SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 1 FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES 2 3 HON. RAYMOND CHOATE, JUDGE DEPARTMENT NO. 106 4 5 THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA. 6 7 PI intiff, A-267861 - vs-8 BRUCE McGREGOR DAVIS, 9 Defendant. 10 11 12 13 REPORTERS' DAILY TRANSCRIPT 14 Thursday, December 16, 1971 15 16 VOLUME 13 17 18 APPEARANCES: 19 JOSEPH P. BUSCH, JR., District Attorney For the People: 20 ANTHONY MANZELLA BY: STEPHEN R. KAY, and 21 Deputies District Attorney 22 For Defendant Davis: 23 GEORGE V. DENNY, III 24 25 MARY LOU BRIANDI, CSR ROGER K. WILLIAMS, CSR 26 Official Court Reporters 27 28

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 LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1971, 9:48 A. M.

THE COURT: All right. In the case of People versus Davis, let's get the jury in.

(Recess.)

(Proceedings had on an unrelated matter.)

THE COURT: Ladies and jentlemen, from time to time, as a juror, you'll hear matters that are on this Court's calendar. The Court will tell you that these matters that you hear while you are waiting here in court have nothing whatever to do with this case.

You are not in any way to consider these matters that you hear in determining any issue that you might be called upon to determine in this case.

Do you all understand that?

(No negative response.)

THE COURT: You all understand that. And will you follow the Court's instructions with respect to that and ignore anything that you may hear while you are waiting to act as jurors in this case?

(No negative response.)

MR. LATINER: Is your Honor going to call the other matters at 11:00?

THE COURT: Yes. I'll call them at 11:00.

MR. LATINER: All right.

MR. PORTER: My matter, too, your Honor? Or --

THE COURT: Well, yes. It would have to be at 11:00, because we have to -- the bailiff has problems in transporting

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prisoners at this time.

MR. PORTER: Yes, your Honor. I'll return at 11:00 o'clock, then. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. The case of People versus Davis. The record will show the defendant to be present. Both counsel -- all counsel are present, and we are ready to proceed.

As I recall, Mr. Stoker had just been called to the box.

Is that right?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 5; That's right, your Honor,

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF

VERNON R. STOKER

BY THE COURT:

Mr. Stoker, have you been present during all the proceedings since the Court explained the nature of this case to the prospective jurous?

Yes, I have.

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

- I think in two points, your Honor. Ă
- All right. Tell us what those are. Q
- One, regarding the death penalty. Α

And one, regarding the fact of whether or not I could give a fair and impartial trial to this defendant.

All right. Let's begin with the second one. Q

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 5: I'm sorry, your Honor. THE COURT: No, that's all right. MR. DENNY: Thank you, Mr. Stoker. THE COURT: And the Court thanks and excuses you, 4. Mr. Stoker. Go to the jury assembly room, 15th floor, new Hall of Records. PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 5: All right, your Honor. AA fol

THE CLERK: Mrs. Caroline Ramirez; C-a-r-o-l-i-n-e; Aa-1 1 last name, R-a-m-i-r-e-z. 2 3 CAROLINE RAMIREZ 5 BY THE COURT: Q of the proceedings? Yes, your Honor. 9 10 11 general nature?.. 12 No, your Honor. 13 Q 14 serve on this jury? 15 Yes, your Honor. 16 A Tell us about that. 17 Q 18 A 19 Q 20 All right. Ă 21 All right. Q 22 Α 23 of theirs. 25 Q. 26 A 27

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VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF

- Mrs. Ramirez, have you been present during all
- Would your answers be any different than the majority of jurors have responded to the questions of a 部门 中特学
- And can you -- would it be a hardship for you to **经**外接 人名英克里斯拉尔
 - I inquired last Thursday --
 - Lift that up a little bit.
- I inquired last Thursday about if they would pay me for the extra two months, and they said it's not a policy
 - And who are "they"?
 - United Merchants and Manufacturers.
 - What sort of an organization is that? Is it --0
 - Uh -- well, we -- sort of like a bookkeeping --٨

Aa-2	1	we take care of the books for manufacturers
2	2	Q And after
S ^A A	3	A and of merchants.
Ř	4	Q And after I told you to inquire, you did inquire-
	5	A Yes.
	6	Q and found out that you would not be paid?
	7	A Yes. It's not in their policy.
	8	MR. KAY: We would stipulate that the could be excused
	9	for hardship, your Honor.
	10	MR. DENNY: So stipulate, your Honor.
	11	THE COURT: Mrs. Ramirez, thank you very much.
	12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 5: Thank you.
	13	THE COURT: The Court does excuse you.
•	14	And would you report, then, to the 15th floor
ng s	15	of the New Hell of Records?
1	16	THE CLERK: Alfred Butler; A-1-f-r-e-d; last name,
	17	B-u-t-l-e-r.
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	19	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF
	20	ALFRED BUTLER
	21	BY THE COURT:
	22	Q Mr. Butler, have you been present during all the
\$	23	proceedings thus far?
k .	24	A I have.
	25	Q Would your answers be any different from the
A	26	majority of jurors who responded to the questions of a
3	27	general nature?
, is	28	A No.

this case?	
A	
	No.
Q	What type of work do you do, Mr. Butler?
A	I beg your pardon?
Q	What type of work do you do?
A	Aircraft.
ଉ	For whom do you work?
A	North American Rockwell.
Q	All right. And you have checked, and they will
pay you for	the period of time that you serve as a juror?
A	Yeah.
Q	Um-lmm. And have you served as a juror before?
A	Uh no, not two or three days ago, I
served on a	civil case.
Q	A civil case. And you will be careful to
distinguish	between the two burdens of proof that you've
heard about	many, many times during the course of this week
that you've	been sitting here; is that correct?
· A	That's correct.
Q	More than a week, isn't it?
. A	Yeah no; a week tomorrow.
Q	Did you come in on Friday?
A.	Yeah.
Q	Since that time, you have been present during
all the tim	e that the panel has been in court; is that
correct?	
A	That's correct.
	heard about that you ve A Q A Q A Q A Q all the time

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1	Q	Is there a Mrs. Butler?
2	A	No.
3	Q	Are you related to or a friend of any law
4	enforcement	officer?
Š	A	No.
6	Q	And in what area do you reside?
7	A	Central.
8	Q.	Central Los Angeles?
9,	A	Right.
10	Q	What do you do for North American Rockwell?
11	A.	Structure assembly.
12	Q	How long have you been so employed?
13	· A	18 years.
14	Q	Your enswers you can't think of any respect
15	in which you	ir answers would vary from the answers to the
16	questions ti	hat I put to the other jurors?
	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
17		For example, have you or any close relative been
17 18		For example, have you or any close relative been of any crime of violence?
18	the victim	of any crime of violence?
18	the victim o	of any crime of violence? Yes.
18 19 20	the victim o	Yes. You have been?
18 19 20 21 22 23	the victim of A Q A	Yes. You have been? Not myself, no.
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	the victim of A Q A A	Yes. You have been? Not myself, no. Tell us about that?
18 19 20 21 22 23	the victim of A Q A A	Yes. You have been? Not myself, no. Tell us about that? Well, my brother and I have a son. My was he shot at a guy; and my son, he was
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	the victim of A Q A A brother, he	Yes. You have been? Not myself, no. Tell us about that? Well, my brother and I have a son. My was he shot at a guy; and my son, he was
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	the victim of A Q A Q A brother, he accused of	Yes. You have been? Not myself, no. Tell us about that? Well, my brother and I have a son. My was he shot at a guy; and my son, he was murder.

1	A Y	'eah.
. i 2	}	s that in the same incident?
3		io.
4		r two separate incidents?
5		o, two separate deals. I don't know the
6		use I wasn't there.
7	,	see. Well, was your brother prosecuted as a
8		shooting at this man?
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10		ihere was that?
IJ	· ·	hat was in Louisiana.
12	•	as he convicted?
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Q	As a result	of this conviction	of your brother and
Your son,	do you believe	that you have any	prejudice against
the prosec	eution or		

A No.

Do you think that you could be fair and impartial Q in spite of that, those prosecutions of your relatives?

Ά Yes.

Was there anything unfair, do you believe, in the Q prosecution of either your brother or your son?

Well, I don't know, but I didn't know the details, Ă you know, of it. All I know is what I heard, you know.

Do you remember that series of questions now that I have put to jurors?

Would any of your other answers be different?

A No.

For example, have you been arrested for any offense Q other than a minor traffic violation?

Gambling. Ą

Dice or cards or something? Q

Dice, cards. Α

Q. Anything else?

A No.

Do you have any prejudice against the police or Q prosecution as a result of that, the gambling arrest?

> Ά No.

More than onde? Q

More than what? A

I mean, was it more than one arrest? Q

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you could not be impartial in determining the question of quilt or innocence?

Ά No.

Or are your views about the death penalty such that Q you would automatically refuse to impose it in any case?

A No.

In other words, you would vote against it in any Q case regardless of the evidence? THE SERVE

À No.

Q Or would your views be such that you would automatically, upon a conviction of murder of the first degree, impose it, regardless of the evidence?

No. Α

Would you be of such a state of mind that you would never vote to impose the death penalty in any case?

> Α No.

Now, had you ever heard of this case before you walked in here and heard me read the indictment?

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ub 1	1	A Well, I heard of the Manson, but ,-	1
	2	Q You never I mean, of this specific	indictment,
	3	wherein somebody is accused of the murders of Gary	Hinman and
3 .	4	Shorty Shea, had you ever heard of that one?	
	5	A Well, I heard some of it on the news, I	out I
	6	never paid too much attention.	
	7	Q Had you ever heard the name Davis before	re?
	8	À No.	
	9 .	Q You have heard the name Manson Family?	
	10	A Yes.	
	. 11	Q And was it in connection with the Tate	-LaBianca
	12	trials?	
	13	A No, I don't I didn't pay too much a	ttention
***	14	to it.	
*	15	Q But somehow or other you had heard the	name
	16	Manson Family?	
	17	A Yeah.	,
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Well, would somebody who is a member of the 1-a-1 \mathcal{G} Manson Family be at any disadvantage in having you sit as a juror? 3 4 You don't believe from the start that somebody 5 who is a member of the Manson Family is more likely to be 6 guilty than immocent? 7. 知為一次教育,各教育 Ă 8 No. You can be fair and impartial in spite of the 9 Q fact that the defendant, the evidence might show, is a 10 11 member of the Manson Family? 12 Right, yeah. 13 THE COURT: All right. You may inquire, generally. 14 MR. DENNY: May we approach the bench, your Honor? 15 THE COURT: Yes. 16 I don't think we need the reporter. MR. DENNY: 17 (Whereupon, proceedings were had at the bench 18 among Court and counsel, outside the hearing of the 19 prospective jurors, which was not reported:) 20 (Whereupon, the following proceedings were 21 had in open court within the presence and hearing 22 of the prospective jurors:) 23 MR. DENNY: Your Honor, I'll pass questioning Mr. 24 ä Butler. 25 People? THE COURT: 26 MR. KAY: We'll pass. 27 Both sides pass for cause, then. THE COURT: 28

be with the defendant. 1 I think with the People, your Honor. 2 MR. DENNY: MR. KAY: No, with the defendant. 3 THE COURT: It is with the defendant. The last 4 5 challenge was of Mrs. Figueroa by the People. That was 6 seat No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. So that does leave the challenge 7 with the defendant. MR. DENNY: Your Honor, we'll accept the jury as 8 9 presently constituted. 10 THE COURT: With the People. MR. KAY: We'll thank and excuse Mr. Butler. 11 12 Thank you, Mr. Butler. 13 The Court thanks you and excuses you and THE COURT: 14 would you report to the jury assembly room, 15th floor. 15 PROSPECTIVE JUROR BUTLER: Where is that at? 16 THE COURT: It is the New Hall of Records, diagonally 17 across the street. 18 THE CLERK: Miss Ella M. Byquist, E-1-1-a, middle 19 initial "M", Byquist, B-y-q-u-i-s-t. 20 21 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 22 OF ELLA M. BYQUIST 23 BY THE COURT: 24 Miss Byquist, were you present when the Court 25 explained the nature of this case and conversed with 26 prospective jurors? 27 I have been here since last Friday. 28 Well, you don't have to say it in that tone of Q.

ı	voice, Miss	Byquist.
.ź		(Laughter.)
3	Q,	BY THE COURT: Would your answers be any different
4	than the maj	ority of the jurors have responded?
5	A	No, they would be the same.
6	Q	Can you think of any reason why you should not
7.	serve in thi	s case?
8	A	No.
9	Q	Would it be any hardship to you to serve in the
10	case?	·
1]	A	No.
12	Q	Have you been a juror before in any type of
13	case?	
14	A	No.
15	ୟ	What type of are you employed outside the
16	home?	
17	. A	I am retired.
18	Q	From what type of work?
19	A	Uh, I was church secretary for 30 years.
20	Q	In Los Angeles County?
21		Uh, 24 years here, five years in Minneapolis.
22 23	Q	And is there a Mr. Byquist? No, I am not married.
24	Λ	
25	Q	It is Miss Byquist, I'm sorry.
26	ند	Are you related to or a friend of any law
27	enforcement	
28	A	No, I am not.
,	i	I am a casual friend of the Richard Buckley

1	family. Mr. Buckley is a Public Defender. But just casual.
2	Q Casual friend of
3	A Mrs. Buckley, really.
4	Q Mrs. Buckley.
5	Do you think that would affect your judgment
6	Λ No.
7	Q in the case?
8	A Not at all.
9	Q In what general area do you reside?
10	A Highland Park.
11·	Q Would your answers have you reviewed those in
12 ⁻	your mind, that series of questions that I put to the
13	prospective jurors?
14	A Yes. I would like to add this about the capital
15	punishment. For more than 20 years I have taught adult
16	Bible classes and every time that we have studied the Book
17	of Genesis, Exodus, Deuteronomy and the Gospel by Matthew,
18	this question has come up.
19	And I have studied it very much in preparation
20	for my lessons. And, of course, there's been much discussion
21	in the classes about it. I am for capital punishment. I
22.	believe in capital punishment,
23	Q You believe that it should be on the books,
24	then?
25	A Yes.
26	Q As part of the law?
27	Λ Yes.
28	Q Well, let me ask you this: Are your views about
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it such that you could not be fair and impartial in determining guilt or innocence?

A No. absolutely not. I would --

Q So on the issue of guilt or innocence, you could be fair and impartial?

A Absolutely.

Q All right. Now, let's assume that a person is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt of murder of the first degree.

A Right.

Q Without regard to the evidence, would you automatically vote to impose the death penalty?

A No, I would have to have the evidence. I would have to be assured in my own heart and mind that that person was guilty. I wouldn't just automatically --



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Q Well, you've already decided that. You see, I'm giving you an assumption upon which you must --

A Well --

Q That you must take, that you are assured in your own heart and mind.

A I have to be sure in my own heart and mind that person is quilty.

Let's say that you are sure in your own heart and mind that the person is guilty, and you've gotten beyond the first phase and you're into the second phase now. There is a distinctive break in the phases. I might even let you go home for a while. And you come back and you start the second phase, if that should happen; do you understand?

A I understand.

Q All right. Now, in the second phase, having found that the defendant is guilty of murder of the first degree, would your feelings be such concerning the death penalty that you would automatically apply the penalty regardless of the evidence?

A No. I think not.

Q Would you examine the evidence?

A I would.

Q In the first phase and examine the evidence in the second phase, if any?

A Right.

Q And determine whether or not, in your own discretion --

A Right.

A Party Property

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of murder --

Q Of the first degree.

A -- of the first degree, I would not hesitate to say that I was for capital punishment.

However, if there were other evidences so that I felf that in my own heart and mind that it should be life imprisonment, I would be willing -- I would state that.

Q Well, I don't think I've quite clarified it for you with all of this.

Your reaction, then, would be upon a conviction of murder in the first degree to impose the death penalty?

A Yes. However, if -- supposing that in time that this person had been -- during the time since the crime occurred and the time that we were called upon, if he had or she had repented or proved that they had had a change of heart and mind, -- I know of some cases like that.

Q There are other factors that you would consider?

A Yes.

THE COURT: Without going any Further, I think I'll allow counsel to examine concerning the penalty, if you wish.

MR. DENNY: Thank you, your Honor.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. DENNY:

Q Miss Byquist, is it your feeling, then, you would have to have evidence from some source, at least, whether presented by the People or the defendant himself, at the penalty phase of the trial, having found him guilty, quilty

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1b-4	1	beyond a reasonable doubt, you would then have to have some
a i	2	7
- ŝ	3	evidence that he repented?
		A Yes.
Ŝ	4	Q Of the crime?
	5	A Yes.
	6 .	Q Otherwise, you would automatically vote for the
	7	death penalty, is that correct?
	8	A Uh, if the evidence - if I was convinced in my
	9	own mind that the evidence was there, I would.
	10	MR. DENNY: Thank you. I'll offer a challenge under
	11	1073, Subdivision 2.
	12	MR. MANZELLA: May I ask her a question?
	13	THE COURT: It seems to be well taken.
	14	MR. MANZELLA: Well, I would just like to ask one
.	15	question.
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	17	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
	18	BY MR. MANZELLA:
	19	Q Do you feel all persons convicted of first
	20	degree murder should be sentenced to death?
	21	A No, not at all.
	22	Q If there's no evidence of repentance on the part
8	23	of the person convicted of first degree murder, do you think
\$	24	then that all persons convicted of first degree murder should
	25	be sentenced to death?
n fal	26	A Not necessarily,
e fol	27	as bind hampened profits
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Well, because there could be some instances where A perhaps life would -- life imprisonment would prove more helpful or would be more, to my way of thinking, would be more advantageous to all concerned.

- So you would consider all the evidence?
- Α Yes.
- The background of the defendant, the circumstance Q of the crime?
 - That's right. Α
 - In determining which penalty to impose? Q
 - That's right. A
- As you sit there now, for this defendant, assuming he was convicted of first degree murder, do you favor life or death for this defendant without hearing any of the facts in the case?
- Well, since I am very much strong for capital punishment, I presume I would just say capital punishment. But I would have to have --
 - Q Thank you.
- I would have to have much, much evidence and much, A much pondering over it.
 - Thank you. MR. MANZELLA:
 - MR. DENNY: Renew the challenge, your Honor.
 - We would object, your Honor.
- THE COURT: Well, some of her answers would indicate that she does not have that bias which would exclude her, but others indicate to me that she does have, and the challenge is

1 good. 2 I'm going to lean toward the challenge and grant 3 it. Miss Eyquist, thank you very much. The Court does 5 excusé you. 6 THE CLERK: Mrs. Leatrice Malach, L-e-a-t-r-i-c-e, 7 last name M-a-l-a-c-h. 8 9 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF 10 LEATRICE MALACH 11 BY THE COURT: 12 Would you pronounce your name for me? Q 13 A Uh, Malach. 14 Malach? 15 Uh-huh. A 16 Miss Malach, have you been present during all the 17 proceedings thus far since last Friday? 18 Ά Yes. 19 . Would your answers be any different than the 20 majority of the jurors that responded to the questions of a 21 general nature? 22 No, they would be the same. 23 There would be no hardship to you to serve in this , Q 24 case? 25 A No. 26 can you think of any reason why you couldn't be Q 27 fair and impartial? 28 No. A

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1	Q Regarding the penalty, the death penalty, do you
2	have such views about it that you could not be fair and
3	impartial in determining guilt or innocence?
4	A No. I could be fair.
5	Q In the first phase of the case?
6	A Yes.
7	Q In other words, you could be fair and impartial in
8	making a decision as to whether or not a person is guilty or
9	not guilty?
1Ô·	A Yes.
n	Q Of the accusations?
12	A Yes.
13	Q All right. Getting to the penalty itself, do you
14	have such views about the penalty that you would automatically
15	refuse to impose it regardless of the evidence?
16	A Well, I'd have to hear the evidence before I could
1,7	decide.
18	Q In other words, having heard the evidence, you
19	would be able to make a decision as to whether life imprison-
20	ment or death should be imposed, and you would not act auto-
21	matically to impose it?
22	A Huh-uh,
23	Q Or to refuse to impose it?
24	A No.
25	Q Is that correct?
26	A Yes.
27	Q I take it, then, you would not automatically, upon
28	a conviction of murder in the first degree, vote to impose the

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death penalty?

A No.

Q And are your views such about the death penalty such that you would never vote to impose it?

A If I had to, I would.

Q Well, you understand that you don't have to. That the law does not prescribe that you have to impose the death penalty upon a conviction of murder in the first degree. That is a matter of discretion for the jury as to whether or not, after they view all of the evidence, including the circumstances, the crime or whatever evidence they may choose to view, to accept from all of the evidence that's presented to them in determining the issue, that it is just simply a matter of really a juror's discretion; do you understand that?

A Yes.

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Q So that there's no compulsion -- upon a conviction of murder of the first degree, there's no compulsion in the law that you -- there's no compulsion in the law that you apply the death penalty or vote for the death penalty; do you understand?

A Yes.

Q Now, having that in mind, would your answer be any different? Dooyou think that you could exercise your discretion, and that you would not feel bound either way in the beginning, to vote one way or the other?

- A Yes. I couldn't decide which way I wanted to go.
- Q Without looking at the evidence?

A Oh, you'd have to look at the evidence, yes. Yes, that's the most important thing.

Q So, assuming that there is a conviction of murder of the first degree, do you believe that you would act automatically, either to refuse to impose the death penalty or to impose the death penalty?

Would you act automatically, without regard to the evidence, to vote either way?

- A (No response.)
- Q Do I confuse you with that sentence? Or that question?
 - A (Smiling.)
 - Q Would you ever vote to impose the death penalty?
 - A If it was necessary, yes.
 - Q What do you mean by that?
 - A (No response.)

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27 28 Q Would you explain that?

MR. DEWNY: Well, your Honor, I think that's asking her to state what types of cases she would impose the death penalty. That's asking her --

MR. KAY: No.

Q BY THE COURT: Specifically, I am not asking you if you can explain it otherwise -- if you can't, tell me.

I am not asking you for any particular type of case in which you might impose the death penalty.

A Well, if I felt that he was guilty of the murder, I would have to impose it.

- Q That's what I felt that you might be referring to.
 - A Yes. If I was absolutely sure he was guilty.
- Q First, if you were not sure beyond a reasonable doubt that a person was guilty of murder of the first degree, would you vote him guilty?

A No.

Q So let's assume, for the purpose of this question, that you are sure, beyond a reasonable doubt, --

A Yes.

- Q -- that is, you are certain beyond a reasonable doubt that a person was guilty of murder of the first degree.
 - A That's right.
- Q And you've gotten past that stage in this question.

Would you automatically, then, assuming that you are at that stage of moral certainty -- beyond a reasonable

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2a-1 Do you think that your views concerning capital Q 1 punishment would be such that you would automatically refuse 2 to impose capital punishment, without regard to the evidence? 3 S . A (No response.) Q Would you automatically vote against it? 5 Yes, sir. 6 Α Ú Are your views about it such that you could never 7 vote to impose the death penalty? 8 A Yes. In other words, do you feel so strongly concerning 10 11 the death penalty that you would never be able, regardless 12 of the evidence, to vote for it? 13 A Yes. 3 14 Q Are your views about it such that you could not be 15 fair and impartial in determining the first phase of the case, 16 the phase involving duilt or innocence? 17 A Yes. 18 Knowing that you would be required to go on to a 19 second phase and determine guilt -- strike that. 20 And knowing that you would have to go on to a 21 second phase, and determine life imprisonment or death, you 22 could not be fair and impartial on the first phase involving 23 guilt or innocence; is that what you are saying? 24 Á Right. 25 So that your reaction would be automatic, in 26 voting against the death penalty in any case; is that 27 correct? 28 Α Yes.

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Your Honor, the prosecution would offer MR. KAY: challenges under 1073, Subdivision 2 of the California Penal Code and 1074, Subdivision 8 as to Mr. Leathers,

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, may I inquire before the Court rules on that?

THE COURT: I don't think it's necessary.

MR. DENNY: Well, there are a couple of questions, your Honor, that I do think are required, as far as this record is concerned.

The Court believes not. I think it's clear. THE COURT: Mr. Leathers, you are excused. The Court grants the challenge.

Thank you very much, Mr. Leathers.

MR. KAY: Thank you, Mr. Leathers.

THE COURT: 15th floor, Hall of Records.

THE CLERK: Clinton A. Jones; C-1-i-n-t-o-n; middle initial A; last name, J-o-n-e-s.

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VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF CLINTON A. JONES

BY THE COURT:

Mr. Jones, have you been present since last Q Friday and have you heard all of the proceedings?

> Α Yes.

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

Α Hamma -- no, unless the death penalty was involved

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1. in that questioning. 2 All right. Regarding the death penalty, then, Q .3 your views are such -- let me ask you: Are they such that you 4 could not be fair and impartial in determining the question of 5 quilt or innocence? 6 A Yes. **7** You mean that you would be inclined, in some way Q 8 or other, to be partial toward the death penalty or against 9 it? 10 No, against it. A 11 Q Against it? 12 A Yes. 13 And knowing, then, that you would be called upon to 14 determine life or death in a second phase, would your feeling 15 be such that you could not be fair and impartial in determin-16 ing the first phase? 17 Α Yes. 18 You couldn't look at the evidence fairly and 19 impartially in determining guilt or innocence, because you 20 would know that you would have to go on and determine guilt 21 or innocence later; is that correct? I mean, death or 22 life imprisonment later, -23 Α That's right. 24 -- is that right? Q 25 That's right. Α 26 Q For example, you would be more inclined to find 27 a man not guilty, or guilty of some lesser offense than 28 murder of the first degree, in the first phase, because of

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1.	your feelings concerning the death penalty; is that what you are
· 2	saying?
3.	A No. I don't believe in the death penalty. Is that
4	clear?
5	Q I know that, but
6	A Oh,
7	Q can you be fair and objective in determining the
8	question of guilt or innocence? The question is presupposes
9.	that you know what has been stated here since last Friday;
10	namely, that the trial may be divided into two phases.
11	The first phase is the phase involving guilt or
12	innocence: The question of whether, beyond a reasonable doubt,
13 .	Mr. Davis is guilty of these murders.
14	Now, assuming that you are involved only in the
15	first phase not in the second phase
16	A What is the second phase?
17	Q for the time being the second phase, of
18	course and I'm surprised that you don't know it, if you have
19	been listening since last Friday is the phase involving
20	punishment, the question of life imprisonment or death.
21	A That's the
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Now, I'm not inferring to any of you -- to you, or to any of you who are in the room here as prospective jurors -- that it will be necessary for you to decide the question of life imprisonment or death, because you may find -- it's quite -- it's possible that you may find that the defendant is not guilty, or that he's guilty of some lesser offense, other than murder of the first degree.

Do you understand?

- A I think so.
- Q You think so. Well, what I am asking is whether, solely because of your feelings concerning the death penalty, you would be inclined -- would your bias be in this direction? That you would be inclined to find somebody guilty of a lesser offense than murder of the first degree, even if the evidence would be such that he could be found or should be found guilty of murder of the first degree, simply because -- because of your feeling concerning the punishment? Concerning the death penalty?

A Well, concerning the death penalty, I -- I would be against it.

I assume that you are against the death penalty.

I see that I'm not getting across.

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

- A Yes.
- Q Regardless of the evidence?
- A Yes.
- Q Would you ever vote to consider the death penalty?

2ъ-2 ٨ No. 1 MR. DENNY: May I inquire just a moment? 2 THE COURT: Yes, you can try. 3 MR. DENNY: Yes. 5 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 6 BY MR. DENNY: 7 Mr. Leathers --Q 8 That isn't my name. 9 Oh, I'm sorry. Q. 10 THE COURT: Mr. Jones. 11 MR. DENNY: I was looking at another sheet here. 12 sorry. 13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 5: That's okay. 14 BY MR. DENNY: We have gone through an awful 15 lot of jurors in the last two and a half weeks, sir. 16 17 You understand that in the first phase of the trial, we are only interested in your determination, if you 18 19 are seated as a juror, of the guilt or innocence of the defendant of the charges of murder and conspiracy to commit 20 murder and robbery, and a third count of mirder. 21 22 Do you understand that? 23 A Yes. 24 All right. Hold that microphone so we can all Q. 25 hear, if you would, sir. 26 All right. Now, the evidence comes from the 27 witness stand; and at the close of the case, you'll hear 28 argument from counsel, and the Judge will instruct you as

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to the law, and then you'll go into the jury room and deliberate.

A Yes, sir.

Now, no matter what your feelings are about the death penalty, do you feel that you could honestly, fairly — fairly deliberate as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant in that phase of the trial, and bring back an honest, fair verdict, consistent with the evidence and the law, as to whether or not he's guilty or innocent?

A Well, now, can you state that question in fewer words?

Q Yes. That's a reasonable request.

THE COURT: Yes, that appears to be a reasonable request.

Q BY MR. DENNY: All right.

THE COURT: I think that's what confused him. I used too many words.

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

Q As far as determining whether this defendant is guilty or innocent of murder, --

A Yes.

Q -- do you think you could listen to the evidence, and make up your mind on that?

A Uh -- no! I -- this is the -- this concerns the death penalty, and I could never agree to it, in case the evidence pointed in that direction.

MR. DENNY: I have no further questions.

MR, KAY: Your Honor, the prosecution will offer to challenge

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Mr. Jones under Sections 1073.2 of the Penal Code and 1074.8 of the California Penal Code.

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THE COURT: Well, the Court finds that he would automatically refuse to impose the death penalty, regardless of the evidence in the case.

I'm uncertain at this point about whether he could be fair and impartial.

MR. KAY: Well, may I ask him one question, then? THE COURT: Yes.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. KAY:

defendant of first degree murder — in this case, especially, where the prosecution is asking for the death penalty — knowing that if you convicted the defendant of first degree murder, that you'd have to face the issue of deciding whether or not he got the death penalty, would you convict him of first degree murder? If the evidence showed that?

Would you, knowing that you'd have to face the question of the imposition of the death penalty?

A No, I couldn't, because I don't approve of the death penalty.

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THE COURT: I didn't hear that.

MR. KAY: He said he couldn't, because he doesn't approve of the death penalty.

THE COURT: Was that your answer?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 5: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Both challenges are good --

MR. KAY: Thank you.

THE COURT: So the Court does grant the challenge.
Thank you, Mr. Jones.

You are excused, to go to floor 15, the 15th floor, New Hall of Records.

I'll take a short recess now.

During the recess, you are admonished that you are not to converse amongst yourselves nor are you to permit anyone else to converse with you on any subject connected with this case, nor are you to form or express an opinion on the matter until it is finally submitted to you, should you be chosen as a juror.

I'll take a short recess, and then I'll call those -- you may be excused for about 15 minutes. I have to call a couple of other cases.

(Mid-morning recess.)

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THE COURT: People versus Davis. Let's get the jurors in.

All right, in the case of People versus Davis, the record will show that the prospective jurors are present.

Have we selected another name for Mr. Jones? Had we?

MR. KAY: No. we hadn't.

THE COURT: Pull another slip from the box, would you, please?

THE CLERK: Mrs. Annie D. Burgess, A-n-n-i-e, middle initial D. last name B-u-r-g-e-s-s.

THE COURT: The record should show that the defendant and counsel are also present. PART BERGERS

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF ANNIE D. BURGESS

BY THE COURT:

Mrs. Burgess, have you been present during all the proceedings during the last week?

Yes, I have. A

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

A No.

Would you know of any reason why you would not or Q should not or could not sit on this jury as a fair and impartial juror?

No. A

Would it be any hardship to you to serve as a juror Q

1	in this case?
2	A No.
3	Q Do you have such views about the death penalty that
4	you could not be fair and impartial in determining the question
5	of guilt or innocence in the first phase of the case?
6	A No.
7	Q Or are your views such concerning the death
8	penalty that you would automatically refuse to impose it
ģ	regardless of the evidence?
1 0	A No.
11	Q Or would you automatically impose it upon a
12	conviction of murder of the first degree?
13	A Yes.
14	Q In other words, once there's been a conviction of
15	murder in the first degree, regardless of the evidence that's
16	been established in the case, you would impose the death
17	penalty?
ĮŠ	A Hmmm, no.
19	Q You would not?
20	A No.
21	Q So that you would not vote for the death penalty
22	automatically upon a simply upon a conviction of murder
23	of the first degree? You would look at the evidence to
24	determine whether, in your discretion, you should?
25	A Yes.
.26	Q Have you served as a juror before in any type of
27	criminal case?
28	A No.

1	Q	What type of are you employed outside the home?
2	A	No.
3.	Q	Is there a Mr. Burgess?
4	A	Yes.
5	Q	What type of work does he do?
·6	A	Diesel mechanic or, O.N.C. Freight Lines.
7	Ω	A Diesel mechanic for R.N.C
8	A	o.N.c.
9	Q	0.N.C
10	A	Freight Lines.
n	Ω	Are you a friend or relative of any law enforcement
12	officer?	
13	. А	Yes.
14	Q	Tell us about that.
15	A	My son is a Sheriff and my daughter-in-law for
16 .	the Los A	ngeles Police Department.
17	Q	So you have a son who is a Deputy Sheriff?
18	· A	Yes.
19	Ω	And your daughter-in-law works for the Los Angeles
20	Police De	partment?
21	A	Both of them are employed well, they're
22	Sheriffs	for the Los Angeles Police Department.
23	' Q	You can't be a Sheriff
24	A	Sheriff's department, I take it back. Sheriff's
25	departmen	t.
26	Q	They both work for the Sheriff's?
27	А	***
28	Q	And working for the Sheriff's Office, what does

1	your son do? Is he in a patrol car?
2	A Well, he's in the Academy now.
3	Q Oh, I see.
4	And your daughter-in-law?
5	A She has three years. She's in Sybil Brand.
6	Q Working in the jail there?
7 ,	A Yes.
8	Well, do you think that relationship would affect
9	your judgment so that you would be unable to be fair and
JÒ	impartial?
11	A No.
12	THE COURT: You may examine, Mr. Denny.
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14	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
15	BY MR. DENNY:
16	Q Mrs. Burgess.
17	A Yes.
18'	Q Got an idea what I might be asking you about?
19	A Slightly.
20	Q All right, ma'am.
21	How long has your son been connected with the
22	Sheriff's department?
23	A Five years.
24	. Q And you say he is presently at the Academy?
25	A Yes.
26	Q Doing what?
27	A Well, he's going through training to be transferred

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1	Q.	What division had he been in prior to his entry into
2	the Academy	this time?
3	A	Oh, he was at the jail, the new jail.
4	Q	And for how long had he been at the new jail, ma'am?
5	A	Three years, I think.
6	Q	When was he married, by the way?
7	Á	In 1960.
8	Q	And I take it you see him at some regular
9	intervals?	
10	A	Yes.
11	Q	And your daughter-in-law, also?
12	A	Yes.
13	Q	And is this daughter-in-law married to the son who
14	is a Sherif	£?
15	. A	Yes.
16	Ω	And you have on occasion, I assume, discussed his
17	work with h	im?
18	À.	No.
19	Q	He's never told you about any troubles he's had in
20	the jail or	anything that he does in the jail?
21	A	He refuses to.
22	Q	You've questioned him about it?
23	. A	No, but he doesn't discuss his work.
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1	Q	He doesn't bring his work home?
2	A	No.
3	Q	I see. And your daughter-in-law, is she of the
4	same mind?	She doesn't bring her work over when she visits
5	you?	
6	A	Right.
7	Q	Do you know anything about what she does in the
8	jail?	
9	A	Hum well, no, I really don't. I can't say.
10	. Q	You don't know whether she's in the custodial
Tr.	section or	whether she types?
12	A	Oh, she's in the custodial section.
13	Q	She is?
14	Α	Yes.
15	Q	And do you know whether she has at any time had
16	any contact	with any of the young ladies who have been known
17	as Manson F	amily members?
18	Α	No, I really don't.
19	· Q	She hasn't discussed that with you at all?
20	A	No.
21	Q	Her name is what, by the way?
22	A	Rachel Marie,
23 24	Q.	Rachel Marie?
25	A	Yes.
26	Q.	And your son's name is
27	A	Arthur Lee Burgess.
28	Q	Arthur Lee?
20	A	Yes.
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Q All right.

I take it you are rather proud of the fact that he is a deputy sheriff?

A Yes.

Q And did you encourage him to go into that profession?

A No.

Q Has he ever had any of his friends or associates over socially to your home?

A Hmm, yes.

Q Is this on more than one occasion that you can recall?

A No. only once.

Q Only once that you can recall?

A Uh-huh. That was sometime back and I really don't recall the date or when.

Q All right.

I don't know whether you have been apprised of the fact sitting here or whether it may have been before you came in, but there are a number of deputy sheriffs who may testify in this case, associates perhaps of yourson.

Do you feel that that relationship is such within the Sheriff's Department and your feelings about your son and his association with the Sheriff's Department is such that you might tend to give greater weight to the testimony of those sheriff's officers who come in and testify because they are sheriffs, than you would the testimony of any other witness?

34-3 1	Λ	No.
2	Q	If it came to a difference in the testimony
3	between a de	eputy sheriff or a sheriff's sergeant or a
4	sheriff's l	Leutenant and a lay witness, would you tend to
5	believe the	sheriff, as against the lay witness?
6	Α	No.
7	Q	Because of his connection with the Sheriff's
8	Department?	
9	A	No.
10	ę.	Have you previously worked at all, ma'am?
11	A	Yes.
12	Q	In what capacity?
13	Δ	I did catering work.
14	Q.	Catering?
15	A	Yes.
16	Q.	Work?
17	A	Uh-huh.
18	Q	Is this for a company?
19	A	Yes.
20	Q	And have you or any of the members of your
21	family ever	been the victim of any sort of crime of any kind?
22	A	No.
. 23	. Q	You seem to hesitate and look a little puzzled
24	at this poi	nt.
25	A	I have to include in-laws and everybody. That's
26	the reason	why I stopped to think about it.
27	Q	All right.
28	A.	No.

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a-4	1	Q	Having included all of them, the answer is still
	2	no?	
ē Š	3	Å	As far as I know, yes.
C	4	Q	All right.
	5		Now, do you know if you or any member of your
	6	family has	ever been charged with any kind of offense other
	7	than a tra	iffic ticket?
	8	A	Yes.
w.	9	Q	And who is that?
	10	A	Oh, my brother-in-law, for illegal possession of
	ji	alcohol.	•
	12	Q	Is this sometime ago?
	13	A	Yes.
*	14	Q	Or as a minor?
)	15	A	Yes, before I knew him. But I heard about it
1. 4	16	afterward.	
	17	Q	Was this during Prohibition days you're talking
	18	about?	•
	19	A	I don't know.
	20		(Laughter.)
	21	A	But I have been into the family for 26 years.
	22	It was be	fore I met him that this happened.
₹ ,	23	Q.	All right. Any other skeletons going back to
*	24	Prohibitio	on days?
	25	A	No, it won't go back that far. But my brother-in-
	26	law's son	•
	27	Q	And what problem did he have with the law?
*	28	A	Illegal transportation of stolen goods across the
		3	and the second seco

3a-5	1	state line.	
	2	Q	And has this been recently?
\$	3	A	I think it was about seven years ago.
•	4	Q	All right. Were you in any way involved in
	5	that matter	as a witness? Not as a defendant, ma'am, but
	6	as a witness	s or did you know anything about it at the time
	7	it occurred	
	8	À	No.
	9	Q.	Was he convicted of that, do you know?
	10	A	Yes.
	n	Q.	Did you feel that there was anything improper
	12	or wrong in	that particular conviction?
	13	A	No.
•	14	Q	Did you know the facts of it?
36 £ls∙	15	A	Well, I knew him.
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Q You figured, based on your knowledge of his character, that he probably did it and a conviction then was probably proper, then?

A Right, right.

Q But you weren't aware of the facts that led to that conviction, is that right?

A No.

Now, concerning the death penalty, I was a little bit confused by your answer and maybe you were confused by the Court's question at the time, because the second answer seemed a little different than the first. And we have to go back again to this situation that I have inquired about on a number of occasions.

But the judge asked you if, having found the defendant guilty on whatever facts there were of first degree murder, having considered the evidence and having been convinced beyond a reasonable doubt of the defendant's guilt so that you felt perfectly justified in voting guilty of first degree, would you then automatically vote for the death penalty?

A Yes.

Q That's what I thought you said and that's what you meant?

A Yes.

Q All right. And that is because that person had been found guilty of first degree murder, is that right?

In other words, that's why you would vote to impose the death penalty, because you would have been

1 convinced that the person was guilty of first degree murder? À 2 Yes. 3 Q All right. And obviously this would be based on your consideration of the evidence up to the point of first 4 5 degree murder, but then having found that person quilty of first б. degree murder you would then, automatically, yote to impose the 7 death penalty; is that correct? 8 Α No. 9 Q Well, see, now, we go back again. 10 A May I say something? 11 Yes, certainly. Q 12 À Because you said "my evidence." 13 Oh, I'm sorry. I'm sorry. Q 14 All of the evidence you had heard and considered, 15 not your evidence but the evidence that came from the witness 16 stand here. 17 A Uh-huh. 18 And that evidence had then convinced you beyond a 19 reasonable doubt and to a moral certainty that this defendant 20 was guilty of first degree murder, whether it was as an 21 accomplice or by the felony murder rule or willful, deliberate, 22 premeditated murder or any way first degree, at that point you 23 would say in the penalty phase of the trial that you would then 24 automatically vote to impose the death penalty? 25 A Yes. 26 Offer a challenge under 1073, Subdivision 2. MR. DENNY: 27 MR. KAY: May I question Miss Burgess just briefly? 28

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. KAY:

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Q I want to make sure that you understand this, because when you've answered Mr. Denny's questions, it looks like you are a little puzzled and I want to make sure you are absolutely sure of your answers before you give them.

What Mr. Denny said, the answer you gave, that in every case of first degree murder you would impose the death penalty; would you do that?

Α No.

In other words, you'd have to look at the evidence? As Mr. Denny said, there are first degree murders and there are first degree murders. And you would have to determine in your own mind whether the fact of this particular first degree murder warranted the death penalty; is that true?

Α Yes.

So, you wouldn't automatically vote for the death penalty in every case of first degree murder, would you?

A No.

I didn't think you would. Q.

Your Honor, I think the record again should reflect that there seemed to be some confusion, at least on her facial expression, to Mr. Denny's questions.

THE COURT: Well, that's your opinion. I don't know whether the record should reflect that or not.

MR. KAY: Well, it seemed noticeable.

It seems Mrs., Burgess's answers would depend THE COURT: on who asked the last question as to what answer you get from

her.

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Mr. Denny, do you want to ask her some more questions?

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. DENNY:

Q Don't shake your head, Mrs. Burgess, I do.

Mrs. Burgess, we do laugh at it, but I know you consider it important and we all consider it important, and I think all of us can afford to let off a little steam at those times that are amusing, and we'll continue to do so. But this is very important, and your state of mind is extremely important at this point. And that's all we are trying to get to.

And the Court has asked you, I have asked you, Mr. Kay has asked you, and each time, as the Court says, you seem to differ depending on perhaps how it is put to you.

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c-1	1	THE COURT: Do you still wish to offer the challenge?
	2	MR. DENNY: Yes, I do.
è	3	THE COURT: All right, the Court will grant the
L	4	challenge,
	5	MR. DENNY: Thank you.
	6	THE COURT: All right, Mrs. Burgess, the Court will
	7	grant the challenge. Thank you.
	8	THE CLERK: Mrs. Burgess, here.
	9	THE COURT: The 15th floor of the New Hell of
	10	Records, if you will, please.
	\mathbf{n}^{-1}	Pick another name.
	12	THE CLERK: Mrs. Juanita R. Perry, J-u-a-n-i-t-a, last
	13	name, P-e-r-r-y.
*	14	
•	15	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF
\$	16	JUANITA R. PERRY
	17	BY THE COURT:
	18	Q Mrs. Perry, would your answers to the questions
	19	strike that.
	20	Have you been present during all the proceedings
	21	thus far?
	22	A Uh, only to a certain extent, because of the fact
ř.	23	that I am definitely against capital punishment.
å	24	Q But you've been present during all of the
	25	proceedings?
	26	A Oh, yes, of course I have.
3	27	Q Now, let's get to the question of capital
*	28	punishment which you've raised.

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Are your views about the death penalty such that you would never vote to impose the death penalty?

I am afraid so.

In other words, regardless of the evidence, you would vote against the death penalty in any case where there is a conviction of murder of the first degree?

Well, if at all possible -- I would not care to weigh the evidence -- I'd have to be fair about that part, but I wouldn't care to.

- You're speaking of the first phase?
- Yes.
- In the first phase of the case, the question of guilt or innocence, you could be fair and impartial in judging whether a man was guilty or not?
 - Right, but I couldn't --
- But getting over to the second phase now, what were you going to say?

I could hardly live with my conscience knowing that I had sentenced anyone to their death. So I ---

Well, to ascertain what your views are, then, let me ask you a couple more questions. 🗈

Would you ever, in any case, vote to impose the death penalty?

- À Not if I could possibly help it.
- Well, you know you can help it. It would be an individual matter for you to determine. That it would be a matter of your discretion.

So no one is forcing you in a situation where you

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are a juror, sitting on a penalty phase, to vote either way; do you understand that?

A Yes. I couldn't lie about the evidence. If I saw the evidence was such, whether it was for the defendant or against the defendant, I'd have to vote truthfully according to the way I saw it, which might lead to the person's death even. But this is why, as I said, I --

Q In other words, what you are saying, you would look at the evidence to determine whether or not you would vote for the death penalty?

A Yes, I'm afraid I'd have to do that, too.

Q Now, getting to the question that I have asked all of the jurors concerning the death penalty, and that is this:

Would you have such views about the death penalty, and have such conscientious objections to it that you would automatically refuse to impose it in any case?

A Would that be left up --

MR. DENNY: Again, is that without regard to the evidence?

Q BY THE COURT: Automatically, without regard to the evidence, refuse to impose it?

A Oh, no.

Q Or would you be unable to impose the death penalty in any case regardless of the evidence?

A If I had to view the evidence, I would have to tell the truth, my true opinion of what I had seen, which would lead to someone's death. And I wouldn't want it on my

conscience.

Q That's reslly confusing to me.

You would look at the evidence, but after having looked at the evidence, would your reaction be to refuse to put it on your conscience? In other words, to refuse to yote for the death penalty?

A Well, I didn't know we had a choice of one way or the other.

Q You certainly do. It is a matter of your discretion.

A Oh, I thought that all we did was view the evidence and vote and say whether we -- the person is guilty or not guilty and that, then, after that, you would impose the penalty, whichever way it might be.

Q I don't know where you have been for the last week that you have that impression.

(Laughter.)

Q BY THE COURT: I think we have all mightily tried to get this across.

And that is, that this case is possibly divided into two cases, two phases.

The first phase is entirely separate from the second phase.

The second phase being the question of the penalty phase, wherein the question is put to the jurors as to whether or not to impose life imprisonment or death.

The first phase is the phase in which the jury determines guilt or innocence.

If the man is found guilty of murder of the first degree, then, and only then, would it cause the jury to go into the question of punishment, the second phase; you understand?

A Yes.

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Q	Do	vou	think	you	understand	now?
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- Ă I think so.
- All right. Now, tell me what you've heard. Q
- A We go through two phases. The first --
- Go ahead.

The first phase in which we weigh the evidence. A The second phase is as to whether or not --

Q You weigh the evidence for what purpose in the first phase?

For the purpose of seeing if it is murder in the Α first degree, and no doubt to what extent. And then, after that, we vote for life imprisonment or death, the death penalty.

- Right. By George, I think you have it. (Laughter.)
- Q BY THE COURT: That is the procedure.

Now, do you understand that in that second phase that it is a matter of your total discretion as to whether or not you vote for life imprisonment or death. And as I have read to you, you may view all of the evidence, you understand, all of the evidence that's been submitted in the case, whether it is submitted in the first phase concerning the circumstances of the killing or whether it is submitted in the second phase, if there is any evidence submitted in the second phase; understand?

- A Yes.
- Q Now, let's get back. Assuming that you are in the second phase now, and

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that you are beyond the first phase completely.

Would you be of such an opinion concerning the death penalty that you would automatically refuse to impose it?

I don't really know.

Do you think that because of your opinions concerning the death penalty that you would ever consider imposing the death penalty?

I might consider it. Uh, I don't know whether this A. would be through an impassioned mind because of things that I had seen and heard.

1	Q Do you mean through things that you might have
2	read, heard and seen?
3	A No, no. I mean as evidence, or perhaps testimony
4	Q Oh, I see. You weren't referring to anything
5	outside of the courtroom?
6	A No, no.
7	Q Any publicity?
8	A Oh, no,
9	Q But anything that you in other words, you
10	believe that in viewing the evidence, you might very well,
11	because of the nature of the evidence, impose the death
12	penalty?
13 	A I might,
15	Q So, your reaction would not be automatic?
16	A No.
17	Q Did I ask you, would it be any hardship for you
18	to serve in this case?
19	A I'm a county employee.
20	There are many of us
21	Q In what department do you work?
22	A The Department of Public Social Services,
23	eligibility worker.
24	Q And how long have you been so employed?
25	A With this department? Two years almost.
26	Q Did you work for the county before then?
27	A Yes. I've worked for the county for 24 years,
28	Q What have you done for them during that time?
j	A The auditor's office, the recorder's office.

1	Q And have you had jury experience before?			
2	A Not until three weeks ago,			
3	Q And did you serve in a criminal case?			
4	A No, civil.			
5	Q And you will be careful to distinguish between the			
6	burdens of proof that you've heard so much about during the			
7	course of this last week?			
8	A Yes.			
9	Q Is there a Mr. Perry?			
10	A No. He has been deceased for some time.			
11.	Q Are you related to or a friend of any law			
12	enforcement officer?			
13	A No.			
14	Q In what general area do you reside?			
15	A Pardon?			
16	Q In what general area do you reside?			
17	A In West Los Angeles.			
18	I forgot, I do have one nephew who is with the			
19	Sheriff's department. I so seldom see him			
20	Q I see. How long ago was it that you last saw him?			
21	A Oh, I see him about once or twice a year. I think			
22	it might have been May or June, the last time I saw him.			
23	Q Do you think that would affect your judgment in			
24	this case?			
25,	A No. We've never I don't see him often.			
26	Q Would you judge the credibility of a police			
27	officer or a law enforcement officer on the same basis as			
28	with any other witness?			
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A Yes.

Q You'd follow the Court's instructions in regard to judging the credibility, and apply those criteria that the Court gives you in judging the credibility of a police officer, just as you would anyone else?

A Right.

THE COURT: Mr. Denny?

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. DENNY:

the Court has already spent a good deal of time on, but I do want to make sure that I understand some of the answers that you've given.

I take it, from what you have said, that you would honestly, truly and in accordance with the instructions of the Court — and your feelings of moral certainty that are required here in this proof beyond a reasonable doubt — have no trouble whatsoever in determining the guilt or innocence of this defendant, based upon the evidence that's presented in the first phase of the trial; is that correct?

A I would do my best. I can't say that I would have no trouble, because -- I mean, after all --

Q Well, obviously, there is going to be trouble in resolving differences in testimony, if there perhaps are inconsistencies. Or this business of reasonable doubt; or circumstantial evidence, where there are two interpretations, and one points to guilt and one to innocence, and both are

reasonable. You have to make that decision and choice along the way as you go.

But from the feelings you've got now, do you feel perfectly capable of resolving those issues along with your fellow jurors, in arriving at a proper verdict of guilt or innocence in this case; is that right?

A I am sure I could.

Q All right. Now, it is your present feeling that you are not keen to impose the death penalty on anyone, but if you had to do it, it would be a wrench to your conscience, certainly; is that correct?

A That's very true.

Q But that under certain circumstances, either the case itself, the facts of the case, or something about the person charged with the offense or connected with the offense, there are those circumstances in which you feel that the evidence might be so horrendous — as you say, "I think I might impose it through an impassioned mind."

There might be something that would so affect you emotionally that you would vote to impose the death penalty, in that particular case -- or those particular cases; is that correct?

A It's possible.

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4a-1	1	Q	All right. So that although you would not
	2	automatical!	ly vote to impose the death penalty, neither would
	3	you always :	refuse to impose it; is that correct?
⊕ ≨t	4	A	That is correct.
i.	5	Q;	All right. Now, the prior jury experience that
	6	you've had,	ma'am, was this one civil case?
	7	A	Correct.
	8	Q.	And what sort of case was that?
	9		Uh an auto accident case, in which the person
	10	was seeking	a certain amount of damages.
	11	Q.	All right.
	12		And did you return a judgment
	13	A	Yes, we did.
λ	14	Q	in that case?
	15		All right.
j.	16		So that you got certain instructions of law,
	17	and have gon	e through the process of jury deliberation?
	18	A	Right.
	19	Q.	All right.
	20		Now, as the Court said just a brief question
	21	to you, but	it's particularly important in this case you
	22	did receive	instructions on the burden of proof in that case;
⊸ ,	23	is that corr	rect?
*	24	A	Right, um-hom.
	25	Q	And you may recall the burden of proof being
	26	by a prepond	lerance of the evidence,
4	27	A	That's right.
)	28	Q	is that correct?
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A Right.

Q In fact, a lawyer may have stood in front of you, pretending that he was a scale or something, and showing -- that is, during the course of the argument -- that just might be preponderating of the evidence towards his side (indicating) was enough to bring in the verdict for him.

Do you recall anything like that happening?

- A Well, it took a little bit more than that.
- Q Well, do you understand that in a criminal case, it takes a lot more than that? It is beyond a reasonable doubt, to a moral certainty. There's a lot heavier burden put upon the People; do you understand that?
 - A Yes, I do.
- And I take it you have no quarrel with the fact that, in a criminal case, that an extra heavy burden should be placed on the People? Before anybody would find a person guilty of the commission of a crime, any crime; is that correct?
 - A Right.
- Q All right. And you'd have no trouble following the Court's instructions and putting that burden on the People and requiring them to live up to that; is that correct?
 - A Right.
- Q All right. Now, ma am, your husband was deceased for sometime. What sort of work did he do prior to his death?
 - A Post Office employee.
 - Q And in your County service, have you ever done

4a - 3No. I haven t. ٨ No. but in view of the hour --THE COURT: All right. 8 time until 2:00 o'clock. 70 11 12 13 14 you be chosen as a juror. 15 16 17 18 19 of the same day.) 20 21 22 23 24 . 25 26 27 28

any work at all for any of the various law enforcement agencies?

Or have you had any connection with officers of the law in the course of your work, on a regular basis?

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, I do have a few more questions,

Let's take a recess at this

During the recess, you are admonished that you are not to converse amongst yourselves nor with anyone else, nor are you to permit anyone to converse with you on any subject connected with the matter, nor are you to form or express any opinion until the matter is finally submitted to you, should

I'll see you all at 2:00 o'clock.

We are now in recess.

(Whereupon, at 12:04 o'clock p.m., an adjournment was taken in this matter until 2:00 o'clock p.m.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1971, 2:15 P.M.

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THE COURT: All counsel are present. The defendant is present. All the jurors, prospective jurors are present. We're ready to proceed.

Mr. Denny, you may proceed with Mrs. Perry.

MR. DENNY: May we approach the bench a moment, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

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

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, now that we've got everybody in here, I'm just wondering if it might speed up things to question Miss Perry separately on the publicity issue because I kind of get the feeling that maybe if she survives that, as well as the challenge I might have, the People might have one because of her answers, you know, previously, might challenge her peremptorily, and I think it would save time at least to get into the publicity area not in front of the jurors. And if necessary, I can ask her a new more general questions that I might have in that connection. I think it would speed things up.

THE COURT: We'll give you that opportunity later, then.

MR. KAY: I want to question her. I'm not going to pass questioning, because I don't at this point whether I am going to make a peremptory challenge.

THE COURT: You don't know at this point whether you are going to make a peremptory challenge?

MR. KAY: I I'm not going to waive my right to question J. If George wants to go right to publicity, that's fine, 2 but I don't want to waive my right to question her. á MR. DENNY: No, I assume they'll question her, too. But 4 if I can question her on publicity now, -- I've got just a 5 couple more questions I might ask her or might not, depending 6 on her answers. 7 THE COURT: All right, let's question her generally, then, and then we'll get to publicity. It is just a feeling you have that she may have observed so much that she couldn't be fair and impartial? MR. DENNY: No, no, this is not my feeling at all. THE COURT: Oh. MR. DENNY: My feeling is simply that --THE COURT: You just felt there was a peremptory in the offing and you wanted to speed things up? MR. DENNY: Yes. THE COURT: Apparently there isn't or at least there is an indecision as to whether there is. Let's go ahead and you can question her generally. May I again remind the three of you, however, that I think that the panel has pretty well observed what education you've been able to --MR. DENNY: Sneak by you. THE COURT: -- sneak by me. MR. KAY: I think we've cut it down a lot since you've told us that yesterday afternoon.

MR. DENNY: I think we've all tried.

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THE COURT: I think you have. I know you have. 1 2 (Whereupon, the following proceedings were had in 3 open court within the presence and hearing of the prospective 4 jurors:) 5 THE COURT: Very well, Mr. Denny, you may proceed. 6 7 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF 8 JUANITA R. PERRY 9 BY MR. DENNY: 10 Mrs. Perry, I'm sorry, I did not get what your work 11 had been before you worked with DPSS? 12 Uh, I was an auditor, the county auditor's office. 13 And I had been a recorder in the recorder's office prior to 14 that. 15 You have had training in bookkeeping, then, is that Q 16 it? 17 Α No, I was not the real bookkeeper. We were doing 18 purchase orders and so forth, mileage claims. 19 Well, then, you don't have a background in Q 20 accounting, is that it? .21 No. A 22 All right. And how long were you in that particular Q 23 field? 24 Uh, in the auditor's office, until almost two Α 25 years ago. 26 27 28

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6-1	1	Q And that was for how long, ma am?
•	2	A Oh, about 22 years, I would say or 21, some-
6	3	thing like that. I'm not sure.
ķ	4	Q All right, fine.
	5 .	I'm not sure that I asked you some of these
	6	questions. Sometimes the lunch hour cuts off the train of
	7	thought.
	·8	A Your last question, I didn't quite finish
	9	answering it. Maybe I wasn't sure of what you said.
	10	Did you ask me if, at any time, was it during my
	11	work only, if I had anything to do with law enforcement
	12	officers?
	13 .	Q I think I did get into that, but I am interested,
\$	14	of course, in not only your work situation, but any social
	15	contacts you may have as well.
**	16	A Well, I'm engaged to a police officer, who is a
	17	private investigator, as well as an inspector for Public
	18	Utilities.
	19	Q Now, I'm not quite sure that I understand you
	20	say he's also a private investigator?
	21	A Yes. He has his own business on the side.
	22	Q Well, is he a member of the Los Angeles Police
3,	23.	Department
붜	24	A Retired.
	25	Q or Sheriff's Department?
	26	A Retired police officer.
₹ *	27	Q Ah! And this is retired from LAPD?
,	28	A Yes.

1	Q And what rank did he retire as?
2	A Uh
3	Q Or in?
4	A There was no he had been in the Traffic
5.	Department.
6	Q Well, was he a sergeant?
7	A No, no.
8	Q How long had he been in the service, ma'am?
9	A 22 years.
10	Q And his name?
11	A Jarvis Reeves.
12	Q Now, do you know if he does work for criminal
13	defense attorneys, as a private investigator?
14	A I wouldn't say no, and I couldn't say yes,
15	because, for most anyone, he does investigations, when he
16	has time.
17	Q Well, what's his main line of work at the
18	present time, then?
19	A He's employed by the City of L. A. as Public
20	Utilities Inspector.
21	Q In that job, he does not carry a badge and a gun,
22	I take it, does he?
23 24	A No, he has to.
25	Q He does?
26	A Um-lapat.
27	Q He's still, then, what would be termed a
28	A Law enforcement.
	Q police officer or

•	1	you'd be inside a business	,
	2	A Not necessarily.	
*	3	Q during the day, watching an employee at work?	
* * *	4	Or	
	5	A No. When I have gone out, it has been in the	
6a fls.	6	evenings.	<u> </u>
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1	Q	To see if somebody would go back and burglarize the
2	place or so	mething like that?
3	A	If they did that, yes.
4		And sometimes to see if a person was at a certain
5	location.	
6	Q	When they shouldn't be there?
7	A	Well, or it could be vice versa.
⁻ 8	Q	All right. Or, if they're not there when they
9	should be t	here; is that right?
10	, д	That. And if they're there when they should be
11	there.	
12	5	All right. Have you ever appeared in court as a
13	witness?	•
14	. A	No.
15	Ω	And have you gone out alone
16	Ą	No.
17	Q	on this type of work?
18 .	A	No.
19	Q	You have always been
20	A	With somebody.
21	Q	with Mr. Reeves or someone else?
22	. A	Yes.
23	Ω	Well, would you count yourself, then, as kind of a
24	semi	•
25	A	No, hmmm-mm.
26	Ω	law enforcement officer yourself?
27	A	No. No. I would not.
28	Ω	Now, having in mind the fact that you have a rather

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close relationship with Mr. Reeves, who is obviously -- or, has been aligned with law enforcement, as that term is generally used, for the better part of his working life -- I expect?

A Yes, sir.

Q (Continuing) -- do you have any feelings that you, because of this relationship, might tend to favor the prosecution in this case, over the defense?

A No, not because of that. I -- my mind might work differently from someone who hadn't seen and heard so much, perhaps -- not about this case, but about other cases.

Perhaps my mind might work a little different; I don't know.

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say that as far as your mind working a little differently, what do you mean by that?

A Perhaps I might go to something that someone else might not notice or perhaps I might not jump as fast to a

Well, you have something in mind probably when you

A Perhaps I might go to something that someone else might not notice or perhaps I might not jump as fast to a conclusion, I don't know. That would be difficult to say about someone's mind as a perhaps.

Q Well, are you saying, in other words, that perhaps because of the work that you've had or the training or the association with Mr. Reeves that you might not be inclined to jump to a conclusion based on what might appear to be the case?

A Yes.

Q And perhaps you'd want solid evidence before you would form a conclusion, is that right?

A I think so.

Now, do you understand in this case that in certain respects the People are going to be relying on circumstantial evidence, not direct evidence?

given thus far in the instructions that the Court read?

A Yes.

I'll have to back that up, because I don't understand that instruction. It is a hideous instruction, but it is one that we're stuck with.

But there are certain examples that have been given --

A I heard that, yes.

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Mr.	Kay	said, t	he pen	writi	ing.							

- A Yes, an assumption.
- Q All right.

Now, you're not saying that if sufficient circumstantial evidence were presented and you believed that that proved the case, that you would hesitate to vote guilt just based on circumstantial evidence, are you?

A No, I couldn't say that, if most of the case is based on circumstantial evidence.

Q You understand that circumstantial evidence is sufficient to prove a case. If there are not this — we don't get into that situation where these two reasonable inferences, one pointing to the guilt and the other to innocence, because in that case you have to take that proving — pointing to innocence; you understand that?

A Right.

Q But if the only reasonable interpretation is pointing to guilt and it is all via circumstantial evidence, you understand stand somebody can be convicted on that? You understand that?

A Yes, I do.

Q All right. Now, other than your association with Mr. Reeves, do you have any other social contacts with people in law enforcement?

A No. I know quite a few people in the Sheriff's and police departments, but as far as associating closely with them, I don't.

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I might see someone from time to time, run into them socially, but not consistently.

Well, are these contacts that you got, special contacts with people in the L.A.P.D., the Sheriff's department, contacts you've developed of your own over the years or contacts you've made as a result of your relationship with Mr. Reeves or both?

Well, both. I am a native daughter, so naturally I know quite a few people here. And then, private investigators I have met through conventions and so forth that I have attended, them and their families.

Well, now, would you say having met an awful lot of Sheriff's Deputies, L.A.P.D. officers and knowing -knowing them, getting to know them, some as human beings, other than just people with a badge and a gun, that you would be inclined to give their testimony greater weight simply because they did have a uniform?

- A I am afraid not.
- You realize that they are human and err? Q
- Yes, I do very much so. A

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Q All right. By the same token, perhaps, having seen errors on their part or whatever, do you feel that you would give their testimony any less weight simply because of the fact that they are a police officer?

A No, I don't think their rank as law enforcement officers would have anything to do with my believing them or not.

Q All right. You'd judge them by the same standards that the Court ...ould give you that you would apply to every witness, is that right?

A I would certainly try to.

Q All right, ma'am.

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

MR. KAY: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. DENNY: Oh, let me, if I may, your Honor, ask one further question.

Q BY MR. DENNY: Ma am, you did hear the questions
I have asked or have asked over the past week and a half or
so of the other jurors during the course of my voir dire
of them?

A Yes, I have.

Q And are there any questions that I asked of them that caused you any cause, whatsoever, that your answers might have been different than any of theirs; that is, your fellow jurors sitting in the box with you now?

A I don't believe so.

MR. DENNY: All right, fine, pass for cause.

BY MR. KAY:

Mrs. Perry, I want to ask you some questions Q concerning capital punishment now.

We've had a little two-hour break over the lunch time and I'm sure you thought quite carefully about this.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

When you first came up and were seated as a juror, you made a pretty emphatic statement to the Court, to Judge Choate, against capital punishment.

And then, you seemed to change your position. at least that was my view of what you were doing. And I want to ask you a couple of questions in that regard just so I can understand if it is clear in your mind what we do here.

Who, in your opinion, makes a determination in this case as to whether or not Mr. Davis gets life or death. if Mr. Davis is convicted by the jury of first degree murder and conspiracy to commit murder?

I was informed that the jury does.

٥. Right.

And you understand that it is only the jury that makes that determination; do you understand that?

A Yes.

Now, you might have heard me talk to some of the other jurors earlier about the fact that in order to have a verdict imposing the death penalty, all 12 jurors must unanimously agree that this should be the verdict. And then, when they come out of the jury room, they're polled. Each

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discretion. Nobody is forcing you. I mean, each juror has to make up his or her own mind. I mean, there's nobody that's going to twist your arm and say, "Hey, we're going to beat you up if you don't vote for the death penalty."

I mean, it is your own decision.

Do you understand that? That nobody is going to force you to do anything; do you understand that?

A Yes. As I stated to you, I would rather not serve on a jury where there was such involved, just frankly. That is the way I am telling you. I don't know any other plainer words.

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Q Okay. Let me ask these questions of you:

Don't you feel that in the penalty phase of the trial, knowing what you know about yourself and the way you feel about the death penalty, don't you feel that — that you would automatically, no matter what the evidence was in either the guilt or the penalty phase — and I'm only talking about the penalty phase now — don't you feel honestly you would automatically vote for life imprisonment?

A How can I say unless I saw and heard all of the evidence. I don't know. But I don't want to be involved in it, when it does involve another person's life. I don't think I have the right to take another person's life.

Q Well, in other words, are you telling me that you could vote for the death penalty?

A If I were placed in such a position where I had to vote and honestly assess everything that had been said and seen, I would be forced into that situation. But my belief is that I do not have the right to take someone's life.

Q Well, again, -- and I know you are trying to answer my question.

But, again, I am asking you, if we got into the penalty phase of this trial --

- A I told you, I would assess the facts.
- Q Right.
- A As truthfully --
- Q And if you thought the facts in this case warranted the imposition of the death penalty, would you, Mrs. Perry, vote for that?

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A I told you I would be forced to if I believed that the person was guilty, if the facts proved such or the evidence was stacked that high against the individual. But I -- but what I keep telling you --

- Q I know, you don't want to.
- A But if I was forced into it --
- Q I understand you don't want to. But we have to go a little further than that to determine whether or not you are qualified to sit on this case.

I'm sure you've heard us question some of the other jurors and, you know, I'm sure nobody really wants to sit on a murder case or on a capital case, especially a capital case, but somebody has to do it. And it is the responsibility of those citizens who can conscientiously perform that duty to sit on the jury and make that determination between life and death, because that is the law of the State of California for the conviction of first degree murder, conspiracy to commit murder, there is a choice of punishments between life imprisonment or the death penalty.

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So there has to be something more than just not wanting to sit on the jury. If you are conscientiously opposed to it, to the death penalty, so that you would never, in any case, vote to impose the death penalty, then you would not be qualified to sit on the jury, and I am sure you would be excused.

But just not wanting to sit on it is legally not enough to be excused.

- A I said I was conscientiously opposed --
- Q Well, are you --
- A -- to sitting on such a jury.

Q Okay. Now, let me ask you this, then. Are you so conscientiously opposed — and you know your own state of mind, certainly, a lot better than I do, or the judge or Mr. Denny — is your state of mind such, being conscientiously opposed, that you would automatically vote against the death penalty in the penalty phase of the trial?

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, I am going to object to this question now. I think it's been asked about three or four different times by Mr. Kay. It was asked by the Court a number of times. It was asked by me.

I think it gets to -- it gets essentially to badgering the prospective juror.

'THE COURT: Well, gentlemen --

MR. KAY: Well, I object to Mr. Denny's comments. He's

MR. KAY: -- hardly someone to talk about badgering jurors.

THE COURT: I don't know about badgering. Let's hear

the question. 1 MR. DENNY; Do you mean the speech before it, or the 2 3 question, your Honor? 4 THE COURT: The question. (Whereupon, the record was read by the reporter 5 6 as follows:) 7 Okay. Now, let me ask you this, PQ. 8 then. Are you so conscientiously opposed -and you know your own state of mind, certainly, 9 10 a lot better than I do, or the judge or 11 Mr. Denny -- is your state of mind such, being 12 conscientiously opposed, that you would auto-13 matically vote against the death penalty in the 14 penalty phase of the trial?") 15 THE COURT: Well, it has been asked a number of times, 16 but I'll overrule the objection. 17 MR. KAY: Thank you, your Honor. 18 BY MR. KAY: 19 Did you hear the question? 20 THE COURT: You may answer it. 21 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 5: (No response.) 22 THE COURT: Do you want Mr. Williams to read it to you 23. again? 24 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 5: Yes, please. 25 THE COURT: Go ahead. 26 (Whereupon, the record was read by the reporter 27 as follows: 28 Okay. Now, let me ask you this, uQ.

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"then. Are you so conscientiously opposed -and you know your own state of mind, certainly,
a lot better than I do, or the judge or
Mr. Denny -- is your state of mind such, being
conscientiously opposed, that you would automatically vote against the death penalty in the
penalty phase of the trial?")

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 5: No. As I have answered that before, I would have to go by the facts and the statements that are made, just like the other jurors, and give what is my honest opinion as to who is guilty -- I mean, as to whether the person is guilty or not guilty.

I would be truthful. But as I said -- and I'm repeating, like you repeated to me -- I am conscientiously opposed to anyone giving the death penalty, and especially myself, because I have to live with my own conscience afterwards.

BY MR. KAY:

Okay. Now, you talked about -- in the first part of your answer, you talked about finding a person guilty or not guilty.

Now, I understand that you can be fair, and there would be no problem in the first phase of the trial.

But you understand, in the second phase of the trial, it's not a question of finding the defendant guilty or not guilty, because you have already found him guilty of either first degree murder or conspiracy to commit murder, at the first stage of the trial; do you understand that?

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	1	A (Indicating affirmatively.)
	2	Q So at the second stage of the trial, the sole
j.	3	question that you have to decide is whether or not he gets death
â	4.	or life imprisonment; do you understand that?
	.5	A Yes.
	6	Q Now, understanding that, do you feel, in your
	7	conscience, that you could vote for the death penalty in the
	8	second phase of the trial?
	9	A It's according to what degree the person is found
8a fol	10	guilty, is it not?
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Q Well, say that he's found guilty of first degree murder in the first stage of the trial, and/or conspiracy to commit murder -- because you don't get to the second stage of the trial unless he has been convicted of one of those two crimes in the first stage of the trial.

So, assume that he's been convicted of first degree murder at the guilt phase of the trial. Then, you move on to the penalty phase.

And in that penalty phase, the full question that you have to determine is his punishment.

Does he get the death penalty? Is he sentenced to die in the gas chamber in San Quentin? Or does he get life imprisonment?

A Well, then, as the other attorney said, isn't there -- aren't there many different kinds of first degree murder?

- Q That's right.
- A So --
- Q In other words --

A I guess we would be told that by the Judge, and we would judge — have to adjudge that, as to which form of first degree murder we were going to make a decision upon; isn't that correct?

Q No. In the penalty phase of the trial -MR. DENNY: Well, that's certainly one element that
would enter into it, your Honor.

THE COURT: It's possible to so construct it. It could be so interpreted.

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 Go shead, Mr. Kay.

Q BY MR. KAY: Okay. In the penalty phase of the trial -- certainly, at the guilt phase of this trial, the Judge will instruct you on different types of murder, even different types of first degree murder.

But once we get into the penalty phase of the trial, the Judge is basically going to instruct you that it's up to your sole discretion as to whether or not Mr. Davis gets life imprisonment or the death penalty.

He is not going to say, "If you find that Mr. Davis committed a certain type of first degree murder, then you should give him the death penalty."

Or, "If you find that he committed another type of first degree murder, you shouldn't give him the death penalty."

He is not going to give you any of those type of instructions. He's just going to say, "Having found the defendant guilty of first degree murder in the guilt phase of the trial -- or conspiracy to commit murder -- it's now up to your absolute discretion as to what punishment you give him in the second phase."

He is not going to spell out any factors that you should consider.

It's just solely up to you, to your own personal discretion.

Do you understand that?

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, I'm going to object to the question as assuming facts not in evidence at this

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point, because he's putting it in a positive future tense, and I think he should at least say, "He may," not that, "He will give you these instructions."

We are not there yet, and it's hypothetical.

MR. KAY: All right. Mr. Denny has made his argument.

Q And certainly, we are assuming that --

The Court and counsel have no way of knowing what the ultimate result will be in the first phase of the case, as you know; and no inference is intended by the Court, that the Court believes that the defendant is guilty of

THE COURT: I think the objection is well taken.

But the objection is well taken.

With that in mind, you may rephrase your ques-

MR. KAY: Yes, I will, your Honor.

THE COURT: It was more of a statement than a question. Will you shorten it?

MR. KAY: Yes, your Honor.

murder of the first degree.

BY MR. KAY:

Assuming the defendant is convicted of first degree murder at the guilt stage of the trial -- that's the first phase of the trial -- and if we move into the second phase --

THE COURT: Well, excusé me, Mr. Kay.

MR. KAY: Yes?

THE COURT: Basically, what you are doing is instructing the juror, and I think that we've instructed her in plenitude,

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so long as she's listened to what has occurred.

Do you understand the procedure that has been described thus far?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 5: I think I do.

THE COURT: Well, from your answers, it does not appear to the Court as though you understand.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 5: I told him that, should I be on the jury, yes, I would have to vote the way that -- it would either be life or death.

But -- that is, after the case has reached that second phase there.

I've told him, also, that I'd rather not be involved in such; but if I were, I would do my very best. That's all I know.

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THE COURT: You understand that what all counsel -- both counsel and Mr. Kay, in his last statement, and what the Court has also stated to you, that it would be a matter of your discretion, to determine whether or not life imprisonment or death is imposed in the second phase, once you have passed the first phase, and have found the defendant to be guilty of murder in the first degree?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 5: Yes, I understood that.

THE COURT: And the Court has previously instructed you in connection with that that, in arriving at the determination as to whether or not you should impose lift imprisonment or death, you should consider all the evidence received here in court, presented by the People and by the defendant, throughout the trial before the jury; that you may also consider all the evidence, the circumstances surrounding the crime, of the defendant's background and history, of the facts in aggravation or mitigation of the penalty which has been received here in court.

However, it is not essential to your decision that you find mitigating circumstances on the one hand or evidence in aggravation of the offense on the other.

Do you understand?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 5: (Indicating affirmatively.)
THE COURT: I think that's clear.

BY MR. KAY:

Q All right. Now, just to get this clear, I'm going to ask you one question. Knowing what the judge has told you, knowing that at the second phase of the trial that

ŀ	it's up to your sole discretion as to whether or not the
2	defendant, if he's convicted at the first stage, gets life or
3	death, could you conceive of yourself voting for the death
4	penalty?
5	A As I have told you, yes, if necessary.
6	You could. In your own conscience, you could do
7	that?
8	A It's not my conscience. It would be more of what
9 ;	has been presented to me.
10	Q Right. Do you feel that any moral or religious
11	belief that you presently hold would prevent you from voting
12	for the death penalty?
13	A As far as my religion is concerned, it is against
14	my religion to be involved in such.
15	O So do you feel that you would be going against your
16	religion if you voted for the death penalty?
17	A Į do.
18.	Q And knowing that, do you feel that you could vote
19	for the death penalty, still?
20	A In a case where someone's life is involved, and the
21	facts have been presented to us, I'm afraid I would have to
22	forget about the religion and vote the way that I think is just
23	Q And you could do that?
24	A I would have to. I just said that.
25	Q And knowing that if you convicted the defendant of
26	first degree murder at the guilt phase of the trial, that you
27	would have to move into the second phase, the penalty phase,
28	would you even consider finding him guilty of less than first

1 degree murder to avoid the responsibility of making the 2 determination as to whether or not he suffered the death 3 penalty or got life imprisonment? 4 No. I think I intimated as much. 5 (Pause in the proceedings while a discussion off 6 the record ensued at the counsel table between Mr. Kay and 7 Mr. Manzella.) 8 MR. KAY: We will pass for cause. Thank you, 9 Mrs. Perry. 10 THE COURT: I think we are at the point now where we 11 are about to examine Mrs. Perry --12 MR. DENNY: May we approach the bench for a moment, your 13 14 THE COURT: Yes. 15 (Whereupon, the following proceedings were had at 16 the bench among Court and counsel, outside the hearing of the 17 prospective jury:) . . . 18 MR. DENNY: Your Honor, you did not ask of her generally 19 whether she knows anything about the case that would prevent 20 her from being unfair. 21 And I wonder if you'd want to do that before 22 excusing them. 23 THE COURT: Well, I asked her whether her answers would 24 be the same to those general questions that I put to the 25 group. 26 But I'll ask her that, if you wish. 27 MR. KAY: Your Honor? 28 MR. DENNY: Well --

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MR. KAY: Before we do back, your Honor, I would like to cite Mr. Denny on the record for misconduct. His comments, I feel, that I was badgering the witness, were certainly un-lawyerlike.

And I feel that he should be admonished by the Court in the future not to make such statements, --

MR. DENNY: Well --

And the second

MR. KAY: -- since I obviously was trying to do a conscientious job in finding her state of mind.

MR. DENNY: Let me apologize to Mr. Kay. I did feel that he was boring in a little bit heavily. I have done so in the past, and I certainly apologize to him.

MR. KAY: I accept your apology, George.

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THE COURT: All right. I don't think any admonition is necessary.

MR. KAY: All right.

THE COURT: All right. I'll ask her the question as she sits there.

MR. KAY: Thank you.

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

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FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY THE COURT:

Mrs. Perry, I don't know whether I've got around to talking to you about your jury experience.

Did I ask you about your jury experience?

Someone did. Three weeks ago, I came in, and I Α served on one case, a civil case, involving an auto accident, damages.

- And your husband does what type of work --O
- Oh, no. He has been deceased for years. A
- That's right. He has been deceased. Twenty-six Q years, or something like that?
 - Something like that. Α
 - And we've covered your work. Q
 - Α Yes.

Yes, I think we've covered all the preliminary questions, except this:

Have you ever heard anything about this case, or do

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1 you know anyone who is in any way involved in this particular case? Not in this particular case; but about the Manson Family, I think most people have, yes. 5 : You are referring to the case -- the Tate-LaBianca 6 killings? 7 Yes, the whole --8 Q Wherein the Manson Family or Mr. Charles Manson was 9 involved? 10 A That, and the other previous murders. 11 Q We'll inquire of you about that later. 12 You've never heard of this case, however? 13 A Not to my knowledge. 14 Q And have you ever heard of Mr. Davis, Bruce Davis? 15 A Not to my knowledge. 16 Heard, seen or read about him? Q 17 A I may have. But if so, I don't recall the name. 18 All right. Now, you've heard of the Manson Q 19 Would you, by reason of having heard, seen or read 20 about the Manson Family in the various publicity media, and 21 having spoken to friends or relatives, perhaps, about Mr. Manson and the Manson Family, be of such a mind that you 23 could not be impartial towards somebody who is a member of the 24 Manson Family? 25 Α I would try to be. 26 That's a hard question to answer because, seemingly, 27 in the beginning, of course, from newspaper reports, there was 28 quite a bit of racism involved.

And, naturally, being of the black race, I did feel something about it, very strongly. Do you think because of that aspect of racism Q exhibited by the Manson Family -- or attributed, let's say, to the Manson Family -- that a person who was a member of that Family could not receive a fair trial from you? I don't really know, to be very truthful, whether that would affect my thinking or not. It might come into my mind; I'll be truthful with 9 fol you.

9-1 1 You think you are uncertain about whether or not Q Ž. you could lay that aside for the purpose of --3 I am a bit uncertain because if something else came up, it would probably bring it back to my mind. 5 And you're uncertain whether your judgment --Á Right. 7 -- whether or not your judgment might be affected, 8 is that correct? That's very true. 10 THE COURT: Gentlemen, any questions? Shall we proceed 11 separately now? 12 MR. DENNY: Yes, I would like to, your Honor. 13 THE COURT: I'll excuse all of you, then, for a few 14 minutes to go to --15 THE BAILIFF: Department 100, sir. 16 THE COURT: -- to Department 100. 17 And during the time that you are out of the 18 courtroom, with the exception of Mrs. Perry -- Miss Perry, 19 remember that the admonition is that you don't converse 20 amongst yourselves, nor with anyone about this case. 21 (Whereupon, the balance of the prospective ... 22 jurors retired from the courtroom, and the follow-23 ing proceedings were had:) 24 25 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 26 BY THE COURT: 27 Well, you heard something about the Manson Q 28

Family's attitude towards blacks, is that it?

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A Yes, I have.

Q What did you hear?

A That in the beginning, uh, they were to — he was to make it appear that the blacks had done these crimes, committed these crimes in order to start, I suppose, a war of some kind between the races. And at the time I think so many of we blacks realized, heaven knows, we've got enough troubles without that, because we can do enough ourselves, each race can, you know, without deliberately starting something worse.

Q So that's the substance of what you heard that gives rise to this feeling on your part that you might not be able to be objective?

A And then, I must admit, I was pretty horrified.

And I guess I was as frightened as other people were about what had happened. I mean, it was hard for the mind to grasp the horror of it.

Q Well, then, a person who is a member of the Manson Family, who is associated with Charles Manson, would be more or less associated, in your mind, so strongly with Manson that you don't think that you could be fair and impartial to him in making a judgment on the case?

A As I said, I would try. But I couldn't swear that
my mind wouldn't to back to that from time to time. And I
do realize that at one time, uh, I would have been afraid
to be in their presence because, uh, to me it was such a
crazy thing until I felt -- I just felt only insanity must
have been there and I would have been afraid of them.

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is,	now,	that	you	are	uncer	tain	about	your	abil	Lity t	to be	e
obj	ective	e?										

I would try to be, but I am uncertain. As I A said, the mind is a funny thing. It can go back. When you think you've got it under control, it isn't always true.

THE COURT: Gentlemen, any questions?

MR. DENNY: Yes, I would like to ask a few questions, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. DENNY:

Now, Mrs. Perry. Q

Yes.

It seems that we're giving you the third degree Q here. But I certainly appreciate the candor of your answers.

Ma'am, did you spend a good deal of time discussing this matter of the Manson's black-white philosophy with other people in the black community?

Uh, I think among friends and family I believe most of us did, because it was a bit shocking.

All right. And was this at or about the time Q. that Mr. Manson began -- or between the time of the trial and the time he was arrested?

: I think it was at the time that they discovered. uh, the murders and -- to be very frank, I'd be just as frightened of a Black Panther group as I would be of that

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group.

Q Well, I can understand that, too.

And the -- the problem is, now, you will be sitting on -- if you are chosen as a juror -- you will be sitting for, at least, two months on a case in which, perhaps, the evidence is going to be shocking. And you said that you were shocked at the evidence of these other murders and frightened.

Now, do you feel that you might have some tendency, as you sit here, to sort of relive that shock and fear or fright to the point where it would cloud your ability to be fair to Mr. Davis, assuming he is a member of the Manson Family?

As I told you, it might. I would try not to, but I can't say that that wouldn't come into my mind from time to time, because discussing it daily, and perhaps looking at the evidence and listening to people speak of it daily, while, you know, listening to the evidence and all, some things would no doubt come into my mind. And I had at one time lived close to the Silver Lake area. I went to junior high school in that area and I lived in Hollywood.

So, you see, the association could bring on some memories.

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Q Then, it would be your feeling that perhaps it would be difficult because of all of this, that you have seen, heard and read and the feelings that you have about it, you're not certain that you could completely put it out of your mind in listening to this evidence and determining the guilt or innocence of Mr. Davis; is that right?

A I'm not certain I could. I personally would not care to see anyone killed.

- Q All right.
- A Not even them.

But that isn't the way a trial is run. You have to go by evidence. And I -- this is the way, if I were on trial, I'd want it, evidence only.

Q So perhaps, are you telling us, that maybe if you were on trial in Mr. Davis' place you would not want a juror of your frame of mind to be judging you; is that what you are saying?

A I wouldn't want someone who I thought might not be fair to me. Now, this I definitely wouldn't want. I would try to be fair, but as I say --

- Q You're not sure that you could be fair?
- A I'm not positive. I'd try, but that would be --
- Q All right.

Well, your Honor, under the circumstances, I would offer a challenge under 1073, Subdivision 2, and 1074.

MR. KAY: No objection. Thank you very much, Mrs. Perry.

THE COURT: The Court grants the challenge. Thank you

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 very much for assessing your abilities, Mrs. Perry. The Court does excuse you. And would you go to the 15th floor of the New Hall of Records, please.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR PERRY: All right, thank you.

THE CLERK: Jerry A. Stephens, J-e-r-r-y, middle initial "A", last name S-t-c-p-h-e-n-s.

THE COURT: Hardship, penalty and the question of publicity, if they're covered first, would eliminate a number of people, wouldn't it, right on top?

MR, KAY: Right.

THE COURT: We do cover the first two subjects, but it is difficult to get around to that question of publicity the way I've been calling the matters or calling them in voir dire -- sessions out of the presence of the other jurors on the publicity.

But I think that the -- this case is not as widely known, it is true, as the Manson case, and there are some aspects of it which some jurors may not know which would be disclosed if all of them were together during the course of such examination.

Well, I suppose we'd better proceed as we have.

MR. DENNY: Yes, your Honor.

MR. KAY: Yes.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
OF JERRY A. STEPHENS

BY THE COURT:

Q Your name, sir, is --

9a-3 ₁	A Jerry Stephens.
2	Q Mr. Stephens, have you been present since last
3	Friday, when the Court read the indictment and explained
4	the nature of this case?
5	A Yes, sir.
6	Q Would your answers be any different than the
7	majority of jurors have responded to the questions of a
8	general nature that I have put to them?
9	A Yes, sir, I believe so.
` 10	Q Would they be? In what way?
n	A Well, I read quite a bit about the Manson Family
12	and I don't think I could be a fair juror
13	Q All right. Let me
14	A to a person.
15	Q A few questions about I interrupted you. Go
16	ahead.
17	A Well, anyone connected with the so-called Manson
18	Family I don't feel that I could objectively and very fairly
19	judge them because of my views of some of the things that were
20	the little innuendoes and things that were brought out
21	in the paper.
22	Q Some of the things that were said?
28	A Right, correct.
24	Q You think, then, that somebody who might be
25	associated with Mr. Manson, who might be a member of Manson's
26	group or Manson's Family would be more or less tarred with
27	the same brush as Manson?
28	A Uh, I tend to feel that way. Knowing, though,

	1	however, that it wouldn't necessarily have to be true. It
*	2	isn't there is not always guilt just because of associa-
3 .	3	tion, but because of my personal views of that particular
ï	4	group, it is an exceptional one.
•	5	Q Do you think that anyone who is associated
	6	might tend to have the same views, might tend towards
	7	criminality, and, therefore, you don't think you could be
	8	fair to them in judging the evidence?
	9	A In all honesty, yes, sir, that's my answer.
	10	THE COURT: Any questions, gentlemen?
	11	MR. DENNY: No, I would offer a challenge under 1073,
	12	Subdivision 2, and 1076, your Honor.
	13	The last one was also under the same section. I
20	14	think I said 1074. I meant 1076.
	15	THE COURT: It is 1076. The Court grants the challenge.
*	16	Thank you very much for being so direct and
	17	responsive in your answers.
	18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR STEPHENS: Thank you.
	19	THE COURT: 15th floor of the New Hall of Records,
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9b-1 1 Mrs. May K. Menard, first name is M-a-y, THE CLERK: 2 middle initial K, last name M-e-n-a-r-d. 3 THE COURT: Menard, Menard? 4 THE CLERK: Menard. 5 THE COURT: Is it Mrs.? 6 THE CLERK: Mrs. 7 8 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF 9 MAY K. MENARD 10 BY THE COURT: 11 Just take a seat there where the microphone is, if 12 you would, please, Mrs. Menard. 13 Mrs. Menard, you have been present since last 14 Friday and you've heard all the proceedings since that time, 15 have you not? 16 I've been here since Wednesday. A 17 Since Wednesday? Q 18 A Uh-huh. 19 You came in with a group before that, then? Q 20 No, I came in on Wednesday. 21 Oh, were you -- let's see. Q 22 On the 8th we came in. 23 You came in on the 8th of December? 24 Uh-huh. 25 You've been -- you've heard the Court's explana-26 tion of the nature of the case and you heard all of the -- all 27 of what transpired thereafter, is that correct? 28 A Yes.

Hinman?

Q	Would your answers be any different than the
majority h	ave responded to the questions I have put of a
general na	ture to the group?
A	No.
Q	Would you have such views concerning the death
penalty th	at you would be unable to be fair and impartial
in determin	ning the question of guilt or innocence?
A	No.
Q	Or would your views about the death penalty be
such that	you would automatically vote against it regardless of
the eviden	ce?
A	No.
Ω	Or would you automatically vote for it, regardless
of the evi	dence?
A	No.
Q	Are you views about it such that you would never
be able to	vote for the death penalty?
A	No.
Ω	Have you heard of the Manson Family before?
A	Yes, from what I've read in the papers.
Q	Read in the papers and television reports?
A	Oh, a little bit, yes.
Q	And news reports over the radio occasionally?
Ą	Uh-huh, yes.
Q	Had you ever heard of this case or Mr. Davis?
· A .	No.
Q	Had you ever heard the name Shorty Shea or Gary

A Yes. What do you know about each of those names? If you 2 will just report to us what you may have heard, seen or read 3 about each one of those names, that's what we want. Well, the only thing I remember is Hinman was one of 5 those that was supposed to have been murdered at the first time. And, uh, I do remember something about Shorty Shea. And they 7 were looking for Hinman. And that's all I do remember, 8 Do you remember any of the alleged details of any of Q 9 the alleged -- either of the alleged killings? 10 A No. 11 Do you know about the Tate-LaBianca killings, 12 wherein several people were killed and Mr. Manson was one of the 13 defendants along with some girls who were members of the Manson 14 Family? 15 Uh-huh. 16 A Yes. Did you -- do you read a newspaper daily? 17 Q No. I don't. 18 A Do you listen to television or radio daily? 19 Q Generally just the radio. 20 A 21 Have you heard anything about Mr. Manson in the Q 22 last six months? 23 I don't believe so. Ά 24 25 26 27 28

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- Q Have you heard of any prosecution for this indictment? This indictment involving Mr. Shea and Mr. Himman?
 - A No, I hadn't heard of it at all.
- Q Do you think, in view of what you have heard about the Manson Family, and about that Tate-La Bianca trial -- about Hinman and Shea -- that you could be objective? Fair and objective in acting as a juror in this case?
 - A Yes. I believe so.
- Q Would a person who is a member of the Manson Family -- should the proof show, as we believe it might, that Mr. Davis was a member of the Manson Family, or associated with Mr. Manson -- would that evidence, because of what you have heard, seen or read in the news media, be such that you could not thereafter be impartial in determining guilt or innocence? Or any other issue that you might be called upon to make?
 - A No. sir.
- aside anything that you might have heard, seen or read, via the news media, or through conversations -- make your mind a blank in respect to that; don't forget it, but set it aside -- do you think that you could do that, and make a judgment on any issue that you might be called upon to judge in this case, independently of such matter?
 - A Yes, I believe so.
 - Q All right.

When you say, "I believe so," are you expressing

	1		
0-2	1	any doubt, o	r are you certain of your ability?
Ť	2	Λ	I am certain, yes, sir.
	3	Q	And if I were to so instruct you, would you
ě	4	follow that	Instruction?
	5	λ	Yes, sir.
	6	Q	And will you be fair and impartial?
	7	Δ	Yes, sir.
	8	Q	Now, can you think of any reason whatever as to
	9	why you coul	d not be fair and impartial in this case? Or as
	10	to why you s	should not sit on this case?
	11	· A	No.
	12	Q	You have been a juror before?
	13	A	No, I well, I was on a case, but it was
*	14	resolved bef	fore we deliberated at all.
*(#	15	Q	What type of case?
•	16	٨	It was a burglary.
	17	Q.	Will you set aside whatever you might have learned
	18	in any other	case besides this case, and decide this case only
	19	on its evide	ence?
	20	A	Yes, sir.
	21	ନ୍ଦ	What type of are you employed outside the home?
*	22	A	Yes. I'm a secretary.
•	23	Q.	For whom?
۶	24	A	It's Lawyers Title Insurance Corporation.
	.25	Q	Lawyers Title. That's down on Spring Street,
.	26	isn't it?	
	27	A	No. We are at Sixth and Westmoreland.
.	28	Q	Sixth and Westmoreland. And have you ever served

10-3	1	as a legal secretary or acted as a legal secretary?
)	2	A I worked for two attorneys, about five years ago,
ař s	3	for just about oh, less than a year. I would they were
ŧ	4	corporation attorneys, so
	5	Q They didn't practice criminal law?
	6	A No.
	7	Q How long have you been employed with Lawyers
	8	Title? Five years?
	9	^ Tive years.
	10	Q And is there a Mr. Menard?
	11	Λ No, I'm divorced.
	12	Q Are you related to or a friend of any law
	13	enforcement officer?
<u></u>	14	A No.
.	15	Q In what area do you reside?
ŝ	16	A In the Wilshire Hollywood area, actually.
	17	THE COURT: Mr. Denny?
	18	MR. DENNY: Yes. Thank you, your Honor.
	19	
	20	VOIR DIRE EXAMENATION
	21	BY MR. DENNY:
7.	22	Q Mrs. Menard, I am a little confused. I think we
ä	23	all are, because we are all of the opinion that the last jury
٠.	24	panel came in last Friday, and you said Wednesday.
	25	Λ Yes. I came in on the 8th.
,.	26.	Q Well, you mean that you started into jury duty
	27	A Yes.
*	28	Q on the 8th? But you came in here with the other

	1	jurors
	2	Λ Yes, with the other jurors.
*	3	Q on Friday?
ĩ	4	A Um-luma.
	5.	Q Is that right?
	6	A That's right.
	7	Q And was it on the 8th that you sat in on the
	8	civil case?
	9	A Yes.
	10	Q You were sent right away to a civil case?
	11	A Yes, right.
	12	Q And sorry; I was trying to get some information
	13	during the time that the Judge asked you as to that.
	14	Was that a case that went to a judgment or
-	15	verdict, or what?
	16	A Well, they had selected the jury, and before we
	17	really sat in, they resolved it.
	18	Q It was settled?
	19	A Um-hum,
	20	Q All right. Then you were sent over here?
lOa fls.	21	A Yes.
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within the last two months?

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No, I don't believe so. I can't recollect any,

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any reference to him lately.

Q All right. Or do you recall hearing anything about any prosecutions for the alleged murders of Gary Hinman and Shorty Shea during the last couple of months?

A No.

Q And insofar as the information that you previously had concerning Mr. Shea, when was the last time you heard anything about that?

A Well, I think it was right at the beginning, when I read -- or heard -- discussed the details, more or less; but I wasn't as interested -- that much interested in it to go into it.

. But it's been a long time.

Q Well, when you say you read or heard -- discussed the details, that's what I'm interested in.

What details do you recall having --

A / Just what the papers, the headlines, would say.

Q Well, what were those? What do you recall?

A About Shea, Shorty Shea?

Q Yes.

A I think the last I heard, they were looking for the body -- digging for the body or something.

And I never did know if they found anything or not.

Q Well, you heard Mr. Manzella and Mr. Kay say that so far as that Count is concerned, they're not going to present a body, or pictures of a corpse, or anybody who saw him murdered; so, you can probably assume ---

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You are referring to when the Tate and LaBianca --
                                    murder news broke?
                                 That's right.
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105-1 All right. And as far as Gary Hinman, I think Q 1 you said, "Supposed to have been murdered at the first," or. "at the first time." 3 Well, that's -- seems like that would be --4 he was one of the names that I heard at that time. 5 All right. And I take it that at this time you don't make any particular connection, in your own mind, as 7 to whether there's any so-called relationship or connection 8 between --A No. 10 -- Mr. Hinman's death and the Tate and La Bianca Q 71 murders, --12 13 Á No. Ġ. 14 -- is that right? Q 15 You understand that they are -- Mr. Davis is not 16 on trial for the Tate-La Bianca murders? 17 Um-hom. A 18 But only for the alleged murders of Hirman and 19 Shea? 20 I see. All right. Now, do you feel there's anything Q that you've seen, heard or read, at any time, about Mr. 23 Manson, the Manson Family, that would cause you to feel that 24 you just wouldn't want to sit on a case where a member of 25 the so-called Manson Family was a party to the trial? 26 No. I don't. A 27 All right. Do you feel you could be as fair to 28 Mr. Davis, assuming he was associated with Mr. Manson and the 10b-2 1 Manson Family, as you could be to any other defendant charged 2 with a similar crime? я Yes, sir. MR. DENNY: Your Honor, does the Court went us to go 5 shead with the death penalty questions at this point? 6 THE COURT: Yes, I think so. 7 MR. DENNY: All right. Я BY MR. DENNY: Ma am, have you done any reading 9 concerning the death penalty? 10 No. I haven't read anything about it. I have 11 had slight discussions with friends. But I have not taken 12 a stand either way on it. 13 You would not say, then, that you were schooled 14 in the lore --15 No. 16 -- or the literature that there is on either 17 side. --18 No. Á 19 -- is that right? Ø. 20 And you are at this point totally open-minded in--21 That's right. A 22 -- your view as to whether it's good or bad, or 23 whether it should be imposed or not imposed in any particular 24 case; is that right? 25 Yes, that's right. 26 Now, again, you heard one of the prior jurors --27 I guess it was Mrs. Perry -- expressing some grave reserva-28 tions that she had about taking the life of another person.

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And obviously, she did not relish that responsibility.

Do you feel the same way?

A Well, of course, I don't think anybody relishes it.

Q That's certainly true.

A But I think that I would vote for it, if I felt it necessary.

Q All right. And insofar as your state of mind, if you found it necessary — is it your state of mind — again, going back very briefly to these situations where a person might have been found guilty of first degree murder — under varying circumstances, you'd have to consider the evidence; but might be just a — you know, willful, premeditated, deliberated; it might be as an accomplice; it might be under the fclony-murder rule — all of which I think we've discussed at times — it still ends up guilty of first degree murder.

Would it be your feeling that, under those circumstances, and under the circumstances, simply, of, now, a conviction of first degree murder, that you would then automatically vote for the death penalty?

A No, sir.

Q You would consider all of the facts in the case, and the facts of the defendant, his relationship to the case, maybe his background, if this is brought out, all of those things, before you would make the determination to have that man executed; is that right?

A That's right.

		1	Q All right. And have you, or any member of your
): 	2	family, ever been a victim of a crime of any kind?
	ja,	3	A No.
	ę	4	Q Or charged with any offense again, other
		5	than traffic violations?
		6	A No, sir.
		7	Q There is going to be some evidence concerning
		8	the use of drugs, perhaps, by some of the witnesses.
		9	Do you have any feeling of such great feeling
		10	of antipathy towards drug users, that you feel that that,
	•	11	in and of itself, would be sufficient for you to completely
		12	discount their testimony?
10c	fls.	13	A Oh, no, sir.
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Q Or do you have -- or do you have any antipathy toward drug users, such as would affect your ability to be fair in judging their credibility?

A No.

Q Do you have any feelings whatsoever that there is any reason why you could not be a fair juror, both to the People and to the defendant in this case?

A No.

Q I don't have it in my notes, but I assume there would be no hardship on you to serve; is that right?

A ... No. My employer understands.

MR. DENNYr All, right. Fine. I'll pass for cause, your Honor.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. MANZELLA:

Q Mrs. Menard, I would like to ask you just a few questions. I've -- have you conversed with your employers, who are lawyers, about the defense of criminal cases at all?

A They're not lawyers. It's title insurance. Lawyers is just the name of it.

- Q Oh. You have no lawyers working for the company?
- A There is one attorney.
- Q Because the Lawyers Title is nationwide. And I think in Newark, my home town, there are lawyers working for Lawyers Title.

I take it, then, you have no -- you have never discussed problems or anything of that nature regarding the

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even knowing what we have told you, that as to Count III, you are neutral?

A Yes.

Q You don't lean towards the prosecution, and you don't lean towards the defense?

A Yes, I am neutral at this moment.

Q Okay. In spite of the fact -- in spite of those facts with regard to not having recovered a body, do you feel that you would be willing to be convinced by the other evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, that Shea had been murdered? And that this defendant was one of those who murdered him?

A Yes, sir.

MR. MANZELLA: All right. Thank you, Mrs. Menard.

The People pass for cause.

THE COURT: Anything further?

MR. DENNY: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Both sides pass for cause?

MR. KAY: Yes, your Honor.

MR. DENNY: Yas, your Honor.

THE COURT: The next peremptory is with the defendant.

MR. DENNY: We accept the jury as presently constituted.

MR. KAY: The People will thank and excuse juror No. 8, Mr. Ross.

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11-1	1	THE COURT: Would you go back among the other jurors,
	2	Mrs. Menard.
Å	3	Let's see, should we have the whole panel in?
å	4	I think it goes faster
	5	MR. KAY: I think it goes faster this way.
	6	THE COURT: First, we'll take a recess before we have
	7	another juror in the box.
	8	Who is the other juror?
	9 .	Want to pick a name?
	10	THE CLERK: Stanley H. Smith, S-t-s-n-1-e-y, middle,
•	Ì1	initial "H", S-m-i-t-h.
	12	THE COURT: All right, have Stanley Smith here in ten
	13 .	minutes and we'll give everybody a break.
\$	14	(Afternoon recess.)
) ‡	15	THE COURT: This is Mr. Smith, who will be in seat No.
**	16.	8, juror No. 8, is that correct, sir?
	17	MR. MANZELLA: Yes.
	18	MR. DENNY: Yes, your Honor.
	19	
	20	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF
	2ŀ	STÂNLEY H. SMITH
ie.	22	BY THE COURT:
•	23	Q And, Mr. Smith, have you been present during all
Á	. 24	of the proceedings since last Friday?
•	25	A Yes, sir.
 1	26	Q And you've heard them all, have you not?
, Ř	27	A Yes, sir.
y	28	Q Would your answers be any different than the

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majority have responded to the Court's questions of a general nature?

A Of a general nature, no, or they would be the same.

Q Would be the same.

Would it be any hardship for you to serve in this case?

A No. sir.

Q Can you think of any respects in which your answers would be different to the questions that I put to the prospective jurors, those that I ran through in more or less a series?

A Uh, the only one would be on the capital punishment.

Q In respect to the death penalty, then, do you have such views about it that you feel you could not be impartial in determining guilt or innocence?

A I do. If I may answer in my own words --

Q Well, this is what -- we simply want to examine your mind now in connection with that question.

Considering the first phase of the case, do you believe that your views are such that you could not be fair and impartial in determining guilt or innocence?

A Uh, yes, in the respect that my belief which bears on this case, uh, if the party was accused of the crime of murder and there was a body, I could vote guilty. But by being no body, I could not bring myself to vote guilty or even on the death penalty, I couldn't do it if

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In the first phase, then, you're expressing a reservation about your ability -- well, you have no reservation. You're just saying you couldn't find anyone guilty unless there was a body produced?

there wasn't a body on circumstantial evidence.

Of first degree murder, no, I couldn't unless there was a body.

Suppose somebody dissolved somebody in acid, Q a person in acid?

> A Well --

There was nothing left except a chemical or --

Reversing my statement, then, on the first phase of it, I probably could. But then voting -- when it came to the death penalty, by not being a body there, I would always have my doubt of whether there was actually a murder or not. I just couldn't bring myself to do that. That's my belief.

I see.

Are your views generally about the death penalty such that you would never vote to impose it?

No, not never. No, if there was a body like that, and I heard the evidence and it was -- I decided it was beyond a reasonable doubt, I could vote for it. But --

You understand there are two counts here. Two 0 counts of murder alleged; you understand that?

> Yes, sir. A

Now, understanding that there are two counts of murder alleged, the first count alleges that the defendant committed a murder of -- what's his name?

MR. DENNY: Gary Hinman, I believe, your Honor. 1 Q BY THE COURT: -- of Gary Himmen, and so far 2 there's been no disclosure as to what the evidence is, of 3 course, but there has been hints that there will be a body. 4 some evidence that there was a body in that case and that 5 homicide ** that alleged homicide. Yes. Well, if the evidence showed that he was 7 guilty beyond all reasonable doubt, I believe I could vote Я the death penalty or --9 Well, now, you've raised another problem by that 10 11 statement. 12 Would you automatically impose the death penalty upon a conviction of mirder of the first degree, assuming 13 14 there was a body? 15 Not automatically, no. 16 You would look at the evidence to determine 17 whether or not you should vote the death penalty, is that 18 correct? 10 A Right. 20 Well, now, assume that -- you have stated to us 21 that your state of mind is such that you could find a person 22 guilty beyond a reasonable doubt based on circumstantial 23 evidence -- in effect, this is what you've said, based upon 24 circumstantial evidence, even though there's no body, you: 25 could find somebody guilty of murder of the first degree; 26 is that right? 27 Not on circumstantial evidence, no. A 28 You could not? Q

· **	r	A No, I could not.
	2	Q You couldn't follow the Court's instructions with
,a	3	respect to circumstantial evidence?
å	4	A Well, l've just never my belief, I never went
	5	too strong on circumstantial evidence, no, sir.
	6	Q You would not be able to follow the Court's
	7	instruction?
•	8	A Well, I don't believe I could in that respect.
	9	Q So that it would be impossible for you, so far
	10	as you are concerned, to find somebody guilty of murder of
•	11	the first degree or of any degree, to find somebody guilty
•	12	of any crime based on circumstantial evidence?
	13	A I don't believe I could, no, sir.
*	14	Q Well, in any event, with what we have estab-
	15	lished at this point, you would automatically refuse to
	16	impose the death penalty upon a conviction of murder of the
	17	first degree of somebody if there was no body produced?
12 fls.	18	A Yes, sir.
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.27 28 MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, that -- that question assumes that he is taking into account the evidence.

THE COURT: It assumes that he would --

MR. DENNY: That's one of the facts of evidence that he has to --

THE COURT: It assumes --

MR. DENNY; -- would have to take into account,

THE COURT: It assumes that he would take into account the evidence; that the evidence was circumstantial.

MR. DENNY: Well, but you -- you have got to ask him whether he would automatically do it, without considering the evidence.

Now, you are having him consider the evidence. And one of the aspects of evidence you are considering is:

No body.

I think the question is improper, when you state it that way.

The only question that's proper -- and that's been -- you've held me to it -- is: "Would you refuse to impose the death penalty, without consideration of the evidence? Would you automatically refuse to?"

Now, he's saying he might refuse to, by considering the evidence. That evidence, one of the aspects of the evidence being: No body.

MR. MANZELLA: I don't know why we are --

MR. DENNY: And the question is improper.

MR. MANZELLA: I don't see why we are having arguments, since there has been no challenge for cause made yet.

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MR. DENNY: Well, I'm raising an objection to the Court's question.

THE COURT: Yes, he is raising an objection to the Court's question.

MR. MANZELLA: It's no more objectionable than many of the other questions that have been asked here.

MR. DENNY: Well, I am objecting to the Court's --

THE COURT: By the Court, or by Counsel?

MR. MANZELLA: By everybody.

THE COURT: All right. I think -- I think the objection is well taken.

BY THE COURT:

Q In a situation where you are called upon to determine penalty, then, assuming that there was a body in the case, you could find -- you could find for death?

A If the evidence showed beyond a reasonable doubt that he was guilty, yes, if there was a body.

Q But your reaction would not be an automatic one?

Assuming that you did find that there was a murder of the first degree?

A No. sir.

Q All right. Have you been a juror before?

A Uh -- one other time, with the exception of this stretch.

Q Was that a criminal case?

A Yes, up in Kern County. It was a manslaughter charge.

MR. MANZELLA: Excuse me, your Honor. In light of

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BY THE COURT:

Mr. Smith, you have been a juror in a manslaughter case in Kern County; is that correct? .

Yes, sir. A

Mr. Smith's -- some of his answers, may I inquire with regard to his state of mind with regard to circumstantial evidence? Now?

MR: DENNY: Well, I would like to take him in order, your Honor,

THE COURT: Well --

MR. DENNY: I think the defense has the right to question him first.

THE COURT: I think so. All right. You may.

MR. DENNY: Well, is the Court going to inquire on the general ---

THE COURT: Well, if you gentlemen wish to pursue this aspect of it first, it might save time to just let you begin. MR. DENNY: All right.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. DENNY:

Mr. Smith --

THE COURT: Or if you prefer, I'll ask him some questions.

MR. DENNY: It might be helpful just to get the general background, your Honor.

FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

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-	ļ	Ω	And what type of case was that?
	2	Ä	It was a boy of age 18, that had been drinking,
.a [.]	3	had a wreck	on the highway, and
•	4.	Q	A vehicle manslaughter?
,	5	A	Right.
	6	· Q	And you sat as a juror in that case?
	7	A	I did,
	8	Q	Was there a verdict in that case, without saying
	9	what it was	?
	10	A	Uh we recommended a year in jail.
	11;	Õ	Well, there was a verdict of guilty; is that right?
12a fol	12	A	Yes, right.
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12a-1	1	Q From what you have said, I judged that that was
, and the second	2	the case.
i ,	3	What type of work have you done?
	4	A I am a dispatcher for the Gas Company.
	5	Q How long have you been so employed?
	6	A 38 years.
	7	Q Would you be able to set aside what you may
	8	have learned from previous jury experience and decide this
	9	case only on its evidence?
•	10	A Yeah, I think so.
·	11	Q Is there a Mrs. Smith?
	12	A Yes, sir.
	13	Q What type of work does she do?
A.	14	A She's a housewife.
	15	Q In what area do you reside?
	16	A East L.A or Montebello,
	17	Q Are you related to or a friend of any law
	18	enforcement officer?
	19	A I have three nephews that are in the Service;
	20	they're deputy sheriffs.
	21	Q When you say "in the Service," do you mean
<u>.</u>	22	they are
	23	A Yeah.
÷.	24	Q deputy sheriffs in the County of Los Angeles?
	25	A Yes, sir.
ju.	26	Q And do you know what do you see them often?
	27	A No. Once or twice a year. I saw one of them
æ	28	about two weeks ago.

12a-2	1	Q Are they in patrol cars or at desks or what?
3	2	A One of them is the deputy at the jail over
	3	I believe it's at Biscailuz Center, or the Academy.
ž	4	One of them is in the car at Downey.
	5	And since the riots, one of them has been
	6	promoted to I don't know whether it's a bunco squad or
	7	some other position; that, I don't know.
	8	I only see those two over there maybe once or
	9	twice a year.
	10	Q The other one, you see how often?
	11	A I've only seen him once in a year. And I went
	12	two weeks ago they had twins, and my wife and I went over
	13	to see them.
Ť	14	And this is the only time I've seen him in a
) Š	15	year.
•	16	Q Do you think your judgment would be affected by
	17	that relationship in any way?
	18	A No.
	19	Q Or those relationships?
	20	A No. sir.
	21	Q Would you be more inclined to believe or disbe-
i.	22	lieve a police officer, simply because of his status as a
áv.	23	police officer?
5	24	A The same as anyone else.
	25	Q Do you have such views about the people who are
* * · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	26	members of the Manson Family that you could not be impartial
	27	in sitting as a juror in this case?
*	28	A Well, I've heard an awful lot about it, and read

12-3 it in newspapers and things, that -- that I -- I don't believe I could be impartial. 2 The only thing, like I said, I couldn't --3 excuse me -- I couldn't vote on the death penalty, if it came to that, on one of these cases where there is no body. 5 That's the only thing that would bother me. б A life imprisonment case, I could vote on, but not the death 7 penalty. 8 THE COURT: I'll wait for just a moment until you Q gentlemen are through. 10 MR. WEEDMAN: Excuse re, your Honor. 11 12 MR. DENNY: Your Honor, may I have just a moment to speak with Mr. Weedman? It's rather important. If I can? 13 ÷ 14 (Pause in the proceedings while a discussion 15 off the record ensued at the railing between Mr. 16 Denny and Mr. Weedman.) 17 MR. DENNY: I'm sorry, your Honor. Thank you very much. 18 BY THE COURT: 19 You stated to us. Mr. Smith, that because of 20 what you've heard, seen or read about the Manson Family, that you would find it difficult to be impartial? 22 Not difficult -- not difficult to be impartial, A no. 24 Well, you said you could not be impartial. 25 That means that you could not be fair, because of what you 26 had heard, read or seen about the Manson people. 27 Is that correct? 28 A Yes, that is correct.

12-4 And you -- you feel that you've read too much or 1 heard or seen too much, so that as a result, Mr. Davis, if 2 he should be -- if it should be established that he was a 3 member of the Manson Family, would have to overcome some sort of a hurdle in your mind? 5 It would. I don't know his background or a A 6 thing. I never heard of him until I came in here. 7 I've read on the other --8 9 Q Well, we have had ---- but I've had experience out in my camping 10 trips, in the summer, and things with hippies, which I 11 consider the Manson Family -- maybe I'm wrong there -- that 12 I've -- that I have not much use for them; and I have formed 13 an opinion on them, that I don't believe I could --14 15 You don't --Q. -- give it a fair verdict on it. . 12b fls. A 17 18 19 20 21 22 24 25 26 27 28

		,
12b-1	1	Q Are you a camper?
*	2	^ Pardon?
s .p	3	Q Are you a camper?
â	4	A Yes, sir.
	5	Q Was most of your most of the time that you
	6	have spent in your work been in Kern County?
	7	A Uh five years ago, out of that 38 years,
	8	I spent in
	9	Q In Kern County?
	10	A In Kern and Kings County. I was sent down here
	11	a little over five years ago to L.A.
	12	Q Is Kings immediately north of Kern?
	13	A Yes,
ž.	14	Q Are you somewhat familiar with the Kings and
ं *	15	Kern terrain up there?
	16	A Yes. I am I started out there in the
	17	Kettleman hills up there, which is Kings County, an oil
	18	field town; and then down to Taft, which
	19 ⁻	Q Well, do you think that if the if the evidence
	20	should disclose that this gentleman is a member of the
	21	Manson Family, that because of what you've heard, seen or
•	22	read, that you would find it difficult to be impartial,
ž.	23	then?
\$	24	A I believe so, yes, sir.
	25	THE COURT: Any questions?
	26	MR. DENNY: I would offer a challenge to Mr. Smith,
34 34 34	27	under 1073, Sub. 2 and 1076.
*	28	MR. KAY: No objection

12b-2 THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Smith. You are excused. And you are to report to the 15th floor of the New Hall of Records -- well, the Clerk says it's late enough so that you don't have to go there tonight. You should report to Room 253, then, 9:00 o'clock in the morning. PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 5: 9:00 o'clock tomorrow? THE COURT: 9:00 o'clock. PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 5: Thank you. THE COURT: Thanks, Mr. Smith. Do you want to call another name? THE CLERK: Robert B. Arellanes; that's A-r-e-1-1-a-n-e-s. 13 fls.

13-1	1	THE COURT: George V. Denny, III, is present.
d .	2	MR. DENNY: Yes, your Honor.
s. ,a	3	I was held up by another Judge, your Honor. I
i	4	couldn't get away from him.
	5	THE COURT: Mr. Kay and Mr. Manzella and the
	6	defendant are all present.
	7	Also Mr. Arellanes is that correct?
	8	PROSPECTIVE JURGE ARELLANES: Areilanes.
	9	THE COURT: is in the box.
	10	•
	11	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF
	12	MR. ROBERT B. ARELLANES
	13	BY THE GOURT:
ž,	14	Q Mr. Arellanes, were you present during all the
***	15	proceedings thus far?
	16	A Yes, I have been, since Thursday.
	17	Q Would your answers be any different than the
	18	majority of the jurors responded to the Court's questions
	19	put to the group as a whole?
	20	A No.
	21	Q Would not be any different.
s.	22	You cannot think of any respects in which your
	23	answers to that series of questions that I put right at
÷	24	first to the panel
	25	Λ No, I can t.
¥	26	Q Have you ever, for example, been the victim or
	27	has anyone close to you been the victim of a crime of
*	28	violence?

	i	
13-2	1	A No.
3	2	Q Have you or anyone close to you been arrested
.*	3	for an offense other than a misdemeanor traffic offense?
š	4	A None.
	5	Q Would it be any hardship for you to serve in
	6	this case?
	7	A That it would.
	8	Q Tell us why.
	9	A I live off disability. I am disabled. I cannot
	10	work. And I have a few peoples I teach organ.
,	11	Q You teach the organ?
	12	A Yes. That is all I live if I get stuck in
	13	this, I've had it.
<u>.</u>	14	Q Do you generally teach during the day?
.	15	A During the day, yes. A few younger people in
ŧ	16	school, children or not children, but young people in
	17	the evening.
	18	Q Where do you do this, out of your home?
	19	A At home.
	20	Q You say in the evening?
	21	A The afternoons my adult, daytime, and the younger
Ġ	22	ones, school people in the evening.
3	23	Q I see. And this would be an economic hardship
5 4	24	for you?
	25	A Very much so.
=	26	MR. DENNY: We'd stipulate to his excusal.
5 '	27	MR. KAY: So stipulated.
_ ,	28	THE COURT. These partiamen have spread that they will

13-3	I	excuse you and the Court does excuse you. Thank you very
*	2	much, Mr. Arellanes.
sale Sa	3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR ARELLANES: Thank you.
ġ	4	THE COURT: Let's see, you need not report until
	5	tomorrow at Room 253.
	6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR ARELIANES: 253?
	7	THE COURT: You know, the jury assembly room.
	8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR ARELLANES: Oh, yes.
	9	THE COURT: At 111 North Hill.
	10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR ARELLANES: Uh-huh.
н	11	THE COURT: The courthouse.
	12	MR. KAY: Thank you.
	13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR ARELLANES: You are welcome.
· ·	14	THE CLERK: Mrs. Anita Salazar, A-n-i-t-a, last
	15	name S-a-1-a-z-a-r.
į	16	MR. DENNY: Joyce, how many do we have left?
	17	THE CLERK: Quite a few.
	18	MR. DENNY: About 12?
	19	THE CLERK: Oh, more than that.
	20	THE COURT: Oh, yes, quite a few.
	21	Good, maybe we won't have to go through the
	22	litany again.
•	23	•
*	24	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF
	25	ANITA SALAZAR
	26	BY THE COURT:
ę.	27	Q Mrs. Salazar, will you come forward, please.
	28	Mrs. Salezar.

13-4	1	Α	Yes, sir.
.**	2	Q	You may be seated where the microphone is.
ns Ar	3	And the Cou	rt wishes to ask you whether or not you have been
ź	4		ing all of the proceedings thus far since last
	5	Friday?	
	6	A	Yes, I have.
	7	Q	And you've heard the Court's explanation of the
	8	_	his case and heard the indictment read, is that
	9	correct?	
	10	Α	Yes, sir.
•	11	 Q	Would it be any hardship to you to serve in this
*	12	case?	site and and and assessment and life on any are and
	13	A	T think to not TI ha Mrs danceh than the normantino o
			I think it will be. My daughter is expecting a
	14	<u>.</u>	ast of January and I have to be home.
i	15	Q.	Why is that? Are you the only one who would
	16	care for he	
	17	A	Yes. And then, she has two other young children.
	18	Q.	And your daughter is living at home, is it?
	19	A	Well, she lives in the apartment next to mine.
	20`	Q	And you would be expected to take care of her
	21	and the new	born child?
	22	A	Yes, plus the other two children that are home.
•	23	Q	You're going to have your hands full late in
→.	24	January.	•
	25	A	I have them now.
	26	୍ ୟ	Wouldn't you rather be here in the jury box?
	27	A	Well, I would, if I didn't have that
5	28	Q :	I understand. I was just trying to be facetious.
		I	

MR. KAY: Your Honor, we're willing to stipulate that 1 she be excused. MR. DENNY: So stipulate. THE COURT: Good luck to you, Mrs. Salazar, you are 5 excused. 6 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SALAZAR: Thank you. 7 THE CLERK: Mrs. Vera M. Merritt, V-e-r-a, middle initial "M", last name M-e-r-r-i-t-t. 8 THE COURT: Mrs.? 13a fls.10 THE CLERK: Mrs. 11 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26-27 28 -

13a-1 1 THE COURT: Is this a larger panel, Joyce? No, it was 50. THE CLERK! 2 3 THE COURT: The last one -- maybe it is just going slower. 5 MR. KAY: Well, we weren't in session Monday. I think that's why. 6 7 THE COURT: Is that the reason? That's why we have more at this time than we had with the other panels at this time. 9 10 THE COURT: You may deposit your package there at any 11 seat, Mrs. Merritt. 12 Fine. 13 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF 15 VERA M. MERRITT 16 BY THE COURT: 17 Were you present when the Court explained the 18 nature of this case and read the indictment, and have you 19 been at all of the proceedings thereafter? Á Yes, I have. 21 Would your answers be any different than the Q 22 majority have answered to the questions of a general nature 23 that I put to the prospective jurgra? Yes, it would. 25 Tell us in what way? Q 26 A I do not believe in capital punishment. 27 Q Are your feelings about the death penalty such 28 that you would be unable to be fair and impartial in

determining guilt or innocence in the first phase?

A Yes.

Q In other words, knowing that in going -- knowing that you would have to go into a phase wherein you would have to determine death or life imprisonment, you would be unable, in the first phase, to be impartial in determining guilt or innocence, is that right?

A This is true.

Q You would be less likely, for example, to find somebody guilty of murder of the first degree, even though the evidence should be such that you should find somebody guilty of murder of the first degree, because you would have to go into that second phase; is that right?

A This is true.

Q And concerning your views, now, are they such that you would automatically refuse to impose the death penalty in any case?

A This is true. I could never impose the death penalty in any case.

Q Regardless of the evidence?

A Regardless of the evidence, I could not do it.

Q Would you ever consider imposing the death penalty in any case?

A No, I would never consider imposing the death penalty.

MR. KAY: Your Honor, we would offer to challenge this juror under Section 1073, Subdivision 2, and 1074, Subdivision 8 of the Penal Code.

1	MR. DENNY: Your Honor, I would like to ask a couple
2	of questions again before the Court rules on the challenge.
3	There
4	THE COURT: I don't think it is necessary. I think her
5	state of mind is clear.
6	MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, I'm not sure it is, and
7	I think by the Court's phraseology "phases," there may be
8	some confusion and I would like to clear it up, at least, if
9	I may.
10	Q BY THE COURT: You understand, Mrs. Merritt, the
11	phases that I have described in this case; that it is possible
12	that there would be two phases of the case?
13	A I understand that very well.
14	THE COURT: I think she does.
15	Q And in the first phase, then, I judge from what
16	you told us that you could not be fair in determining guilt
17	or innocence because of your feelings about the death penalty?
18	A This is true, I could not be fair.
19	MR. KAY: We'd renew our challenge, then. Thank you.
20 21	THE COURT: The challenge is granted.
21 22	Thank you, Mrs. Merritt for being so direct with
23	us. It saves time.
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR MERRITT: Okay.
25	THE COURT: And you are excused to go to Room let's
26	see, to Room 253 tomorrow at 9:00 o'clock.
27	PROSPECTIVE JUROR MERRITT: That's the courthouse?
28	THE COURT: 111 yes, 111 North Hill.
	PROSPECTIVE JUROR MERRITT: Tomorrow at 1:00 o'clock?

The courthouse at 9:00 o'clock. THE COURT: 1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR MERRITT: At 9:00? 2 THE COURT: At 9:00 o'clock, the courthouse, 111 North 3 H111. 4 THE CLERK: Joseph T. Norris, N-o-r-r-i-s. 5 MR. DENNY: Your Honor, just to put it on the record, 6 I would like to -- there have been three that I know of, and 7 possibly four jurors, and I have thought to try to ask R questions on this particular issue. 9 Would they -- well, could we have him excused 10 until we ask him to come in? 11 THE COURT: Why don't you wait until after we take 12 him, if you don't mind. 13 14 MR. DENNY: All right. 15 THE BAILIFF: Have a seat over there. 16 17 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF 18 JOSEPH T. NORRIS 19 BY THE COURT: 20 Mr. Norris, have you been present during all of Q 21 the proceedings thus far since the Court explained the nature 22 of this case? Yes, I have, your Honor. There is one point I 24 would like to make. 25 Very well. Q. 26 That is, the initial swearing in, I wanted to 27 affirm but I wasn't asked to affirm, if it is --

THE COURT: Perhaps you can do it now.

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR NORRIS: Real fine.

THE CLERK: You do solemnly affirm that you will well and truly enswer such questions as may be asked of you touching upon your qualifications to act as a trial juror in the cause now pending before this court, this you do under the pain and penalty of perjury?

PROSPECTIVE JURGE NORRIS: I do. BY THE COURT:

- Q You've been present during all the proceedings since the Court first called this case?
 - A Since last Friday.
- Q Would your enswers be any different than the majority of the jurors have responded to the questions of a general nature?
 - A Uh, they would in two respects.
 - Q Tell us what those are.
- A One of them in respect to the, uh, uh, the matter of capital punishment.
- Q Regarding capital punishment, do you think, Mr. Norris, that you could be fair and impartial in determining the issue of guilt or innocence in spite of your feelings about capital punishment?
 - A Uh, the way that --
 - Q I'm talking about the first phase of the case.
- A I realize what you are referring to.

 Could I state my mind on the way I see both phases?
 - Q Well, we have certain things we want to know from

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you first, and then we'll let you get to that point, if you
           1
                wish to. But right now --
           2
                             All right.
           3
                             -- I want you to analyze your mind and your
           4
                thinking on it.
           5
                             Do you think you could be fair in determining the
           б
                question of guilt or innocence?
           7
                             Of guilt or innocence?
           8
                       Á
                       Q
                             Yes.
14 fls.
                       A
          10
                             Yes.
          11
          12
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Q All right. Now, going beyond that, assuming that you are involved in the penalty phase, would your reaction, because of your views concerning the death penalty, be an automatic one, to vote against the death penalty, regardless of the evidence?

A It's not a matter of how I view the death penalty, per se. It's the fact that, in the first phase of the trial, it seems to me that I'm asked to objectively view the testimony and evidence, and to the best of my ability, objectively to reach a decision of either guilt or innocence, beyond a reasonable doubt and to a moral certainty.

Q Correct.

A All right. Now, the way I picture the penalty phase is that assuming -- let's assume, for the sake of argument, that a decision of guilt has been reached.

Q Guilt of murder of the first degree.

A Correct. And as I understand -- what I understand from what that implies, it implies criminal intent, and malice adorethought.

Q It may, yes.

A It may? Well, see, now, this is what I don't understand. When -- for instance, Mr. Denny mentioned that there are --

Q Well, there's a felony murder, in which a person may have been killed in a robbery; and in the course of the robbery, a -- killed somebody, whether accidentally or not. Such a situation has been described by the Court and by counsel; do you understand?

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A Yes, I do, but ---

Q Well, get on with your point. Go ahead. I'm sorry to have interrupted you.

A My point is that -- okay. And in the penalty phase, it seems to me that, assuming, of course, that I have reached a decision of guilt, as far as first degree murder is concerned, then I am asked to turn around and, it seems to me, subjectively -- not objectively, but subjectively -- go through the testimony and evidence again, and decide whether a man lives or dies.

'And quite frankly, based on that point, I don't believe that I can, in conscience and in justice and in objectivity, I couldn't participate.

Q Well, that's true. It's wholly a matter of your discretion -- which is, however, based on your examination of the evidence; do you understand?

A I'm not quite sure as to what your question is.

Well, you've heard me -- you've heard me read an instruction now maybe two or three times, concerning the matter of your discretion, and what you may consider in arriving at a judgment as to life imprisonment or death, have you not?

A Yes, I have. But again, I can't emphasize enough that if I make a decision, that the man is -- as far as I can -- as far as I can tell, to a moral certainty and beyond a reasonable doubt, that he is -- with malice aforethought and the other terms used to describe this idea of murder in the first degree -- I would feel that I would have to vote the death penalty.

In other words, that it wasn't a matter of a man's being kind of -- if you will, committing a murder inadvertently.

Do you understand what I am saying?

Well, no. I'm not quite sure, except that I think that you are saying that you feel that if a man is found guilty of murder of the first degree, you'd be obliged to vote for the death penalty?

A To my understanding of what that implies, murder in the first degree.

Q Well, that's not true. Even the most heinous murder of the first degree results in the penalty phase, wherein, the jurors have absolute discretion.

Of course, they can look at the circumstances, as I have said, surrounding the crime; anything that a juror picks up by way of the evidence and utilizes to make a decision as to life or death can be apparently utilized, because it is a matter of discretion.

Do you understand?

A (No response.)

	1	
14a-1	1	Q When you said it was subjective, I suppose it is
) ,	2	subjective, in that the juror in that it is the juror's
*	3	discretion as to whether or not the penalty will be applied.
2	4	A Correct. I I couldn't do that, in conscience.
	5	Q Then, would your vote
	6	A What I'm saying is that
	7	Q Let me get on to this question, please.
	8	Would your vote then automatically would it be
	·9 .	an automatic reaction on your part to vote against the death
	10	penalty, regardless of the evidence?
	11	A Against the death penalty?
	12	Q Yes.
	13	A Assuming that a man was found guilty
j.	14	Q Assuming he was found guilty, yes.
	15	A No. As a matter of fact, it would be the opposite
¥ .	16	Q It would be the opposite?
	17	A Yes.
	18	Q So that your reaction would be to vote for the
	19	death penalty, upon a finding of guilty of murder of the
	20	first degree?
	21	A To my understanding of what that phrase implies
	22 ·	and means, yes.
ಸ	23	Q Well, the Court hasn't fully defined murder for
٠	24	you. But both counsel and the Court have more or less
	25	paraphrased it for you.
	26	And do you think you understand what murder of
	27	the first degree is, as far as we have explained it to you?
→	28	A 31+11-1-the that terminal new year

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Q Yes. And most surely, you do understand that even pre-supposing that there is a murder of the first degree, that it is a matter of discretion, left with the jury.

Do you think that that would resolve it in any way for you?

A I don't see that if I've objectively found a man guilty of murder in the first degree, that there is any discretion on my part to go back on that evidence -- if you will, review it -- and somehow subjectively -- I don't want to use that term -- but playing the delty.

But you know, in a sense, deciding, "Well, we'll give him a break this time."

I don't see that.

Q In other words, your feeling is more or less in favor of the death penalty, assuming that there is a finding of murder of the first degree?

A As I understand what the law states that murder in the first degree means.

Q I see.

A In other words, if -- an intent, and really understand, with malice aforethought, and a criminal intent to deprive the man of his life -- or -- or a human being of his or her life.

Q Well, of course, we have told you that a killing which is willful, deliberate and premeditated, with malice aforethought, is murder of the first degree?

A That's correct.

Q And we've also told you that a murder committed

in the course of a -- committed by torture, or a murder committed in the course of a robbery, whether accidental or whatever, it's still murder of the first degree.

Now, do you have that in mind?

A (No response.)

Q Well, I won't dwell on it too much. I'll let counsel pursue it.

But if you -- if --

A I believe -- well, if I wasn't convinced that an individual who is charged with -- or is being -- I shouldn't say "charged with" -- the murder of another individual, murder in the first degree, implying this premeditation -- in other words, I intend, in a sense, if you will -- as an example, if I intend, and I say, "I am going to kill this person," you know. And I -- without justification, just -- just engaging in self defense is one example --

Q Yes.

A As far as I am concerned, if I went ahead and murdered that person, without justification for that, I'd have to vote the death penalty.

THE COURT: I see your point.

Any questions?

MR. DENNY: No, your Honor. I would like to offer a challenge under 1073, Sub 2.

THE COURT: I think it's clear that that would be -as to what Mr. Norris' reaction would be upon a finding of
guilty of murder in the first degree. So, I'll grant the
challenge.

Thank you, Mr. Norris, for being so direct. PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 5: Thank you. 14b fls. MR. KAY: Thank you, Mr. Norris. 19.

14b-1		
_	1	THE COURT: The 15th floor no, go to Room 253, will
•	2	you, tomorrow morning at 9:00 o'clock?
ż	3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 5: Yes, your Honor.
ř.	4	THE COURT: That's in the courthouse.
	5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 5: All right.
	6	THE COURT: Let's go on and see if we can off the
	7	record.
	8	(Whereupon, a discussion ensued off the record.)
	9	THE CLERK: Hassel D. Hager; first name H-a-s-s-e-1;
	10	middle initial D; last name H-a-g-e-r.
	n	THE COURT: Hassen Hager?
	12	MR. DENNY: Hassel.
	13	THE CLERK: Hassel: H-a-s-s-e-1.
_ \$	14	THE COURT: Oh.
	15	
***	16	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF
	17	HASSEL D. HAGER
	18	BY THE COURT:
	19	Q Are you Mr. Hassel Hager?
	20	A Yes, sir.
	. 21	Q Mr. Hager, you have been present since last
	22	Friday, when the Court called this case and explained the
š	23	nature of the case?
ž,	24	A Yes, sir.
•	25	Q You can pick up that microphone alongside of you
	26	there, if you would, please.
.	27	A Okay.
	28	Q Would your answers be any different than the
÷	ţ	

	Ŧ	* 1	
14b-2	1	majority of	jurors have responded to the Court's questions,
—	ź	put to the	group as a whole?
. .	3	A	Generally speaking, yes, sir. There's one or two
÷.	4	points on w	hich perhaps I would
	5	Q	All right. Let's get right to them. You tell us
	6	what you ha	d in mind.
	7	A	Relatives. My son is a member of the Department of
	8	Justice.	
	9	Q	In Washington?
	10	A ·	No, sir.
	n	Q	Locally?
	12	A	In Houston.
	13	Q	I see. He's what, with the Attorney General?
\$	14	A	No, special agent.
	15	Q	A special agent with the
**	16	A	With the FBI.
	17	Q	I see. With the Department of Justice.
	18		How long has he been so employed?
	19	. A	One year.
	20	Q	Is he also a lawyer?
	21	A	No.
	22	Q.	What was his training?
*	23	A	Engineer.
, a	24	Q	Do you think that would affect your judgment?
	25	A	No, sir.
,	26	Q	Do you think you could be fair and impartial
<i>₹</i>	27	A	Yes, sir.
,	28`	Ω,	in spite of that?

1	A Yes, sir.
2.	Q What was the other point?
3	A Oh, perhaps association. What do you call it?
4	Q The Manson Family?
5	A Yeah And
6	Q , Did you read about the Manson Family during the
7	course of that Tate-LaBianca prosecution?
8	A Somewhat. Not too much. But
9	Q Do you think that somebody who, the evidence
10	establishes, is a member of the Family, the Manson Family, by
11	reason of what you read, would be suffering some prejudice if -
12	A Well, I would
13	Q you were a juror?
14	A I would imagine so, yes, sir.
15	Q Do you think he'd have a considerable hurdle to
16	overcome in your mind?
17	A Yes.
18	Q Because of what you had read?
19	A Yes, sir. Principally
20	Q So that as you start out, it would be difficult for
21	you to be fair and impartial to somebody who is accused of a
22	crime, and who is also a member of the Manson Family?
23	A Yes, I believe so.
24	MR. DENNY: I would offer a challenge under 1073,
25	Sub 2 and 1076, your Honor,
26	THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Hager.
27	MR. DENNY: Thank you.
28	THE COURT: You saved us a lot of time by being as direct

14b-4as you were. MR. KAY: Thank you, Mr. Hager. THE COURT: Room 253 -- that is the assembly room in the courthouse -- if you would, Mr. Hager. PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 5: Tomorrow? THE COURT: Tomorrow morning at 9:00 o'clock. PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 5: Thank you. Do I need the little slip? THE BAILIFF: No. sir. 15 fol 18.

1	THE COURT: Call another name.
2	THE CLERK: Mrs. Monnie E. Dailey, M-o-n-n-i-e,
3	middle initial "E", last name D-a-i-l-e-y.
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5	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF
6	MONNIE E. DAILEY
7	BY THE COURT:
8	Q Mrs. Dailey, have you been present during all
9	the proceedings thus far?
10	A Yes.
11	Q Since I read the indictment to you?
12	Λ Yes, six.
13	Q Would your answers be any different than the
14	majority of the jurors have responded to the questions of
15	a general nature in any way that you can think of?
16	A No, sir. No, sir.
17	Q Would it be any hardship for you to serve in
18	this case?
1 9	A Yes, it would.
20	Q Tell us about that.
21	A About my work. I am the cook-manager at the
22	Bellgardens High School.
2 3 [.]	Q A cook-manager?
24	A Uh-huh.
25	Q What high school.
26	A Bellgardens High School. It is in the Montebell
·27	School District.
28	Q You wouldn't be paid beyond the 20 days, is that

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it?

A Well, it is just that the girls can do the work, but they can't do the book work, my helpers, and I have to go in early in the morning and do the ordering and stuff, and then on the weekends I have to do my weekly reports. We have -

- Q Is that what you have been doing?
- A Uh-huh.
- Q And would you be paid for the time that you were serving?

A Well, they give me the difference from what I get here. I have to send that in.

Q So it wouldn't be any financial loss to you, but you don't know whether you could take it physically?

A I don't think I could stand up under the strain.

- Q You'd have to be doing both jobs?
- A Yes, uh-huh. That would be the main thing.

MR. DENNY: I would stipulate to her excusal, your Honor.

MR. KAY: So stipulated.

THE COURT: These gentlemen have very kindly stipulated that you may be excused. It does appear to me to be a hard-ship to have to do both things.

You do it daily and also on the weekends?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR DAILEY: Yes. I don't have to go
in every morning, but so far I just missed about two mornings
going in at 6:30 and working until 7:30.

Q BY THE COURT: You would antisipate that same routine would have to be --

1	A Yes, it would. They have to get substitute
2	helpers, but not a manager to do the book work.
3	Q In order to maintain your job there, you would
4	have to do that?
5	A Yes, I would,
6	THE COURT: It looks to me to be a hardship and I do
7	excuse you.
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR DAILEY: Thank you very much.
9	THE COURT: Go to the jury assembly room in the
10	courthouse at 9:00 o'clock tomorrow.
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR DAILEY: Thank you.
12	THE CLERK: Another one?
13	THE COURT: Yes.
14	THE CLERK: Mrs. Shirley Carter, C-a-r-t-e-r.
15	THE COURT: Carter?
16	THE CLERK: Yes.
17	THE COURT: Is that one of the jurors on the telephone?
18	THE CLERK: No, it was Tony. He must have gone down-
19	stairs.
20	
21	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF
22	SHIRLEY CARTER
23	BY THE COURT:
24	Q Miss Carter, have you been present during all
26	the proceedings thus far?
27	A Yes.
28	Q Since the Court read the Indictment to you?
	A Yes.

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	1	Q All right.
•	2	Are you employed outside the home, Mrs. Carter?
	3	A Yes.
Ë	4	Q What type of work do you do?
	5	A I'm an eligibility worker. Uh, the Department of
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15-a-1	1	Q How long have you been employed by the county?
•	2	A It will be five years next March.
	3	Q And is there a Mr. Carter?
	4	A I am separated.
	5	Q I see. How long have you been separated?
	6	A A year and a half.
	7	Q What type of work did Mr. Carter do?
	8	A Uh
	9	Q That was the problem, he didn't do any work?
	10:	A That was the problem,
	11	Q I see. In what area do you reside?
	12	A Mt. Washington.
	13	Q Are your views about the death penalty such that
	14	you could not be impartial in determining guilt or innocence?
	15	A No.
<u> </u>	16	Q Do you have such conscientious opinions concerning
	17	the death penalty that you would automatically refuse to impose
	18	it regardless of the evidence?
	19	'A No.
	.20	Q Or do you have such views about it that on a
•	21	conviction of murder of the first degree you would automatically
	22	impose it without regard to the evidence?
	23	Would you automatically impose the death penalty
ė.	24	upon a conviction of murder in the first degree regardless
	25	A No.
	26	Q regardless of the evidence?
g.'	27	You would neither refuse to impose it or impose it
	28	automatically without regard to the evidence?

A That's right.

Q Or are your views such that you would never vote to impose the death penalty?

A No.

Q Regarding the Manson Family, you have heard of them?

A Yes.

Q Would your views about them be such that anybody associated with them, as the evidence may disclose Mr. Davis is, would suffer some disadvantage in having you as a juror?

A No.

O Do you think that you would or could be fair and impartial in determining the question of guilt or innocence despite the fact that somebody might be a member of the Manson Family -- that the defendant might be a member of the Manson Family?

A Yes, I believe I could be impartial.

Q Have you heard anything good about the Manson Family?

A I haven't read the news. I --

Q Well, you know that -- you know who Charles Manson is?

A Yes.

Q. And you know he was accused of several murders and that the Manson Family or the members of the Manson Family, some members of the Manson Family, the Court should say, were involved in it?

A Yes.

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lived,

What do you know the term Manson Family to mean?

A I think Charles Manson had several friends with him. He was living marginally.

Q Pardon?

A He was living marginally. That's what I understand.

Q What do you mean "marginally"?

A Well, he was --

Living from hand-to-mouth?

A Yes.

Q Scratching for a living, that type of thing?

A That's what it sounded like when I --

Q Well, knowing what you know about the Family, then, you don't think that you would be prejudiced toward the defendant who might be a member of the Family or the evidence would disclose might be a member of the Family?

A I don't believe so.

Q Would you be able to set aside anything that you might know now about the Manson Family, Charles Manson, or this case, Mr. Davis, and anything that you might remember that you don't recall now that you might recall in the future; do you think that you have the ability to set aside such matter and decide this case basing your judgment solely on the evidence in the case?

A I would make every effort to do so.

Q I am sure that you would make an effort to do so.

Anyone charged with jury duty would make that effort. But what

I am interested in is whether or not you are capable of doing

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Whether you -- there are some people who, even though they would like to, would not be able to do so. And they admit that they've just read, heard and seen so much that they could not set aside those things that they had heard in order to be a juror in the case.

Is that your situation?

No. A

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Q You feel as though you could set aside rnything that you may have heard, seen or read concerning such matters and decide the case solely upon the evidence in the case?

A Yes, sir.

Q And would you decide any issue that you might be called upon to decide solely upon the evidence and the Court's instructions?

A Yes.

THE COURT: All right, we'll resume some questioning of you, then, tomorrow at 9:30.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR CARTER: Thank you.

THE COURT: Don't talk about the case -- get the jurors in.

THE BAILIFF: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: -- and don't talk about the case, nor permit anyone to talk to you about it. See you tomorrow morning at 9:30.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR CARTER: Thank you.

THE COURT: You needn't come up in the box, just inside. I'm going to let you go right away.

I apologize for getting you on the freeway so late this evening, ladies and gentlemen, but I wanted to see whether or not we -- how far along we could get in it.

I'll excuse you now. Remember the same admonitions prevail that have heretofore been given to you.

Don't discuss this case amongst yourselves or with anyone, don't expose yourself to any publicity. Take affirmative steps to keep from being exposed to any publicity

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27 28 of the type I've mentioned before.

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

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

MR. DENNY: Judge, before we recess, can I take up two points?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. DENNY: One ---

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

MR. DENNY: Beg pardon?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

MR. DENNY: Yes.

I've talked to Mr. Weedman and he has agreed that we can set up a conference with his client, Mr. Grogan. He's asked that it be sometime on or after the 23rd of December, at which time Mr. Grogan is supposed to come up for motion for new trial and sentencing.

And I would -- I've talked to Captain Carpenter and he says that can certainly be worked out, no problem. But I told him that I would apply to the Court for an order permitting such a conference to be set up sometime in the afternoon or evening during the regular attorney room visiting hours of December 23rd. And he said he would like to have such an order just in the file, so I would ask that the Court make such an order.

THE COURT: All right, so ordered. I would permit you s

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27 28 conference, then, with Mr. Grogen and his counsel.

MR. DENNY: No, I don't think Mr. Weedman --

THE COURT: With Mr. Grogan, then, in the company of the defense.

On December 23rd, you say?

MR. DENNY: Yes.

THE COURT: December 23rd.

MR. KAY: My only question about that was, I was under the impression that the 20th was the day of sentencing.

MR. DENNY: No, it was apparently put over to the 23rd.

THE COURT: The 23rd?

MR. DENNY: Yes.

The other thing is, your Honor, the questions I have attempted to ask about three of the jurors here, the Court has established by its questions that they would not be able to determine the guilt or innocence fairly because of their feelings in the — because of their feelings about the death penalty.

THE COURT: I assumed in not permitting you to go on and ask questions that that was the subject that you wanted to ask about.

MR. DENNY: Yes, it was. And -- and --

THE COURT: And in each case the Court felt that there was no need to ask any further questions, because the Court felt that the expression of opinion was clear and the question was clear enough so that there wasn't any doubt in my mind that they could not be fair and impartial in determining guilt or innocence.

MR. DENNY: Well, the problem is --

THE COURT: Go shead.

MR. DENNY: The problem is, there is doubt in my mind.

And I think as defense counsel for Mr. Davis that due

process requires that I be permitted, at least, to query them

on that particular subject. Because --

THE COURT: I don't think due process requires that at all.

As a matter of fact, I think that the Court could properly take over the entire voir dire on penalty. But I've chosen not to do that.

However, I think where a juror's expression -- or a prospective juror's expression is very clear, that there's no use in wasting time in asking further questions.

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor --

But the state of the state of the

THE COURT: And that's why I precluded you from asking any further questions on the subject, on the subject you wanted to ask them.

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MR. DENNY: In addition, I want to note to the Court that I have not been permitted up to this time even to make an offer of proof as to what I wanted to ask of those particular jurors. I still feel that it is incumbent upon me to raise the issue here, because I have raised it right from the beginning, even back when we were jointly being tried together with Mr. Manson and Mr. Grogan, and jet the questions asked of the jurors if they did not have to sit in the penalty phase of the trial and only had to determine guilt or innocence, without regard to the penalty, would they be able to do so.

Now, at the present time, the law may not be settled on that point. But it is certainly incumbent upon me, a defense attorney, at this stage of the evolution of constitutional law to raise that point. There have been many attacks made on the death penalty, on the constitutionality of the death penalty, on the constitutionality of permitting the juror to have completely free rein on the death penalty, and I feel it is incumbent upon me, and I am attempting to establish a record in case that record is necessary.

THE COURT: If that is the question you wanted to ask, I would say that would be an improper question. The law of this state is such that, as you know, that upon the conviction they must go — upon a conviction of murder first, they must go into the penalty phase. And that's the way it stands. And, so, I think the People have a right to inquire and the Court has a right to inquire about their state of mind in respect to the law as it now stands, not in respect to what it might be if they did not have to decide penalty upon a

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conviction of murder of the first degree.

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, I feel that issue has to be raised somewhere at the appellate level.

Now, I'm making the offer of proof right now that I want to attempt to get from the jurors that information. If the Court is going to preclude me, the record is made at this point.

THE COURT: Yes, I think it is.

MR. DENNY: And, secondly, I do feel that that particular question is relevant to establishing the foundation as to whether they really do mean, in answer to the Court's question, that their feelings about the death penalty would preclude them from finding of guilt or innocence in the guilt phase of the trial.

Because, I think the way the Court has put it, in several cases, quite frankly, has been almost directive, so that they will answer "yes."

And I -- I won't say that with Mrs. Merit, because her answers were very definite, very sure, very positive. But I've kept the slips of the other prospective jurors in this case, where I did feel that further questioning was necessary,

Mrs. Annette Kaufman was one.

Walter Leathers, the other.

Joe Restovich, the other.

William Hall. Betty Gaddy.

And Mrs. Jimmie Bowers.

And in each of those ---

THE COURT: In each case, the Court, I think, asked the question in more than one way, and I am convinced that in each case, that each of those persons would not have been fair and impartial in determining quilt or innocence.

But I think that you have made your record.

MR. DENNY: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Good night, gentlemen.

MR. KAY: Good night, your Honor. See you in the morning.

(Whereupon, at 5:00 o'clock P. M., an adjournment was taken in this case until 9:30 A. M. the following day, Friday, December 17, 1971.)