5	connection between Shorty Shea and the Spahn Ranch?
6	A Yes. Now that you mention it, yes.
7	Q That's where they were looking for him?
8	A I believe so.
9	Q I think you stated in response to the Court's
10.	question that you believed that he was dead. You couldn't say
11.	for sure, but you only take it for granted what you read; is
12	that right?
13	A Yes, that's true.
14	Q Now, as far as that goes, that's an issue to be
15	determined in this case; you understand that, whether he is
16	dead?
17	A Yes.
18	Q And whether he died by criminal means or it was
19	accidental means or just a disappearance; you understand that?
20	A Yes, I do.
21	Q And then, even assuming there's any evidence that he
22	died of criminal means, whether Mr. Davis is in any way
23	responsible therefore, you understand that?
24	A Yes, I do.
25	Q All right. Now, with the feeling that you have,
26 27	whether it is purely intellectual or whether it is feeling
28	emotional or whether it is a combination of both, based on the
20	information that you have gotten through the media that, well.

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maybe he is or he's probably dead, do you have any kind of feeling that it wouldn't take very much more evidence to convince you of his death, that is evidence from the witness stand here?

A Well, I feel that the prosecutor will try to convey this to the jurors to prove that he is dead beyond a reasonable doubt and that we have to draw our conclusions from his findings.

- .Q From the evidence?
- A From the evidence.
- Q Here?
- A That's right. From the evidence. That's right.
- Q But do you think that perhaps in comparison, say, with another juror who has not read what you read or heard what you heard about it, that maybe you start off with a giving the prosecution kind of a head start on the issue of whether Shorty Shea is really dead or not?

Do you feel that?

In other words, knowing that the prosecution has to prove this and, as you say, prove it beyond a reasonable doubt, do you feel, based on how you feel about it now, that it wouldn't take very much, based on what you know or on what you have read for them to prove that to your satisfaction beyond a reasonable doubt?

A I would really have to weigh it in my mind to really be convinced that they have given me all of the evidence before I could really say that I could give a truthful verdict or to the other jurors what my feelings are. I would really have

1 to weigh it.

THE COURT: Would you set aside that knowledge that you believe that you have, although you didn't refer to it in that solid a term as "knowledge," simply a newspaper --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR GREENE: Yes.

THE COURT: Or whatever it was.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR GREENE: I could set that aside.

THE COURT: Would you set it aside and start agresh without reference to it? You won't be able to forget it, probably because you've read it now for some months.

But will you set it aside for the purpose of making any judgment on the evidence?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR GREENE: Oh, yes, I will. I didn't understand your point. I thought probably you meant that knowing this would I, uh, -- how you termed it, by me knowing about the case do you feel that I would not be able to give a true verdict of what I feel about it.

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BY MR. DENNY:

Q Well, my concern is -- let's take a situation of a juror sitting beside you, who didn't -- who hadn't read what you had read or hadn't even seen what you had seen about Shorty Shea; do you see?

Now, you compare yourself with that juror who has none of the information that you have. You're both listening to the same evidence from the witness stand here.

What I want to know is, can you say that you would feel that you would be as objective and fair and open-minded, in weighing whether the People had proved by that evidence the death of Shorty Shea --

- A Yes, I would.
- Q -- as that person?
- A Certainly. I would be open-minded about it.
- Q Well, is it your position, then, that simply because you have read something in the newspaper, that doesn't make it so?
 - A No.
- Q A newspaper can report surmise, speculation, fantasy, as well as fact?
 - A That's true.
- And what you have read in the newspaper, then, may or may not be fact, but it certainly isn't joing to be considered by you as fact in this case, --
 - A That's true.
- Q -- is that correct? And would you say that you would bend over backwards, really, in pushing anything that

6-2 1 you may recall having read, seen or heard, about Shorty Shea --2 A Well --3 -- out of your mind? And considering the evidence 4 only as it comes from the witness stand in this case? Χ, 5 Yes. I could do it. 6 All right. Let's go down a little bit further, Q 7 because you'd, I think, as far as Mr. Hinman, that you know that 8 they did find his body. ġ Was this again in some report that you recall 10 having heard, seen or read? 11 Actually, I'm not certain of the two men, which is 12 which, to be -- because I didn't pay that much attention to 13 who -- you know, they really found or what. 14 **ട്ട** 3 Well, does the term musician Gary Hinman ring a Q 15 bell at all with you? 16 I really couldn't be sure. 17 All right. Have you, in the course of your 18 reading or viewing, heard anything about Bobby Beausoleil? 19 Or "Boe-soe-lail"? 20 No, I don't even recall the name. A 21 Or Mary Brunner? Q 22 Α No. 23 Have you heard of anybody else being prosecuted 24 for the murder of Gary Hinman? 25 No. I haven't. Α 26 Or for the alleged murder of Shorty Shea here? Q 27 No, I haven't. A 28 Insofar as your feelings, again, about the Manson Q

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Family, I think you indicated, in connection with the Tate and LaBianca murders, that you felt for the victims, and for the people involved -- is that a rair --

- Α Yes.
- Q -- recitation of what you said?
- That's true.
- Obviously, I think anybody with any feelings Q would feel for the victims. But what did you mean by -- when you said you felt for the people involved?
- Well, it's really hard to say, because -- I don't A You feel, in a sense, that maybe they weren't really responsible for the act that they were doing at that time, --
 - Well --0
- -- the act that was committed. They probably weren't really themselves.
 - I'm sorry. I didn't hear that, MR. MANZELLA:
 - MR. DENNY: "They weren't really themselves."
 - MR. MANZELLA: Thank you.
 - BY MR. DENNY: What do you mean by that? Q
 - Well, under the influence of drugs. A
- All right. And this, again, is based on some of Q the information that you've read, seen or heard --
 - Well --Α
 - -- concerning these murders? Q
- Well, before I read it or heard about it, that is my assumption, in that case, that it had to be someone under drugs, you know.
 - Q When the news first broke, you --

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<u></u>	1	A	Yes.
	2	Q -	jumped to this conclusion yourself?
<i>t</i> !	3	Ā	That's right.
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Q	I see.	And d	do you	have	POWG	feelinys,	one	way	or
another,	about peop	le who	use	drugsī	?				

- A No, I don't. Everybody to his own liking.
- Q Well, do you have any feelings that, perhaps, if it were shown that any of the witnesses who were called in this trial were drug users of some extent, would you feel, just because of that fact alone, that you could not believe their testimony?

A No. I would weigh every bit of evidence. I would not hold that against them.

Q You would perhaps consider that, with all of the other factors that the judge might talk to you about, as far as those factors involved in determining the credibility of witnesses, consider the drug use as one element in determining

whether they're credible, whether they are believable, whether they could remember things; but that would not be the only ractor, --

- A No. that would not be.
- Q -- as far as you are concerned?
- A No, that would not be the only factor.
- Q Do you have any feeling, ma'am, because of what you've seen, heard or read about the Tate and LaBianca trials, and the Manson Family and Charles Manson, that someone intimately connected with the Manson Family or associated with the Manson group, for an extended period of time, is probably criminally disposed?
 - A I don't think I follow you on that.
 - Q Well, there's a phrase, "Birds of a feather flock

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together."

Do you have the feeling that one who is associated with Charles Manson, these other members of the Manson Family who are involved in the Tate and LaBianca killings, probably somehow shares some overall criminality -- or criminal disposition?

A No. I don't believe that all of them are alike.

Q In other words, the mere fact of an association, in your mind, does not automatically infect the person associating with this group?

A That's right. I mean, sometimes you are there just to follow the crowd, but you don't have to do everything that the crowd does.

Q All right. Now, I believe you did say that you had heard some discussion of Mr. Manson's philosophy or feelings about the blacks, in connection with the Tate and LaBianca cases. What had you heard on that?

A The only thing in reference was that he had placed the wallet in -- I think it was a service station, or some public place, so that it would look like one of the blacks had done it, or something of that nature.

That was the only thing that I remember in the case.

Q So that a black man would pick it up and then be accused of the crime?

A Possibly so, yes.

Q And you heard nothing more about any ideology he had concerning the blacks and the whites, or any --

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A.	No.

- Q -- any problem between the two races?
- A No, your Honor -- sir, I haven't.
- Q All right. By the way, was this Manson Family, and the Tate and LaBianca killings and that, a topic of conversation among you and your family, for the period in which it was most newsworthy?

A Yes, it was, the first week. And then I -- and I just said -- I just didn't want to hear any more about it, you know. And I tried to shun away from all of it after that.

- Q Um-hamm. Do you know the outcome of that case?
- A No. I don't.
- Q All right. Do you know whether anyone was convicted or what penalty anyone got?

A No, I've never heard anything else, after they were tried.

assuming the evidence shows that Mr. Davis was, for a period of time, connected with, a part of, the Manson Family, knowing all you know — whatever it may be, from what you've seen, heard and read — and knowing that fact about Mr. Davis, and knowing that he's charged with the Counts that he's charged with, of murder and conspiracy to commit murder and robbery, do you feel that there's any problem in your mind or heart or feelings at all, in being perfectly fair toward him, in determining his guilt or innocence in this trial?

A I would use everything that -- you, know, that's within me to give him a fair -- a fair conviction of my

6a-4feelings. Because his life is at stake, and I would weigh everything before I gave my verdict. 6b fol

6b-1		Q All right. I take it, then, that from the stand-
• •	1	point of the People, you would also be fair to them
•	2	A I would.
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\$ &	4	The state of the s
6	5	Court gives you, as applying to both the defendant and the
Я	6	People?
	7	A That's true. I would weigh everything.
	8	Q All right. And although we haven't discussed it,
	9	perhaps I could just ask you:
	10	Understanding that the burden of the People is
	11	proof beyond a reasonable doubt and to a moral certainty,
	12	that is the burden you would impose on them, and no more,
	13	I take it?
N. A.	14	A That's true.
	15	Q But you would impose that burden on them. And
**	16	if their evidence didn't meet up to that, you'd have no
	17	difficulty in returning a not guilty verdict; is that correct?
	18	A (No response.)
	19	Q If their evidence didn't show that the defendant
	20	was guilty beyond a reasonable doubt and to a moral certainty,
	21	would you have any hesitancy, any reluctance at all in
	22	bringing in a not guilty verdict?
	23	A I wouldn't have any hesitancy in doing so.
	24	Q All right. Now, you said, in connection with the
华 5	25	Court's questions on the death penalty, that you would impose
a _ *	26	the death penalty only when the case called for it.
ar M	27	A No, I don't believe I said that.
*	28	Q Well, if I am misquoting you, I am certainly

willing to be corrected.

THE COURT: Let's resume the voir dire examination at 2:00 o'clock, beginning with that subject of the death penalty.

MR. DENNY: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: We'll recess, then, until 2:00 o'clock.

Miss Christian, don't -- or Mrs. Greene, don't discuss this
matter with anyone, nor permit anyone to discuss it with you
during the recess.

And I'll see you at 2:00 o'clock, back in that seat.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 4: All right, sir.

THE GOURT: We are in recess, then, until 2:00 o'clock.

(Whereupon, an adjournment was taken at 11:57 o'clock a.m. to 2:00 o'clock p.m. of the same day.)

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1971, 2:15 P. M.

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

All right. The record may show that all

And you may continue the voir dire of Mrs. Greene.

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counsel are present; that Mr. Davis is present.

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VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION (Continued) OF MRS. NORMA E. GREENE

BY MR. DENNY:

THE COURT:

THE COURT:

Surely.

Mrs. Greene, we were at a point, just before the break, at which, apparently from what you had said, I had misquoted you.

And without going into what I had thought were your words, I would like to find out from you concerning the death penalty.

Have you done any reading concerning the death penalty at any time during your life?

I've heard talk of it, but I've never read anything on the subject.

Well, when you say you've heard talk of it, have Q you discussed with other people, --

A No.

-- chatting back and forth about the death penalty, whether it was good, whether it was bad, whether it should be abolished, whether it should be retained?

Or if anybody, to your knowledge, through the

papers or television has been executed, whether there was any talk about that at any time?

Do you recall any such conversation on your own part?

A No. I haven't. Mr. Denny. The only time really thinking about it, has been since I have been in court as a juror, a prospective juror.

Q on this particular case?

. A Yes.

Q All right. And I take it, then, since Friday, you have done a sair amount of thinking about it, having heard some of the questions that have gone on with the other jurors; is that correct?

A That's true, yes.

And there are perhaps -- .rom what you had earlier said, would it be proper to say that there are some cases that you have thought about, in which you would automatically inflict the death penalty? some types of murder?

A I don't think I would automatically inflict the death penalty.

Q In any case, no matter how horrendous --

A Not automatically, just on my own assumption, without evaluating it aster -- you know, you learn the facto and what has been presented.

Fut just automatically sayin; I would -- I would say that he should die, you know, I just wouldn't do that.

Q All right. So that you cannot think of any care now where, having heard the casts and heard that a person is

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puilty of that type of murder, and with your -- again, without belaboring this, because I think that I understand your answer -- but you get a case where you've heard the evidence, and you've heard that a man has killed a hundred people, machine-junned them down in cold blood.

Even there, would you say, having heard that, and knowing those lacts and knowing those lacts to be true, still you would not say that's a case where you selt automatically you would impose the death penalty on that man? Having known those lacts?

A You are saying that I have read and know these tacts --

- Q Oh, no; that you were in court, --
- A Yer.
- Q -- and you've heard it.

And you sound him guilty of that crime. And you were convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that he had committed that offense.

A Oh, yes, then I would -- I would, if -- if first degree murder calls for the death penalty, I would say that that's where it should stand.

Well, now, I'm sorry. You say, "if first degree murders calls for the death penalty," then you would give him the death penalty in that case?

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, I would suggest that that question, if it relates to the facts given by Mr. Denny, is asking a juror to prejudge evidence in the case.

THE COURT: I think that's true.

MR. DENNY: Well, let me withdraw that particular question and get back to the point that apparently is causing this problem here.

Q You say if first degree murder calls for the death penalty, that you would impose it?

A If there is no other penalty but the death penalty, there's only one, you know, to impose, and that would be just the death penalty, yes.

Q Well, do you understand that first degree murder does not have, as the only possible penalty, the death sentence?

A Yes, I was just referring to what you had asked, if -- would I give him the death penalty?

Q	In	this	hundred	victim	case?
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A Yes. You didn't say there was another choice that, uh --

Q. Well, we assume that you know and have heard from the Court that there is always a choice in first degree murder, whether you murder one person or a hundred people, that there is still the choice, after having found a person guilty of one, ten, fifty or 100 murders; still, for murder, whether single or multiple, there is always the choice open of either the death sentence or life imprisonment. That choice is always available under our law.

You understand that?

A That's true, yes.

Now, are there any cases, where knowing that there is that choice available, still you would say, having found a person guilty of the particular offense that you have in mind, it wouldn't make any difference to you that there was a choice available? You would automatically impose the death penalty on a person whom you found to be guilty of that particular kind of murder that you can think about?

- A I wouldn't automatically impose it.
- Q For any type of murder?
- A I -- I want to try to understand.

You are saying that any type of crime, mass crime murder, that you impose the death penalty or life imprisonment; is that correct?

Q I'm saying any murder, a single murder or not, the alternatives are open.

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But let's get away from a mass crime, for instance, so that we don't get hung up on that. I've given the example to some people and this is the last example I'il use on the subject. Just so we are clear, I have given the example to some people of a person who is convicted of having molested a child and killed the child in the course of this molestation.

Now, there are some people who feel so strongly about a situation of that kind and a person who commits murder in the course of child molesting that, whether they could give him life or not, they would automatically give that person death because they feel so strongly about it; do you understand?

- A I see your point now.
- Q All right.

Now, are there any types of murder that you can think of right now where you would feel so strongly, if you felt a person had committed that type of murder, that you would automatically vote for death even though the alternatives were open of life or death to you?

A I would still say no, I wouldn't automatically impose the death --

Q All right, that's fine. That's what we are interested in.

Your Honor, I don't know whether the Court wants us to go into the general qualifications or general questions now at this point or not.

THE COURT: Let's get the whole panel in. We haven't

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had them in today.

MR. DENNY: Well, I don't think Mr. Kay and Mr. Manzella have had a chance to --

THE COURT: Get them all in before we start the general questioning.

And does the prosecution wish to ask questions now on publicity or on the penalty phase?

MR. MANZELLA: Yes, your Honor, I have a few I would like to ask.

Thank you, your Honor.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. MANZELLA:

Q Mrs. Greene, I wanted to ask you a few questions with regard to the death sentence.

Would you -- suppose sometime during your deliberations on the question of the defendant's guilt or innocence -- in other words, at the end of the first phase of the trial, you were in with the other jurors and you were deliberating the question of his guilt or innocence of the charges against him and you were to think shead a little bit and think that you would be reluctant of the facts of a particular count to vote for the death sentence.

In other words, you're in the guilt phase of the deliberations, but you're thinking ahead a little bit about the possible punishments if you come back with a possible first degree murder conviction.

In that situation would you find the defendant not

guilty or find him guilty of something less than first degree

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panel?

THE BAILIFF: Yes, sir.

(Whereupon, the prospective jury panel was brought into the courtroom, and the following proceedings were had:)

THE COURT: The prospective jurors who were in the box, please take their seats, take their respective seats, please.

All the prospective jurors are present.

All right, gentlemen, very briefly, you may proceed to inquire on voir dire generally, if you would, please.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF MRS. VIRGINIA GREENE

BY MR. DENNY:

Q All right, Mrs. Greene, you have indicated that your husband has some disability?

A Yes.

Q I wonder, in this particular case do you feel, in light of the fact that these are murder charges, would you have such sympathy for the victims -- as the People say, there are victims. We say the alleged victims. Certainly in the Shorty Shea case, the alleged victim. They do have a body in the Hinman case.

But would you have such sympathy for them that you would feel, perhaps, somewhat, then, prejudiced against a person charged with having caused their deaths?

A You are saying would I have sympathy for the ones

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Q That's right.

A Yes, I would have sympathy. Not knowing them or anything of that nature, you would still feel some type of sympathy.

Q Well, it is a very human feeling to feel sympathy for them.

A That's right.

Q But would you have such sympathy for them -- I think in the course of some other questions you had mentioned something of this kind.

Would you have such sympathy for them that you feel it would cloud your judgment or your ability to be fair to the defendant who is charged with causing their deaths?

A No, I wouldn't have that type of sympathy as far as my mind being clouded as not to give him a just --

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 Q To give him a just trial?

A Yes.

Q All right. Now, you've heard all of the questions that I had previously asked the other jurors since you have been here on Friday, --

A Yes.

Q -- concerning various and sundry points of law?

A Yes.

Q And do you think your answers would be the same as those of your fellow jurors, who are now sitting beside you?

A Yes, they would be.

being in a minority of jurors on the particular point -- or even a minority of one -- do you feel that, if you were there in the jury room, deliberating, and eleven other jurors of good conscience had an opinion different than yours, but you didn't feel that their opinion was the correct one -- you were not convinced that they were correct -- but perhaps you'd jone on days, arguing and struggling back and forth to reach a unanimous verdict, but you felt that their verdict was not a correct one, would you, after a prolonged period of time, change your view to bring in a unanimous verdict, simply because of that number against you?

A No. I would not change my views, unless that I found what they tried to present to me was their true verdict, in the way they had -- you know -- what I'm trying to say is:

I would not change my opinion unless I felt that it was warranted by the evidence, and they could clear my mind-

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as to that, what I was thinking was wrong.

Well, there might be eleven other people. And just by virtue of their number, saying, "You're wrong. You're wrong. You're wrong. You're wrong," would you change if you really thought you were right, and they were wrong?

A No, I wouldn't really change it.

All right. On the other hand, if you felt that their position was correct, and they disclosed to you that the thing that perhaps you were hung up on, or the idea that you had was wrong -- or maybe the law given to you by the judge, you had misunderstood, and they explained the law; or you all came in and asked the judge to redefine the law for you -- and then after talking about it, you decided, "Well, I guess I misconstrued what the law was; I was wrong, --" then you'd be willing to change your viewpoint?

A Yes, that's true.

Q If you were convinced, however, and only if you were convinced --

A Yes.

Q -- that that viewpoint was now the correct one; is that right?

A That's true, yes.

And you would give your fellow jurors the benefit of your opinion and your thinking, as to why you were taking the view that you were taking; is that right?

A Yes, right. I would do that.

MR. DEMNY: I'll pass this juror for cause, your Honor.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. MANZELLA:

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Q Mrs. Greene, does your husband's disability ever require you to be present? Would that be any problems in the trial, that may last until, say, into February?

A Not necessarily. He has epileptic selzures, but he has his medicine, and my oldest daughter is capable of taking care of him.

Q So there's no situation there that would ever require you to leave --

A No, not be called away --

Q -- jury service?

A -- for an emergency.

No. sir.

Q Mrs, Greene, do you know of anyone that's ever been accused of any crime?

A No, I do not.

Q Have you ever been involved in the defense of criminal cases, either as a secretary for a lawyer, a defense attorney, or for an investigator or anything of that nature?

A No. I haven't.

Q And you've never testified in a criminal case?

A No. This is my first time.

Mr. Denny have already asked the other jurors about the Count III of this indictment, which charges Mr. Davis with the murder of Donald Shorty Shea, you know that as to that Count, the prosecution will not be able to produce a body of the victim, and the prosecution will not be able to produce an eyewitness to the killing.

What I'd like to ask you in regard to this:

When you hear that, that the -- knowing that the

prosecution would not be able to produce a body or a photograph of the body, or an eyewitness to the killing, and you

know that the prosecution, if they are to prove that murder,

must prove it by circumstantial evidence, now, does that make

you close your mind to the case and say, "Well, I don't really

want to hear any more. I could never vote for a conviction

in that situation."

Or are you willing to listen to the evidence, and are you willing to be convinced, if we can do it, convince you beyond a reasonable doubt that Shea has been murdered, and that this defendant murdered him?

A Yes. I would accept what you have tried to produce as evidence.

Q Are you saying that you would not have a closed mind?

A I would not close my mind to that.

Q And are you -- would you be willing to be convinced --

A Yes.

Q -- based on the other evidence?

A That's true.

Q Do you think that there's anything -- do you feel personally that it's unfair that the law would permit a person to be convicted of first degree murder, where nobody has been found?

Do you think that's unfair? Do you have any objection to that law which permits that?

A No. I do not.

Q All right, Mrs. Greene, I think that Judge Choate read to the panel -- of which you are a part -- some of the instructions which he may give at the end of this trial. One of them is the law of siding and abetting.

If, under the law of aiding and abetting, as you are instructed by Judge Choate at the end of the case, a person may be convicted of first degree murder, even though

1	be himself did not strike the fatal blow, does that seem
2	unfair to you?
3	A No, it does not.
4	Q And you would be willing to follow that law?
5	A I would.
6	MR. MANZELLA: All right. Thank you, Mrs. Greene.
7	The People pass for cause, your Honor.
8	THE COURT: Both sides have passed for cause now.
9	Therefore, the peremptory challenge is with the
10.	People.
11	MR. MANZELLA: Yes, your Honor. The People would
12	respectfully thank and excuse Mr. Smith, juror No. 9.
13	THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Smith.
14	You will report to that 15th floor of the New
15	Hall of Records.
16	THE CLERK: Joaquin J. Alejo; J-o-a-q-u-i-n; middle
17	initial "J"; last name, A-1-e-j-o.
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19	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
20	BY THE COURT:
21	Q Did Mrs. Holt pronounce your name correctly,
22	sir?
23 24	A Yes, quite correctly, your Honor.
24 25	Q Mr. Alejo, you have been here during all the
26	proceedings since the Court read the indictment and questioned
27	the first prospective jurors from your group on Friday?
28	A Yes, your Honor. I have been here since Friday.
ديم	Q Would your answers be any different than the

1	majority of jurors have responded to the Court's questions
2	of a general nature?
3	A No, I don't believe they would, sir.
4	Q Would it be any hardship to you to serve as a
5	juror in this trial, Mr. Alejo?
6	A Well, your Honor, I am only permitted 30 days
7	by my employer.
8	Q Who is your employer?
9	A The Los Angeles Drug Company.
10	Q Do you mean by that that they will pay you for
11	only 30 days?
12	A Yes, that's correct.
13	Q And you have ascertained that since I asked you
14	to do that?
15	A Yes, that's correct.
16	Q And that would constitute a considerable hardship,
17	not to be paid for a period of a month or longer?
18	A Well, yes, it would; yes.
19	THE COURT: Gentlemen?
20	MR. MANZELIA: The People would stipulate it would
21	constitute a hardship, your Honor.
22	MR. DENNY: So stipulate, your Honor,
23	THE COURT: These gentlemen have agreed, then, Mr.
24	Alejo, that you may be relieved; and the Court would
25	concur.
26	Thank you very much. Do you have time left on
27	jury duty?
28	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 9: I have approximately 16 days.

THE COURT: Report to that jury assembly room, then. 1 on the 15th floor of the New Hall of Records. 2 Call another name in Mr. Alejo's place. 3 THE CLERK: Martin G. A-m-e-z-q-u-i-t-a. A-m-e-z-q-u-i-t-a. 5 6 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF 7 MARTIN G. AMEZQUITA Я BY THE COURT: 9 Amezguita? 10 Q. À Amezgulta. 11 Mr. Amezquita, were you present when the Court 12 13 explained the nature of this case and read the indictment to 14 your group of prospective jurors? 15 A Yes, I was. 16 And have you heard all of the proceedings thus 17 far, each time, when you were brought into the courtroom? 18 A Yes, sir. 19 Would your enswers be any different than the 20 majority of jurors have responded to questions of a general 21 nature? 22 A No. sir. 23 All right. Would it be a hardship to you to 24 serve in this case? 25 A No. 26 Concerning the death penalty, you've heard it discussed a number of times now. 28 Would you have such views concerning it that you

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1	would be unable, by reason of those views, to be fair and
2	impartial in determining the first phase of the case?
3	A No, sir.
4	Q Or would you have such views concerning the death
5	penalty that you would automatically refuse to impose it,
б	regardless of the evidence?
7	A No, six.
8	Q Or would you, on the other hand, upon a convic-
9	tion of murder of the first degree, automatically impose it?
10	A No. sir.
11	Q Without regard to the evidence?
12	A No, sir.
13	Q Have you had jury experience before?
14	A No, sir.
15	Q This is your first case of any nature?
16	A Yes, sir.
17	Q What type of work do you do?
18	A I work for the County of Los Angeles, Engineering
19	Department.
20	Q Engineering?
21	A Department, yes, sir.
22	Q And is there a Mrs. Amezquita?
23	A Yes, sir.
24	Q Is she employed outside the home?
25	A No. She's a housewife.
26	Well, she works part time.
27	Q I'm sorry; I didn't hear.
28	A She works part time sometimes; not often.

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9=1 Doing what? 1 Q In the mail service. 2 Ą Are you related to or a friend of any law 3 4 enforcement officer? 5 A No. sir. 6 And in what general area do you and your spouse Q 7 reside? 8 Northeast Los Angeles. Α 9 Can you think of any reason why you could not be Q 10 Fair and impartial in this case? 11 A No, sir. 12 All right. Q 13 You have heard of the phrase Manson Family? 14 A Yes, sir, 15 Q And Charles Manson? 16 Yes, sir. A 17 Would your views be such from -- as a résult Q 18 of what you have heard, seen or read in the publicity media, 19 via television, radio or newspaper, or in your discussions' 20 with friends or relatives concerning the subject, would your 21 views be such as a result of having heard, seen or read such 22 matters that you could not be fair and impartial to a person 23 who, whom the evidence discloses, is a member or was a member 24 of the Manson Family? 25 Ä No. sir. 26 In spite of the fact that the person might be 27 shown to be a member of the Manson Family, in spite of what 28 you heard, seen or read, do you believe that you could be fair

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and impartial?

A Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Do you jentlemen wish to query Mr. Amezquita on perhaps the penalty phase and generally before we excuse the balance of the panel?

MR. DENNY: That's fine, your Honor.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF

MARTIN G. AMEZQUITA

BY MR. DENNY:

Q Is the accent on the first, second or the third syllable, sir?

- A Amezguita.
- Q Amezquita?
- A Amezquita.
- Q All right, sir.

You work for the County of Los Angeles as an engineer or in the engineering department?

A As an engineer. I'm nota registered engineer, but I work for engineering as an engineer.

Q Have you had training in the field of engineering, sir?

- A Yes. Yes, sir.
- Q And do you work around the Central Los Angeles area here?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q And in that connection do you work at any of the buildings in which the bheriffs have offices or civilian

employees?

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A No, sir, not that I know of.

Where do you work, what building?

A 108 West Second Street, County Engineer Building.

Q You don't go out of that building, in other words, on any jobs?

A Oh, no. No, sir.

Q Yours is a desk job?

A We go out in the field in the various parts of the County, but not to any County offices.

Q Okay, fine.

And do you have any part-time work yourself?

A No, sir.

Q Now, sir, you've heard, I assume, the questions that were asked of the other jurors concerning your views on the death penalty.

And let me just as quickly as I can go over the subject matter with you.

First of all, have you done any reading on the subject ever?

A No. Just newspapers a while back, but nothing really deep into the subject.

Q Well, when you say "newspapers," is this reports of people that have been executed by the state or reports of people who are seeking to abolish the death penalty or discussions on abolition versus retention?

A Yes, abolition versus retention. Just articles, in you know, several years ago.

Q All right. And have you ever had any discussions with anyone, either formal or informal bull sessions on the subject? A Not that I can remember, no. Q You formed no opinion yourself, then? A No. Q On that subject? A Not really, no. Q All right. And since you've come to the court-room last Friday, have you thought some about, perhaps, where you stand on that issue? A Well, I've thought about it. Q That is abolition versus retention? A Well, I haven't really made a decision, but I have thought about the question how I really stand. I can't say I
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thought about the question how I really stand. I can't say I
am for or against it right now.
Q At this point you are still open-minded on that
subject?
A Yes, sir.
Q So that you could be fair both to the defendant
and the People on that same point?
A Yes, that's right.
Q At least you have no predilection at this point?
A No.
Q As far as your being in a position where your vote
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means that in effect you would be telling the state it is all

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Q All right.

Now, sir, I've asked a number of other people, and I've received various answers, whether having given it some thought, particularly since they've been here, there is a type or there are types of murders in which, because they feel so strongly about a person who commits that type of murder, they would, if they had anything to do with it, automatically vote to impose the death penalty on a person who committed that particular kind of murder.

Do you recall questions I asked of the other jurors on that subject?

- A Yes. Yes, sir.
- Q And have you thought about that at all?
- A Yes, sir.
- And having thought about it, is there a type or are there types of murders that you can think of which to you are so horrendous that if you had any opportunity to do so, you would vote to impose the death penalty on a person convicted of such a murder or murders?

A I actually can't think or any that it would be all right, no.

Q I didn't hear the last.

A I can't think of any that I would just automatically impose it, no.

Q All right, sir. Now, you've heard again the questions that I asked the jurors concerning various subjects of law. The Court having read to you some of the instructions on conspiracy, on accomplice, on various points of law

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that might be brought up in this case.

Did you hear the Judge read those?

A Some, sir.

Q And you heard the questions I asked of other jurors concerning those various instructions or the law --

A Yes, sir.

Q -- pertaining thereto.

And would your answers be the same as the answers given by your fellow panel members at this time?

A Yes, I believe so.

Q Just one point on that.

You were asked by the Judge concerning your feelings about whether a person associated with Mr. Manson or the Manson Family might be in effect tarred by the same brush.

Now, the instruction on conspiracy that says "Mere association in and of itself is not enough to convict someone of any charge," do you understand that? Or would it be your feeling that if the People showed mere association of Mr. Davis with the Manson Family or mere association with the People who may have committed crimes that you would have any reluctance in acquitting Mr. Davis if that's all they showed?

MR. MANZELLA: Excuse me, your Honor, for the way the question is phrased.

MR. DENNY: I believe it is argumentative.

MR. MANZELLA: -- I believe it is argumentative.

THE COURT: Yes, rephrase your question.

9 a-3	1	Q BY MR. DENNY: If the People in this case showed
	2	only that Mr. Davis was associated with some people who
	3	committed a crime, would you have any reluctance in acquitting
ģ K	4.	him?
3	5	A No, sir.
ķ	6	Q Would you feel it was your duty to do so?
	7	A Yes, sir.
	8	Q And you would do that duty?
	9	A Yes, sir.
	10	Q By the same token, if the evidence showed simply
	11	that he had done some act which furthered the criminal design
	12	of other people, but he had done so without the requisite
	13	criminal intent, would you have any reluctance in following
	14	an instruction that said you would have to acquit someone
	15	if that's all the evidence showed against him?
i i	16	A No, sir.
	17	Q You feel it would be your duty to do so in this
	18	case, is that right?
	19	A Yes. Yes, sir.
	20	Q All right.
	21	All right, I'll pass for cause, your Honor.
	22	THE COURT: People.
	23	MR. MANZELLA: Thank you, your Honor,
केंद्रव	24	
₹	25	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
<u> </u>	26	BY MR. MANZELIA:
Ö.	27	Q Mr. Amezquita, have you or anyone you know ever
-	28	hoen secured of any orime?

A No. THE COURT: Want to use the microphone? The jurors 2 are holding their hands up. 3 MR. MANZELIA: I'll just speak louder. 4 MR. DENNY: I don't believe the ones behind you can 5 hear. ĸ THE COURT: Please use the microphone. 7 BY MR. MANZELLA: Have you ever been involved in Q. ጸ the defense of criminal cases? 9. What's that, sir? A 10 Have you ever been involved in the defense of 11. criminal cases? 12 What do you mean by "defense"? A 13 As a lawyer or defending criminal cases as an Ø. 14 investigator? 15 Á No. sir. 16 Or associated with anybody that does defend 17 Q. criminal cases? 18 Á 19 No. sir. And you haven't served on any prior juries? 20 Q A No. Have you ever testified in a criminal case? Q. A No. sir. Now, you said that you haven't made up your mind 24 Q .25 on the question of the death sentence. 26 Do you feel as you sit here now that your state of mind with regard to the death penalty is such that you 28 would automatically refuse to impose the death sentence

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regardless of any evidence that might be introduced at the trial?

A No, sir.

Q Would you find the defendant not guilty or guilty of something less than first degree murder in order to avoid having to decide the question of whether he should receive the death sentence?

A No, sir.

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Do you feel that everyone convicted of first Q degree murder should be sentenced to death?

A No. sir.

Do you feel that everyone convicted of first degree murder should be sentenced to life imprisonment?

> No. sir. A

I take it, then, if you convict this defendant of first degree murder, you'd be able and willing to decide his punishment?

Ά Yes. sir.

And if you decided, after hearing all the evidence in the case, that for these crimes this defendant deserved the death sentence, that you would be able to -- that you would be able to and willing to impose it?

I believe so, sir, yes. A

Q Is there some doubt in your mind about that?

No, not at the present time, no. Å

Q All right.

Mr. Amezquits, based on the questions that everyone has asked up to now, it should be clear that the prosecution, as to Count III of the indictment, charging the defendant with the murder of Donald Shorty Shea, the prosecution will not be able to produce the body of Mr. Shea, will not be able to produce an eyewitness to the killing.

I'm going to ask you the same question I asked Mrs. Greene a few minutes ago,

When you hear that, does that make you close your mind and decide, well, you don't want to hear anything else?

If there's no body, you don't have to hear anything else, you'd vote for an acquittal or, on the other hand, are you willing to listen to the evidence and are you willing to be convinced, if the evidence can do it, are you willing to be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that Shorty Shea has been murdered and that this defendant murdered him?

- A Yes, sir.
- Q Well, I really asked you two things.

A Two questions. No to the first part and yes to the second part.

- Q You wouldn't have a closed mind, and, two, you would be willing to be convinced?
 - A Yes, sir.
 - Q All right.

I asked Mrs. Greene a question with regard to the law of aiding and abetting, which I believe Judge Choate read to you and which he may give you at the end of this case.

If the law is as -- if the law is given to you as it was read to you by Judge Choate, would you be willing to follow that law?

- A Yes.
- Q And I take it -- well, let me ask you:

Do you feel that it is unfair that the law permits a person to be convicted of first degree murder even though he, himself, did not strike the fatal blow, the blow that resulted in death?

- A No, sir.
- Q All right.

1	Thank you, Mr. Amezquita.
2	The People pass for cause.
3	MR. DENNY: May I inquire one point further that I
4	didn't have a chance to bring up?
5	THE COURT: Yes.
6	
7	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
8	BY MR. DENNY:
9	Q Sir, were you in the Service at all?
10	A Yes.
11	Q When were you in the Service?
12	A 1951 to 1953.
13	Q And in which branch, sir?
14	A The Air Force.
15	Q What part of the Air Force?
16	A I was in TAC, Air Force, Tactical Air Command in
17	Hampton, Virginia.
18	Q As a pilot?
19	A No, sir, I was in the office.
20	Q All right.
21	I take it, then, that although that was during
22	the Korean conflict, you did not see combat?
23	A No, sir.
24	Q Have you, sir, ever seen a man killed or anybody
25	killed?
26	A No, sir.
27	Q All right, fine.
28	I'll pass for cause, your Honor.

May we approach the bench just a minute, your 1 Honor? 2 THE COURT: Yes. 2 (Whereupon, proceedings were had at the bench among Court and counsel, outside the hearing of the 5 prospective jury panel, which was not reported:) 6 (Whereupon, the following proceedings were had 7 in open court within the presence and hearing of the 8 prospective jury panel:) .9 THE COURT: Both sides passed for cause at this point? 10 1:1 MR. MANZELLA: Yes, both sides pass for cause. 12 THE COURT: The next challenge is with the defendant. 13 MR. DENNY: Your Honor, at this time we would like to 14 thank and excuse Mrs. Izsguirre, and thank her for her 15 patience. 16 THE COURT: Thank you, Mrs. Izaguirre. 17 The Court thanks you and excuses you to go to 18 that 15th floor, then, if you would, of the New Hall of 19 Records. 20 THE CLERK: Mrs. Willie M. Franklin. W-i-1-1-i-e --21 MRS. FRANKLIN: Would that be Willie Mae Franklin? 22 THE CLERK: M. 23 MRS. FRANKLIN: Well, that's part of my name, but it 24 is Willie Mae Franklin. 25 MR. DENNY: I'm sure it is the same person. 26 THE CLERK: Willie M. Franklin. ;0 fls. THE COURT: It is Mrs. Willie Mac Franklin. 28

I have middle initial "M", F-r-a-n-k-1-i-n. CieloDrive.com ARCHIVES

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THE COURT: It's Mrs. Willie M.

MR. DENNY: Willie Mae.

THE COURT: Your true name is Willie Mae; is that correct?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR FRANKLIN: That's right, sir.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF WILLIE MAE FRANKLIN

BY THE COURT:

Mrs. Franklin, have you been present during Q all the proceedings thus far since Friday? And heard them all?

Yes, sir.

Would your answers be any different than the majority of jurors have responded to the questions of a general nature?

About the same. Α

For example, that series of questions that I asked, wherein I asked, for example, "Have you or any of your family or close friends been the victim of a crime of violence," would your answer to that be the same as most people responded?

Α No.

And have you or any of your close friends or relatives been arrested on any criminal charge, other than traffic offenses?

What is a misdemeanor charge?

A misdemeanor charge is a charge -- oh, which is Q punishable by time in the County Jail.

May I explain that, your Honor? A

Q Yes.

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A This name, Willie Mae, has caused me to have a misdemeanor, a drunk driving misdemeanor charge, against my name, simply because the name was not correctly read, Willie M., at that particular time; and the name is Willie Mae.

And whoever the individual was, they charged it to me, and I was not the guilty party.

Q But as a result of some mix-up in names, you have been arrested?

- A No, I wasn't arrested.
- Q Oh.
- A It was just charged to me, a -- a drunk driving.
- Q Did the Department of Motor Vehicles have something on your record? Is that what you are saying?
 - A Yes, sir.
 - Q So that you've never been arrested?
 - A No. sir.
 - Q Nor has --
 - A No.
 - Q -- any close friend or relative ever been arrested?
 - A No.
- Q Would this event, or this sad circumstance -- and it certainly is sad -- cause you to -- would it in any way affect your judgment in this case?
 - A Not in this case, no.
- Q You don't feel any resentment toward authority as a result of that apparent mix-up?

You may very well feel --

A Yes. Yes, I do. In all honesty, I do.

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(Laughter.)

BY THE COURT: After I asked that question, I Q realized that I would have answered the same --(Laughter.)

Q BY THE COURT: -- as you were probably going to answer.

Well, in spite of that feeling of chagrin and impatience -- or whatever it may be -- with the authorities who have somehow or other mixed your name with someone else's, do you think you can be fair to the prosecution?

- Oh, certainly. A
- Q And so far as the case is concerned, fair to both sides?
 - Yes. A
- Would it be a hardship to you to serve in this Q case?
 - Yes, sir, A
 - In what way? 0
- Well, after 30 days -- this is the time that --А the only time that the company allows me for serving on jury duty, and --
 - The company is? Q
 - Mattel Toy, Incorporated. Α
 - Mattel? Q
 - Mattel. Α
 - They need workers right now, don't they? Q
 - Not really. They're laying off. A
 - They make the toys earlier, then, for Christmas; Q

10-4		is that right?	
•	1	A Well, I believe so.	
	2	Q But in any event, you would not be paid beyond you	ır
é .	3	30 days?	
# 4.t	4	A That is correct.	
*	5	Q And you have inquired about that since I asked	
e:	6	you to?	į
	7	A Yes, sir.	
	8	THE COURT: Gentlemen?	
	9 -	MR. DENNY: So stipulate, your Honor.	
	10	MR. KAY: Yes. We will stipulate that she can be	
	11	excused, for hardship.	
	12	THE COURT: Thank you. Then, Mrs. Franklin, the Court	
	13	thanks you and excuses you.	
A \$ ***	14	When are your 30 days up?	
. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	15	PRÓSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1: Oh, I came in Friday, sir.	
E.	16	I guess that leaves me about	
	17	THE COURT: You've got a long time to go.	
	18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1: Yes, sir.	ŀ
	19	THE COURT: The 15th floor, then, of the Hall of:	•
	20	Records, across the street.	1
10 a	21,	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1: Thank you.	
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THE CLERK: Nick A. Bacchus; first name, N-1-c-k; 10a-1 1 last name. B-a-c-c-h-u-s. 2 3 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF NICK A. BACCHUS 5 BY THE COURT: 7 Q Mr. Bacchus, you were present during all the proceedings since Friday, have you not been? 8 9 A Yes. 10 And would your answers be any different than the answers that the majority of jurors gave to the Court's 11 questions of a general nature? 12 13 A No. Can you think of any respect in which your answers 14 would differ from the answers of the majority? 15 16 A No. 17 Q Would it be a hardship to you to serve in this 18 case? 19 Uh -- oh, I'm not very good in English lenguage; 20 maybe that's going to be a little hard. 21 Q. How long have you been in the United States? 22 Å 12 years. 12 years. And you came from what country? Q. 24 A I came from Persia -- Iran. 25 And have you had some trouble understanding the Q 26 proceedings thus far? 27 Homma -- some words, yes. A 28 Do you think that that, in itself, might Q

1	Because I have I work for UCB; I am working office
2.	machines, and I have a territory, and
3	THE COURT: Well, you do have trouble understanding.
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 1: Some words, yes. I never heard
5	them before.
6	THE COURT: All right. The Court will excuse you from
7	jury duty, in view of that, then.
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1: Thank you.
9	THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Bacchus.
10	THE CLERK: Remous Foreman; R-e-m-o-u-s; last name,
11	F-o-r-e-m-a-n,
12	•
13	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF
14	REMOUS FOREMAN
15	BY THE COURT:
16	Q Mr. Foreman,
17	A Yes, sir.
18	Q you were present, were you not, on Friday,
19	and heard the Court explain the nature of this case, and read
20	the indictment? And you have been present from time to time
21	since that
22.	A Yes, sir,
23	Q that time?
24	And have heard the entire proceedings?
25	A Yes, sir.
26	Q Would your answers be any different than the
27	majority of jurors responded to the Court's questions of a
28	general nature?

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1		A	No, sir.
2	,	Q	And would it be a hardship to you to serve in
3	this	case?	•
4		A	No, sir.
5		Q	What type of work do you do?
6		A	Oh, I work for Standard Oil, sir.
7		Q.	And have you had jury experience before?
8		A	No, sir.
9		Q	Is there & Mrs. Foreman?
10		Á	Yes, sir.
11		Q	And is she employed outside the home?
12		A	Yes, sir.
13		Q:	What type of work does she do?
14		A	She's an analyst for Frederick's of Hollywood.
15		Q	Get that up a little.
16		A	She's an analyst with Frederick's of Hollywood.
17		Q	What's Frederick's of Hollywood? What does he
18	analy	ze?	
19		Æ	Well, work precedures and I can't explain it
20	all.	It's	a woman's department store.
21	,	Q	You should talk to her sometimes.
22			(Laughter.)
23	,	Q	She's a generally, she does this type of
24	analy	sis fo	r them, to determine their what, their labor
25	bzoce	dures?	
26		A	Well
27		Q	Office procedures?
28		Å	Well, it's in the wholesale department. The

work load, and how much work has got to be done a certain day, and what's got to be shipped out and -- things in general, 10b fls. 3 in that department. ġ.

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	Q	Would	that	affect	your	judgment	in	this	çase	at
a11?										

A No. sir.

Q Concerning the death penalty, do you have such views about it, Mr. Foreman, that you could not thereby be fair and impartial in determining guilt or innocence?

A Uh -- I don't believe in the death penalty, sir.

Q Well, how about the -- your state of mind in respect to the first phase of the trial? Would you have any difficulty in being fair and impartial in determining guilt or innocence?

A No, sir.

Now, getting to the penalty itself, and considering the penalty phase, if you were a juror involved in the penalty phase, having found the defendant guilty of murder of the first degree, would you automatically vote against the death penalty, regardless of the evidence?

A No. sir.

Q On the other hand, would you automatically vote for the death penalty, upon a conviction of murder of the first degree, regardless of the evidence?

A No. sir.

Q You stated that your feelings were generally against the death penalty?

A Yes, sir.

Q But you could examine the -- your conscience and -and the case, and determine whether, in your judgment and in
your sole discretion, you should give life imprisonment or death?

10b-3		N You sin
 8	1	A Yes, sir.
	2	Q Well, let me ask you generally. Did you have
•	3	you previously heard anything about the Manson Family or
, 4 2	4	Charles Manson?
Ř	5	A Well, except what I read in the papers.
o	6	Q That's what I mean. You have heard, seen or read,
	7	via some part of the news media, something about Charles
	8 .	Manson?
	9 .	A Yes, sir.
	10	Q And the Manson Family?
	11	A Yes, sir.
	12	Q As a result of that, of that reading or hearing
	13	or seeing this material, would you be sort of prejudiced agains
**************************************	14	somebody, whom, the evidence shows the evidence might show
•	15	to be a member of the Manson Family? That you could not be
轉身	16	fair and impartial, in acting as a juror?
	17	A No. sir.
	18	THE COURT: Gentlemen, do you wish to question
	19	Mr. Foreman generally?
	20	MR. DENNY: Yes, sir.
	21	THE COURT: On the penalty, and generally, if you would,
	22	please.
	23	MR. DENNY: Yes, your Honor.
***	24	
	25	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
₽', 35 •	26	BY MR. DENNY;
	27	Q Mr. Foreman, concerning your feelings that you
*	28	just expressed to the judge about the death penalty, have you

Q

Neither with your wife nor friends or any other

people?

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Α No.

Q So that the feelings that you have got are just personal feelings to you, that you have evolved over the years; is that correct?

Yes. And also -- well, things that I've seen over A the years.

All right. And you have come to the conclusion Q that, for whatever reasons, you say, "I don't believe in the death penalty, " sir -- and I'm putting that as a quote -- when you responded to the judge; is that right?

- Well, could you reword that? A
- Well, did you mean by that that you don't Q necessarily believe in the efficacy of the death penalty, --
 - That's it. A
 - -- that it's not a particularly worthwhile thing? 0
 - That's true. That's true. A

All right. But knowing that it is on the books, Q still, in this state -- although it may not be in others -but knowing it is in California still part of the law, that it's available as a punishment, you have stated to the judge that despite your feelings, you could, if you felt it was warranted, vote to impose that death penalty; is that correct?

- A Yes.
- Have you, sir, ever been in the Service? Q
- Yes, I have. A
- And in which branch of the Service, sir? Q
- I was in the Marine Corps. A

10b-6 2 And I take it you were taught to kill 2 A Yes, sir. 3 by the Marines? 4 And did you ever kill anyone, that you know of? In combat or otherwise? 11 fol 6 A Well, yes, sir. 4 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 34 45 26 77 28			•	
2 A Yes, sir. 2 by the Marines? And did you ever kill anyone, that you know of? In combat or otherwise? A Well, yes, sir. Well, yes, sir. 11 fol. 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27		1	Q And I	take it you were taught to kill
And did you ever kill anyone, that you know of? In combat or otherwise? A Well, yes, sir. No. 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	• °	2	A Yes, s	eir.
In combat or otherwise?	•	3	0 by	the Marines?
11 fol 6 A Well, yes, sir. 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	;	4	And di	d you ever kill anyone, that you know of?
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 24 25 26 27	• •	5	In combat or other	wise?
8 9 10 11 12 18 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	ll fol	6	A Well,	yes, sir.
9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27		7		
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1	another in determining whether someone else should live or		
2	die by virtue of your vote?		
8	A No. sir.		
4	Q That's a separate thing as far as you are		
5	concerned?		
6	A Yes.		
7	Q All right, sir.		
8	You indicated you worked for or you do work for		
9	Standard Oil,		
10	How long have you worked for them, sir?		
11	A 17 years.		
12	Q And what sort of work do you do now?		
13	A As an assistant planner. An assistant planner.		
14	Q Well, like an analyst, what do you plan?		
15	A Well, we have to plan each day's run and		
16	determine how many Standard stations or Chevron dealers or		
17	new car dealers we have to supply each day.		
18	Q I see. Insofar as your relation with this		
19	gentleman from the District Attorney's office, who is that,		
20	sir?		
21	A Uh, his name is Fred Willis.		
22	Q And do you know how long he has been associated		
23	with the D.A.'s office?		
24	A No, I don't.		
25	Q Has he just recently come to the staff of Mr.		
26	Busch after Mr. Younger left the office and went to the		
27	Attorney General's office?		
28	A Well		

1	Q Or has he been on the staff of the District
2	Attorney for
3	A I believe he was a deputy before he started
4	working in the office.
5	(Whereupon, Mr. Kay conferred with Mr. Denny
6	at the counsel table off the record.)
7	Q BY MR. DENNY: Well, I am informed by Mr. Kay he
8	is an investigator, a detective in is it the Bureau
9	MR. KAY: Bureau of Investigation.
10	Q Bureau of Investigation.
11	Were you aware of that?
12	A No, no.
13.	Q All right.
14	Do you ever discuss legal matters in cases that
15	he has?
16	A No, we don't. We never discuss work or
17	Q Hey, hey.
18	A You know how men get together.
19	Q Yeah.
20	(Laughter.)
21	Q BY MR. DENNY: All right. So that assuming you
22	were going to sit on this case for a couple of months, I
23	take it it would be no hardship to you to forego his company
24	during that period of time, at least, so that there wouldn't
25	be any chance even of an appearance that he might be trying
26	to influence you or you might be discussing the case with
27	him; is that so?
28	A No.

outnumbered on the present panel, at least, about 8 to 4, women to men. You'd have no trouble holding your own in the jury room against all those women, if they were voting against you and you had a different verdict in mind than they did, would you?

A No, I wouldn't. I don't think I would.

(Laughter.)

MR. DENNY: All right, I'll pass for cause on this point, your Honor.

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Now, you've never been involved in the defense of criminal cases as a lawyer or an investigator or anything like that; is that right?

A No.

Q And you've never served on a jury before?

A No.

Q Now, I would like to ask you a few questions about your state of mind with regard to the death sentence.

I've already heard all your answers to the Court's questions and to Mr. Denny's questions.

Do you feel that during the guilt phase of the trial, it is the first phase of the trial, that you might vote not guilty or vote for something less than first degree murder just because you wanted to avoid having to decide whether this defendant should receive the death sentence?

A No. I wouldn't do that.

Q If you felt that the evidence justified a conviction of first degree murder, you would vote for it, even though you might have to decide whether he would receive the death sentence?

A Yes, I would, if the law, if the law stated --

Now, suppose during your deliberations in the guilt phase of the trial, you look ahead to the penalty phase and you think to yourself. "Well, I might — I'm convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that he is guilty of first degree murder, but I don't think I would want to sentence him to death on these facts."

Would you be tempted in that situation to vote for-

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either vote not quilty or to vote for something less than first degree murder, say second degree murder so you wouldn't have to deliberate on the question of penalty?

- A No.
- All right. Q

Do you, right now, -- is your state of mind such that you ceel it is unfair that a jury -- that the law allows the jury to decide whether a person receives the death sentence? Do you feel that's unfair?

- Could you reword that statement, uh --
- Well, the reason I asked the questions is because of the answers you gave Mr. Denny indicating you weren't sure about your feelings with regard to the death sentence.

Do you feel that the law should not allow twelve people to decide whether another man should receive the death Do you think that's unfair? sentence?

- A No. No.
- Do you think that everyone who is convicted of first degree murder should be given life imprisonment?
 - No, not necessarily.
- Do you feel, then, that there might be some cases where the person convicted of first degree murder should receive the death sentence?
 - A In extreme cases, yes.
- Now, if you convicted this defendant, Bruce Davis, Q. of first degree murder, would you be able; and willing to then decide what his punishment should be?
 - A Yes.

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Q And if you decided, after hearing all the 's
evidence in the case, that in your judgment the death penalty
for these crimes — that this defendant deserved the death
penalty, would you be able, would you be willing to vote for
the death penalty?

A Yes.

Q All right.

Mr. Foreman, you've heard the questions I've asked and the other lawyers have asked with regard to Count III of the indictment charging Mr. Davis with the murder of Donald "Shorty" Shea and the fact that the People will not be able to produce a body and will not be able to produce an eyewitness to that killing.

I want to ask you the same question I asked Mrs. Greene and Mr. Amezquita.

Do you feel you don't want to hear any more when you hear that? Does your mind close?

"I don't want to hear any more. I could never convict a man unless they've been able to find the body."

A No.

Q Would you be willing, in spite of those obstacles, would you be willing to listen to the evidence and would you be willing to be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that Shea was murdered and that this defendant was one of those that murdered Hinman?

A Yes.

Q Judge Choate read to you the law of aiding and abetting under which a person may be convicted of first degree

During the recess you are admonished 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 or express any opinion on the matter until it is submitted to you, should you be chosen as a juror.

When we reassemble, when you reassemble, reassemble out in the hallway. I would like Mr. Foreman and Mr. Amezquita to be in the courtroom in ten minutes.

We're in recess.

(Afternoon recess.)

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THE COURT: Mr. Foreman, would you mind waiting just outside the door? We'll call you in just a moment. PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1: Yes. (Whereupon prospective juror No. 1 exited the courtroom, and the following proceedings were had:) VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF MARTIN J. AMEZQUITA Q

BY THE COURT:

- Mr. Amezquita, what we are interested in knowing is whether you had heard of this case, before you came into the courtroom? Had you ever heard of it before?
 - A Yes, sir -- this particular case?
 - This particular case. 0
 - A No. sir.
 - Q Had you ever heard the name Bruce Davis before?
 - À I heard the name Davis.
 - Do you know in what connection you heard it? Q
 - A Just in the Manson Family.
- That he was somehow or other connected with or Q associated with the Manson Family?
 - Á Yes, sir.
- Had you heard the name Shorty Shea prior to my reading the indictment to you on Friday?
 - A Yes, sir.
 - 0 In what connection? What had you heard about it?
- Á Well, he was missing. He was one of the -- he was missing at that -- at the ranch.

12-3	1	A The Spahn Ranch, yes.
	2	Q You took a daily paper?
1	3	A Yes, sir.
\$* **	4	Q The Times?
ė.	5	A Fires and Herald.
3	6	O Do you read the paper every day?
	7	A Yes, sir.
	8	Q Do you also see news reports via television, and
	9	hear them on radio?
	10	A Not too much; nothing nothing on radio, very
	11	seldom. And not too much on TV any more.
	12	9 Your information is garnered from the newspapers,
	13	generally?
5 ***	14	Λ Yes, sir.
) .	15	O Do you think that, knowing what you know about
پ پوغ	16	the demise of Gary Hinman for example, from the nonspapers
	17	Λ Yes, sir.
	18	Q and knowing what you know about the Shea
	19	affair, that it would be possible for you to set acide that
	20	information, wiping your mind clean of that, for the purpose
	21	of acting as a juror in this case, and relying only on the
	22	evidence that you received in this courtroom, and the
	23	instructions of law that you receive here?
uk, E	24	A I believe so.
•	25	Q Gould you could you, in effect, set such
	26	matters aside not forgetting them, because you will
.	27	probably never forget them; you've remembered them for a
*	28	number of menths now, have you not?

A.	(Indicating	affirmatively.)
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Q But could you set such matters aside, and decide the case solely on the evidence you hear and on the Court's instructions of law, independently of any such matter that you may have read, seen or heard?

A I think so.

Q Well, when you say, "I think so" --

A I believe so.

Q -- are you expressing any doubt?

A No. No, I believe so.

Q Are you certain of your capability of doing that?

A Well, I'm not --

Q That's what we are inquiring about.

A Yes, I think I could set it aside, because what I've read really has been a long way back. Really, I haven't followed the case, what you call recently; so I would have to be honest and say I think I could set that aside.

Q For example, on the issue of the death of Shorty Shea, that may be an issue, as to whether or not he's --

A Yes.

Q -- deceased.

Would you rely upon what you have read or heard or seen via the publicity media, to prove any part of the People's case?

A No. sir.

12a-1	1	Q You hesitated just a moment when I asked you
	2	whether you were sure of your capability of setting aside such
*	3	matters.
i.	4	Now, did that hesitation or, does your answer
ž Ž	5	indicate that you are uncertain? Or are you certain about
.	6	your capabilities?
	7	A I think I am certain about my capability.
•	8	Q And will you set aside anything that you may have
	9	heard, seen or read?
	10	A Yes.
	11	Q And when you say you think you are certain, again -
	12	A I am certain.
	13	Q you are certain?
*	14	A Yes, sir.
<u>*</u>	15	Q And will you be fair and impartial in this case?
** **	16	A Yes, sir.
	17	THE COURT: Mr. Denny?
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	19	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
	20	BY MR. DENNY:
	21	Q Sir, you subscribe to both the Times and the
	22	Examiner?
	23	A Yes, sir.
* *	24	Q And read them regularly, as you said?
•	25	A Yes, sir.
T	26	Q In that case, I take it you generally go beyond
·_	27	just the headlines? If there's something that catches your
y -	28	attention, you read at least the load navagraph or ro?

12a-2 1 Mostly I will read the sports page and the Α. Yes. 2 editorial columns, more than anything else, and the movie 3 section, more than the news. آفي 4 There's some items, like you say, that catch my 5 eye, that I might follow. Ė 6 But I don't read the papers from front page to 7 back. Q Well, do you generally, at least, look through the 9 first couple of pages, --10 A Yes, sir. 11 Q -- in the Times, at any rate, --12 A Yes, sir. 13 -- on each of the sections? Q 14 A Yes, sir. 15 Q All right. And I take it this has been the course 16 of conduct in your life for the last few years, at any rate; 17 is that right? 18 A Yes, sir. 19 Have you, then, had the opportunity to see any 20 articles -- say, within the last couple of months -- talking 21 about any members of the co-called Manson Family? 22 A Yes, sir. 23 Tex Watson, for instance, --Q 24 Yes, sir. A 25 Q -- you read about his trial?

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crimes he was convicted?

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Yes. He was convicted, if I'm not mistaken.

And do you know what he was convicted of? For what

1	A No, sir, I really can't say.
2	Q Would it ring a bell if I mentioned that he was
3	being tried for the Tate-LaBianca murders?
4	A Yeah, in that connection. Those those were
5	but those specific ones, I don't know.
6	Q All right. And do you recall reading, in either
7	of the papers, what the penalty was that was voted?
8	A Yes. I think it was life imprisonment. I'm not
9	sure.
10	Q All right. Now, as far as Charles Manson, have you
11	read recently anything about any trial on which he was being
12	tried?
13	A He was convicted, I believe, also I'm not sure
14	of which one, but he was convicted of about a month or so
15	ago, if I'm not mistaken.
16	Q All right. So you do recall reading specifically
17	that Charles Manson was convicted of something
18	A Yes.
19	Q about a month or so ago?
20	A Right. I believe so.
21	Q Now, do you have any recollection at all as to
22	what he was con what he was charged with? Was he charged
23	with murder or murders; do you know?
24	A Murder a murder, I believe.
25	Q All right. And do you know if he was charged with
26	any particular person's murder?
27 28	A I have LaBianca, I think it was. I'm not sure.
40	Either Tate or LaBianca, one of those two.

1 I'm not sure. 2 Q Well, did you follow the Tate and LaBianca cases at the time the news of those cases broke originally, Α Yes. Just --5 ũ -- way back about two years ago, when the murders 6 first occurred? 7 I followed them. But I lost kind of Ά 8 quit following them after a while. 9 All right. And not using the term, necessarily, Q 10 "following," but were you aware at least of the publicity 11 given at the time that Manson and some of his followers were 12 captured and charged with those offenses? 13 Yes, sir. Α 14 Ü And did you also become aware, through reading 15 the paper, of the beginning of the trial, of the Tate and 16 LaBianca trial --17 A Yes. 18 -- about a year ago? Q 19 Α Yes. 20 All right. And did you follow also -- oh, back Q 21 around March, April, May of this year, when the jury brought 22 in a verdict on that case? 23 A. I remember they brought in a verdict, but I'm not 24 sure exactly who was involved or what the -- you know, the 25 specifics of the verdict were. 26 Well, do you remember -- would it refresh your 27 recollection at all if I indicated to you that the defendants 28 were found guilty in that case?

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1 A They were found guilty. I am sure they -- they 2 were found guilty. 3 But of what, and what their sentence was in that 4 particular case. I don't recall. You don't remember whether they jot life or death? 5 Q 6 Α Not in that trial, no, sir. 7 All right. Having jone through that chronology --Q 8 and we are up now to the point of April or May, March, April 9 or May, in that area -- now, you have said that within the 10 last month -- that is, October or November, in that area --11 you read about Mr. Manson being on trial. A11. 1. 1. 1. 1. 12 I read that he was convicted. A 13 Convicted? Q 14 Α Yeah. 15 Now, is it your feeling that he was charged again Q 16 with the Tate and LaBianca murders, or with some other murder? 17 A I really don't know. I can't honestly answer, 18 whether -- how many Counts or what Counts he was -- you know, 13 fol^{19} this time over, whether it was a separate trial; I can't say. 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

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Q Uh-huh.

I'm not sure whether the Court asked you if you know the name of Steve Grogan or Clem Grogan; have you read anything about --

A I don't remember that name. It doesn't recall --I don't recall the name.

Q As to Shorty Shea, you said that he was missing at the ranch but you don't know if he was ever found?

A Well, he was never found as far as I know. He was a stuntman, supposedly. Supposed to be a stuntman.

Q Well, he has been referred to as stuntman Shorty Shea?

A Yes.

Q Do you remember when is the most recent time that you read about that?

A I don't know. I guess when they summed it up about a month ago in this conviction of Mr. Manson, they did mention the name of it again in the lead paragraph.

Q Well, was it your impression, having read those lead paragraphs and the summation or the summary there, that Mr. Manson was then convicted of or convicted with having had something to do with the killing of Shorty Shea?

A I believe so. I believe so. I can't really answer certainly. But I believe so.

Q Well, reading the summary, as you call it, of his disappearance and his death, that was right in connection with that article of Manson having been convicted?

A That's right. That's why I say it was him.

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13-2	1	I believe they mentioned Mr. Hinman's name on
	2	there, I'm not sure.
'æ	3	Q And would it refresh your recollection, then, as
غۇ. خ	4	to whether or not you read that Manson was convicted of the
, £	5	murder of Gary Hinman?
•	6	A I think so. I believe that's what it is that we
	7	are talking about,
	8	Q All right.
	·9	Now, again, although this isn't fresh in your
	10	memory, it appears that you do have a reasonably good
	11	recollection of having read this.
	12	A Yes, sir.
	13	Q And having read that, are you of the opinion now,
. A.	14	partly through your own very distinct memory and partly having
•	15	your memory refreshed by this colloquy between us
*	16	A Uh-huh.
	17	Q are you of the opinion now that there has
	18	been some sort of judicial determination that Charles Manson
	19	was guilty of complicity, at least, in the murder of Shorty
	20	Shea?
	21	A Yes, sir.
	22	Q And are you of the opinion, then, that there has
	23	been some judicial determination that Shorty Shea is dead?
£ 4	24	A Yes.
	25	Q Has been murdered?
£.3.	26	A Yes, sir.
D.	27	Q Has been murdered by Charles Manson or that he
~	28	is, at least, involved in the murder?

A	Yes,	sir.

Q All right, sir.

With that background of knowledge, from what you have seen, heard and read about the case, do you understand that one of the issues that we're going to try to determine in this case is whether Shorty Shea is actually dead.

Do you understand that?

- A Yes, sir.
- Q But you are of the opinion, from what you have read, that there's already been some sort of judicial determination that he is dead; is that correct?
 - A From what I gather, yes.
- Q All right. Do you feel under those circumstances, sir, that it would be rather difficult for you to make a different finding, one judicial determination already having been made that Shorty Shea is dead?
- A It is a very difficult question to answer, but if I went to be impartial, I would say it would be difficult, let's put it that way. What else can I say?
- Q Well, being honest, I don't think you could say anything else.

And the question is, with that in mind, with the difficulty in mind of trying to undo, in effect, in this case what another jury or Judge has done in the first case, saying no, they were wrong, he isn't dead in effect; do you think you could do that, really or do you think it would really be beyond the scope of any human being to do that?

A Well, not knowing any circumstance now, I would

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say it is really difficult, unless I hear something otherwise, something to convince me otherwise.

THE COURT: I think that's a good answer, Mr. Amezquita. In other words, what we basically want to know is whether you will rely on the evidence in this case, regardless of what you may know about what might have happened in another case.

This is another case, another defendant, and you are to -- the Court will instruct you that you are to ignore anything that you may have heard, seen or read previously; you understand that?

JUROR NO. 9: Yes, sir.

Q BY MR. DENNY: Well, Mr. Amezquita, assuming the Court instructs you about a lot of things, but if your own feelings are such that you say, "Judge, I can't help it, I feel what I feel. I couldn't make a determination contrary to what has already been determined. I think it would be just against human nature to do it," you know. This is a possibility now.

A Yes, sir.

Q That is the way you feel in this case, in all candor?

A No, if I am certain to do it, I guess I have to go by the instructions of the Judge, if I am trying to really, you know -- if I really want to do what I think is right or to the law, I would have to try and go by the instructions.

But, this again, to be honest, would be very difficult.

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Q Well, that's what we want you to be, very honest, and I think it would be very difficult.

And then, I have to get to the point again, conceding the difficulty, do you feel that you really could be totally fair to the defendant in this case in determining the issue of whether Shorty Shea is actually alive or dead, based on your feelings now that another juror, say, has already found him to be dead?

A I think I could be as far as what I could determine and what I think is fair. I think so. I don't know what is fair in this case. I don't know what fair is in this case. What you are thinking fair is. I would -- how would I -- I don't know how to answer that, really. I don't know how to answer that. I think I could be impartial or fair or as far as I could be, let's put it that way.

Q The problem is, when you say, "I could be as fair as I could be," assume a person sitting next to you that doesn't have this information, see --

A Well --

Q -- who doesn't know that another jury has found that Shorty Shea was murdered --

A He probably could be fairer than I could.

Q That's what I am getting at.

A Yeah, he could probably could be fairer than I could.

Q All right. That's what I am getting at.

Do you feel it would perhaps be difficult for you to be as fair as that person without that information?

1	A Oh, yes, definitely.
2	Q And under those circumstances, perhaps, it would
3	be better to have a juror of that kind sitting in your seat
4	who would be fairer on that issue?
`5 ,	A I believe so.
6 .	MR. DENNY: Thank you, sir.
7	I would challenge the juror under 1073, Sub 2.
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9	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
10	BY MR. MANZELLA;
11	Q Mr. Amezquita, you said a person had no knowledge
12	or hadn't read anything about these cases could be more fair
13	than you could be. But are you saying you could be fair in
14	spite of what you read?
15	A I think so,
16	Q You could be impartial in spite of what you read?
17	A I believe so.
18	Q If the People do not prove to your satisfaction
19	beyond a reasonable doubt that Shea is dead, would you find
20	Mr. Davis guilty because of what you read in the newspapers?
21	A No.
22	Q In other words, if you feel that we haven't
23	proven our case, you would vote him not guilty, right.
24	A I believe so.
25	Q Well, is there any doubt in your mind about that?
26	A No, no. I would find him not guilty.
27	Q Could you set aside, disregard what you have
28	read, seen or heard about the case and decide whether or not

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1	Shea is dead based on the evidence you hear in this court-
2	room and nothing else?
3	A I believe so.
4.	Q Is there some doubt in your mind?
5	A Well, yes, of course there is there has to be
6	some doubt in my mind. I have to be honest, there has to be
7	some doubt.
8	MR.MANZELLA: Thank you, Mr. Amezquita.
9	THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Amezquits. The Court
10	grants the challenge.
11	MR. DENNY: Thank you very much, sir.
12	THE COURT: The Court will excuse you, Room 253
13	tomorrow at 9:00 o'clock.
14	Call another juror.
15	Let's have Mr. Foreman in.
16	THE CLERK: Mrs. Leota M. Fifield, L-e-o-t-a, last
17	name, F-i-f-i-e-l-d.
18	
19	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF
20	REMOUS FOREMAN
21	BY THE COURT:
22	Q Mr. Foreman, we're interested in what you may
23	have heard, seen or read via the publicity media or via
24	conversations with friends or relatives about this case.
25	Had you ever heard, seen or read of it before
26	you came in here on Friday?
27	A Yea, sir.
28	Q Now, what had you what did you know about this

case? 1 Well, I had read about the Tate-La Bianca -- uh, 2 deal out in -- I guess it was North Hollywood. 3 You had heard about that case? 4 A Yes. 5 And you heard about the Manson Family in reading 6 or hearing about that case? 7 8 A Yes, sir. 9 Well, this specific indictment, had you heard 10 about that, the accusations in this case? 11 Well. I heard about Donald Shorty Shea and Gary 12 Hinman, but I didn't know who -- I didn't know whether the 13 authorities had picked up any suspects in the case or not. 14 Had you ever heard that Charles Manson was Q. 15 prosecuted for the case? 16 Yes, sir. 17 Had you heard that he was convicted of the death 18 of Shorty Shea or Gary Hinman? 19 Yes, sir. A 20 Now, knowing that, do you believe that you could 21 be entirely fair and impartial in deciding any issue that 22 you might be called upon to make in this case? 23 In other words, I'm asking you whether you could 24 set such matter aside that you may have heard, seen or read 25 and decide this case basing your judgment only on the 26 evidence in this case? 27 A Yes, sir. 28 You understand that the issue, one of the issues Q

may be the death of either of these alleged victims, whether --whether these persons are dead? And you have read that Mr.
Manson was convicted of the death of one or both of these
persons?

Do you believe that you could effectively set

Do you believe that you could effectively set that aside and determine the case basing it -- basing your determination on that issue and any issue only on the evidence?

A Yes, sir.

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1	QWould	i you fill in any gaps that you might see by
2	thinking of	what you might have heard, seen or read in the
3	newspapers,	television or radio?
4	A	Well, I heard the speech that President Nixon
5	gave.	•
6	Q ·	Yes.
7	A	On all
8	Q.	Concerning the Manson Family?
9	A	Yes, sir.
10	Q	Concerning Charles Manson?
11	A	Yes, sir. Before Manson had been convicted.
12	Q	Before the Court had convicted him?
13	A	Yes, sir.
14	Q	What were your reflections about that?
15	A	Well, huh-huh.
16	ę.	Do you think it was a proper thing to do?
17	A	No, sir.
18	Q	But looking at your own state of mind now, do
19	you think th	at you could ignore the items of information
20	that you pic	ked up in the newspaper, radio or television and
21	decide the d	ease basing it on the basing your decision
22	only on the	evidence?
23	A	Well, it is all I would base my decision on.
24	Q	Can you be as fair, for example, as somebody who
25	had never he	eard of Charles Manson or any of these victims?
26	A	I believe so.
27	Q	Do you read a newspaper regularly?
28	A.	Yes, sir.
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1	Q What newspaper do you read?
2	A The Times.
3	Q Had you ever heard the name Bruce Davis?
4	I may have asked you that before, Bruce Davis.
5	A I heard 1t once. Once.
6	Q And in what connection?
7	A Well, it it just stated that he was connected
8	with the Manson Family.
9	Q Would somebody who is connected with the Manson
10	Family be at a disadvantage in your mind, if that person was
11	accused of a crime and you're sitting as a juror?
12	A In my mind?
13	Q Yes.
14	A No, sir.
15	Q Did you hear any anti-Negro talk about the Manson
16	Family or their views as anti-Negro; did you hear that?
17	A Oh, sure, yes, sir.
18	Q Do you think you could set that aside in making
19	any decision you are called upon to make in this case?
20	A Yes, I could, I could be fair.
21	Q Even though you might determine that the defendant
22	is a member of the Manson Family, you could set aside that
23	that bit of information that you learned which is of a racial
24	nature?
25	A Well, you know things are always in your
26	subconscious no matter, but I think I could be as objective
27	as possible.
28	Q That's what I am asking.

₹.	1	Can you be as objective as if you had never
	2	heard this?
<u>ś</u> .	3	A I believe so.
ريلي)	4	Q Are you expressing any doubt when you say, "I
	5	believe," or are you certain of your capability of acting
<u>ب</u> پ	6	independently, basing your judgment on the evidence?
	7	A Yes. Yes, sir.
	8	Q You are certain?
	9	A Yes, sir.
	10	Q Will you do that?
	11	Λ Yes, sir.
	12	THE COURT: Mr. Denny.
	13	MR. DENNY: May I have just a moment, your Honor?
). Pij	14	THE COURT: Yes.
· **	15	(Whereupon, Mr. Denny conferred with Mr.
14	fls , 16	Manzella at the counsel table.)
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MR. DENNY: May we approach the bench, your Honor? THE COURT: ' Yes, you may.

(Whereupon, the following proceedings were had at the bench amon; Court and Counsel, outside the hearing of the prospective jurors:)

THE COURT: With a name like that, and such commanding presence, you know very well he's going to be the foreman.

MR. DENNY: Hey, by golly, you might be right.

Judge, I think we agreed to stipulate, for reasons on both sides, to excuse this juror.

I think it will save time to do so, Mr. Manzella had some feelings, because of his son's involvement with the law, and I have some feelings because of his publicity connection.

And I think under the circumstances, it will save, a lot of time.

MR. MANZELLA: The People would stipulate --

MR. DENNY: Yes.

MR. MANZELLA: -- that he --

THE COURT: May be excused for cause?

MR. MANZELLA: May be excused for cause, yes.

THE COURT: All right. 50 stipulated?

MR. DENNY: So stipulated.

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

THE COURT: Mr. Foreman, the Court does excuse you. It's difficult to find somebody as well read as you are, about 14-2 the Manson Family and the Manson case -- this case. And you 1 2 are fairly alert. And it's part of the subject of inquiry, as we are 3 going through, as you know. 4 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1: Yes. 5, THE COURT: The Court thanks you and appreciates your 6 Would you report to Room 253 tomorrow at 9:00 7 service. 8 o'clock? 9 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1: Yes, sir. 10 11 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF 12 LEOTA M. FIFIELD 13 BY THE COURT: 14 Mrs. Fifield --Q 15 Oh, over there? 16 THE BAILIFF: Yes, sir. 17 BY THE COURT: -- have you been present during all Q 18 of the proceedings --19 Yes, your Honor. Ä 20 -- since Friday, when I called the case and read 21 the indictment? 22 Yes, your Honor. Ā 23 Would your answers be any different than the Q 24 majority of jurors responded to the questions of a general 25 nature? 26 No, I don't think they -- I'm sure they wouldn't. A 27 And would you suffer any hardship were you to 28 serve as a juror in this case?

14-4	1	enforcement officer?
	2	A No, sir.
¥	3	Q And where do you reside?
	4	A Hollywood.
	5	Q Have you heard about this case at all, before I
	6	called the case on Friday? Or had you come in on Friday, when
	7	I explained the case to you?
	8	A Not this particular
	9	Q Not this particular case?
	10	A case, but the whole general, yes.
	11	Q Oh, I see. You had not heard of Bruce Davis
	12	previously?
	13	A I'm not I'm not sure whether I had or not.
	14	Q When you say that you had not heard of this
	15	particular case, one might infer that you had heard of some
Ag. 4	16	other case.
	17	A I heard of the Manson Family; that's what
	18	Q And you are referring to the Tate and LaBianca
	19	homicide cases
	20	A Yes.
Ŕ _s Ą	21	Q and the Charlie Manson Case?
	22	A Yes, the whole thing. Of course, I had heard on
	23	the news and read in the papers.
	24	Q Had you ever heard the name Shorty Shea before I
	25	read it to you?
و و و و و و و و و و و و و و و و و و و	26	A Yes.
	27	Q And what do you know about that name?
	28	A Well, I think he at one time lived on a ranch,

14a-1	1	Q I sec. And when you say "at one time," what do
	2	you mean by that? Do you mean you believe that he's
?? *	3	deceased now?
_ **	4	A No. I don't know whether he lived there just a
	5.	short time or whether he lived there permanently or not.
r F	6	Q What do you know about the name Gary Hirman? Had
	7	you heard that before I read it on Friday?
	8	A Yes, I had heard the name, on the news.
	9	Q In what connection?
,	10	A I think that he lost his life, didn't he?
	11	Q And do you know whether anyone was prosecuted
	12	A No, I don't.
	13	Q for that?
, A	14	A No, I don't know that.
	15	Q Do you know whether anyone has heretofore been
A. S. Carlot	16	prosecuted for the death of Shorty Shea?
	17	A No, I don't.
	18	Q The alleged death of Hinman and the alleged death
	19	of Shea?
	20.	A No, I don't know whether enyone has been prose-
	21	cuted for those two.
	22	Q Would a person who is a member of the Manson
	23	Family be at a disadvantage, to have you as a juror, sitting
£Ç*	24	in this case?
"3	25	A No.
	26	Q Do you think you could be fair and impartial,
·- (27	in spite of the fact that the person might be a member of
*	28	the Manson Family?

14a-2	1	A I know I could be fair.
	2	Q Could you set sside whatever you may have heard,
ΰ	3	seen or read about Shorty Shea, Himman, if you do remember
	4	anything about either of those two individuals?
\$ \$	5	Could you set saide saide anything that you
ů V	6	might recall, that you have not been able to recall now,
	7	that might occur to you during the course of this trial?
	8	And decide this case, basing your judgment only
	ý	on the evidence that's produced here and the Court's instruc-
	10	tions of law?
	11	A Yes, I could.
	12	Q And will you do that?
	13	A I certainly would.
, -	14	Q And would you be fair and impartial?
	15	A Yes, sir.
يبيغ	1ģ ·	Q Concerning the death penalty, are your views such
	17	that you would not be able to be impartial in deciding the
	18	issue of guilt or innocence?
	19	A No, they re not.
	20	Q Or are your views such that you would automatically
	21	refuse to impose the death pensity?
	22	A No.
	23	Q Or would you automatically impose the death
٠.	24	penalty upon a conviction of murder of the first degree,
F	25	without regard to the evidence?
4. 18 mg	26	A No, I wouldn't.
.	27	THE COURT: You may inquire.
- ;	28	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1: May I put on my glasses?
		1

Thank you.

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VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

AOTY DEVE EXPERIENCE

BY MR. DENNY:

Q Ma'am, if I may just briefly, have you had any training yourself in the field of optometry?

A No, none whatsoever. I'm just a receptionist, and I also keep the books in Dr. Snyder's office.

Q Do you feel for that reason that you may -- here, let me use this -- that you may have superior knowledge in the area of optometry, to any other layman?

A No, I don't help at all in the refractions. By refraction, I mean the visual analysis and examining the eyes, no.

Q All right.

Now, what did your husband do, ma'am, before he -
A He was a linotypist for a printing company back
in Ohio.

Q Now, when you say you are not sure if you heard of Mr. Davis, do you have some recollection of hearing Bruce Davis' name, in connection with some news item?

A Not specifically, no.

Q Well, is there some reason why you say you are not sure whether you heard it or not? What comes to your mind, when you think that maybe you did hear it?

A It seems to me there was something in the paper, but I'm not sure.

Q Did you ever read anything, for instance, about his

	1	giving himself up to the
	2	A No.
¥	3	Q to the police, or anything of that kind?
* k	4	A No, no.
ę E	5	Q Do you take a paper regularly?
¥	6	A Yes, I do. I read the paper practically every
	7	day.
	. 8	Q And what paper is that?
	9	A The Times.
	10	Q And when you say you read it, do you try to read
	11	most of the news, on the first few pages, anyway, or of the
	12	first sections?
	13'	A I go through the whole paper.
1	14	Q All right.
	15	A Oh, not the want ads and things like that, but
100	16	Q All right. Right. In other words, you attempt
*	17	to keep up with the current events and news of the day?
14b	fls. 18	A Yes. That's it exactly.
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Q	Now, do you recall, when is the most recent time
that you ha	we read anything connected with any member of this
so-called N	manson Family? How recently have you read anything
about them?	
A	I would think it would be a week or ten days.
Q	All right. And do you recall the subject matter
that you re	ad about?
A	I think it was on some other Counts, in connection
with Mr. Ma	
Q	And do you recall what Counts Mr. Manson was
charged wit	h?
A	No. I don't.
Q	Well, do you recall in what connection it was
that you re	ad about some other Counts? Was it that he was
being tried	? Was it that he had been convicted? Was it that
he was beir	ng sentenced?
A	I think he had been convicted on some extra Counts.
Q	Some extra Counts over and beyond those
A	Over those
Q	in the Tate and LaBianca cases; is that right?
A	Yeah. But I can't tell you what they were.
Q	Well, do you recall this was specifically, you
recall read	ling this information; is that right?
A	Yes. Yes.
Q	As opposed to hearing it on radio or seeing it
on TV?	
A	I am sure I heard it on TV also.
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right along with some information about Shorty Shea and Gary Hinman?

A No, I don't recall that it was.

It's not my recollection -- it could have been, but it's not my recollection that it was.

- Q Well, was it your recollection that Mr. Manson had been convicted of some murders?
 - A Yes, sir. I've read that, yes.
- Q No. This -- this reading that you've just done, that you talked about, in the last ten days or so.

Do you recall reading that Mr. -- that he was convicted of murder? Some additional Counts, you said. Were they Counts of murder?

A I'm not sure whether they were or not. I couldn't definitely say yes or no.

It's just a little vague. But I do honestly remember reading something in the last week, ten days or two weeks, some place around that area.

- Q Um-hmmm. Well, do you remember when's about the last time -- or, the most recent time -- that you did read anything about Shorty Shea or Gary Hinman?
- A Well, it's been a considerable time, it seems to me.

More in the area when they went out there to -
I think they call it the ranch, where they lived -- that they
went out there seeking for his body.

That was when I read more about it.

Q That would be a couple of years ago --

14b-3		
<u>^</u>	Ì.	A Yes.
	2	Q or
♥	3	A Yes, yes.
ૂર્ગ	4	Q And do you recall well, what more do you recall
<u>ئ</u> د	5	about what went on when they went out looking for his body?
ů.	6	Do you have any other recollection as to how they
	7	attempted to find the body?
	8	A I think they found clothing. I recall that they
	9	found some clothing that was supposed to belong to him.
	10	Q Well, based on on this reading that you have don
	11	on the subject, is it your feeling at the present time that
	12	Mr. bhea is dead?
	13	A I have not the slightest idea. I don't know if he
• •	14	is or not,
	15	I know the body's not been found, but whether he is
N egati	16	or not, I have no way of knowing.
	17	I haven't formed an opinion, if this is what you
	18	mean.
	19	Q All right. Do you have any feeling at all
**	20	or could you say whether you know whether anyone else may have
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	21	been tried for the supposed murder of Shorty Shea?
	22	A I don't know if they have or not.
	23	Q Or if anyone's been convicted of
1 =	24	A Not for that particular death, I don't know.
Ę	25	Q of his death?
	26	Now, would you say that you have followed the news
*	27	concerning the Tate and LaBianca killings?
	28	A Home on Mit. I was suite hear at the office at that

time, and I didn't read the papers so thoroughly at that time.

I heard more on TV, on the 11:00 o'clock news.

Q And was this kind of a regular pattern that you used to follow, about that time? Watching the 11:00 o'clock news, was it on a regular basis?

A I do most every evening that I'm home, listen to the 11:00 o'clock news.

Not always the same station, but I -- most always the last thing before I retire, I listen to the 11:00 o'clock news.

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Q All right. And in the course of your reading, and your watching the news on a regular basis, were you very much aware when the news first broke of the Tate and La Bianca murders?

A Yes.

Q And when they first went to trial, were you aware of that?

A Yes.

Q And when certain of the evidence was introduced, as it made the news, did you sort of at least become aware of that?

A Yes. There was a time -- I was out of the country for 43 days, on a trip; and another 29 days trip during that time, so that -- and in those periods, of course. I didn't hear much about the news.

Q All right. But I take it that you then knew what the outcome of that trial was; is that right?

A Yes.

Q And do you know what the penalties were that were imposed in that case, on the defendants who were found guilty?

A No. I don't.

Q Now, do you have any feelings, as you sit there, concerning the Manson Family, as being perhaps a -- a group of sort of criminally-oriented people?

A No, sir.

Q Is it your feeling that there were some members of the Manson Family who were involved in the Tate and

į	La Bianca killings?
2	A Yes, I think they were some members.
3	Q All right.
4	A Not all,
5	Q About four girls tried with him?
6	A I know of that, yes, sir,
7	Q And have you have you followed any of the
8	news or, been aware of the news of Tex Watson's trial?
9	Most recently?
10	A Just on IV.
11	Q All right, And you are aware of what happened
12	in connection with the outcome of that trial?
13	A No, sir.
14	Q All right. Well, when you say that there were
15	some people in the Manson Family involved, do you feel that
16	perhaps anybody who has associated with Mr. Manson with
17	Mr. Manson, for some period of time, is probably involved
18.	in some sort of or was probably involved in some sort
19	of criminal endeavor with him?
20	A No. sir.
21	Q Or that a person who is associated with Mr.
.22	Manson is probably more likely than someone not so associated
23	to be guilty of a crime that might be charged against him?
24	A No, sir.
25	Q Do you have any particular views on people who
26	use drugs, ma'am?
27	A No, sir. I think a lot of circumstances can
28	enter into that.

Q So it -- if the evidence showed that some of the witnesses who testified here used drugs to a greater or lesser degree, that wouldn't prejudice you necessarily for or egainst them?

A No, it wouldn't.

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Q	It	woul	d be	an	item	tha	t you	would	COX	Bide	: iı
determining	whe	ether	the	y a	re to	be	belie	zed une	der	certa	in
circumstance	3\$,	but	you	wou;	ldn't	mak	e the	deter	nina	tion	o£
their											

- A No.
- Q -- credibility on that issue alone?
- A No, not automatically for or against, no.
- Q Insofar as the death penalty is concerned, have you done any reading in the area of the death penalty?
 - A No, sir.
 - Q Have you discussed it ever with anyone?
 - A No. sir.
- Q Have you thought about it since you were sitting in this jury room?
 - A Since last Friday, considerable.
- Q All right. And having thought about it, I take it you answered to the judge that you feel you could impose the death penalty under certain circumstances, is that right?
 - A Yes, sir, I could.
- Q And you say it rather firmly when you reply to me, "Yes, sir, I could."
 - A I could, yes, but not automatically.
- Q Is there some type of crime, however, in which your feelings are so strong about the person who might have committed that crime that you would say that that person should automatically receive the death penalty for having committed that sort of offense?
 - A No, sir.

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There's no crime that you can conceive of that Q so horrendous --

No. sir. Α

-- that the person, merely by virtue of having committed that offense and having been found guilty of it should automatically receive the death penalty?

> No. sir, not automatically. A

Q All right.

I'll pass for cause on these issues, your Honor.

I take it we are not supposed to inquiré generally on the rest of the matters?

Let's wait on that. THE COURT:

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. MANZELLA:

Mrs. Fifield, I would like to ask you a few questions on the question of the death penalty. Do you have any objection or do you feel that it is unfair that the law allows the jury to determine what punishment a man should receive that has been convicted of first degree murder?

No, sir, it is not unfair.

And you understand that the decision that there can be no verdict imposing the death sentence unless all twelve jurors agree; do you understand that?

I understand that, yes. Α

In that sense, the decision to impose the death penalty is a very personal, very individual decision with each juror.

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1 A Yes. 2 Do you feel that if you sit on the jury which Q 3 convicts this defendant of first degree murder, that you would be able and willing to decide whether he receives the death 5 sentence, is that right? 6. I would be able, yes, 7 And if you decide that after hearing all the Q 8 evidence that for these crimes this defendant did deserve the 9 death sentence, would you be able and willing to vote for the 10 death sentence? 11 Yes, sir. 12 MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, I take it we are just concerned 13 with publicity and penalty? 14 THE COURT: Yes. 15 MR. MANZELLA: All right, your Honor, no further 16 questions. Thank you, Mrs. Fifield. 17 THE COURT: No further questions, then --18 MR. MANZELLA: On those two issues, no, your Honor. 19 THE COURT: All right, you may inquire, generally, 20 then. 21 MR. DENNY: May we approach the bench a moment with the 22 reporter? 23 THE COURT: Yes. 24 (Whereupon, the following proceedings were had at 25 the bench among Court and Counsel, outside the hearing of 26 the prospective juror:) 27 THE COURT: Did we pick another man for Foreman? 28 THE CLERK: No.

MR. DENNY: No.

Although, it is not the defendant's peremptory, just to save time here, I do intend to challenge this juror peremptorily, so I think we can forego the examination of her.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DENNY: When my next turn comes round. That will be my exercise.

THE COURT: Fine. That will save time, then, in the examination, generally.

All right.

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

THE COURT: Would you pick another name for Mr. Foreman, then, please.

THE CLERK: Julian Foon, J-u-l-i-a-n, F-o-o-n.

THE COURT: You needn't come forward, Mr. Foon.

We'll begin the voir dire examination of you when we reconvene tomorrow morning at 9:30. So, you are excused, ladies and gentlemen, until 9:30 tomorrow morning.

Remember the admonition that I have heretofore given you, that you are not to converse amongst yourselves, nor with anyone else on any subject connected with the matter, nor form nor express any opinion on it should it be submitted to you.

Good night.

At 9:30 tomorrow morning.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1: Am I excused, too?

THE COURT: You are excused until 9:30. Both you gentlemen pass Mrs. Fifield for cause? MR. MANZELLA: Yes, your Honor. MR. DENNY: Yes. THE COURT: See you tomorrow morning. MR. DENNY: Yes, your Honor. (Whereupon, at 4:38 P. M., court adjourned.)