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

ì INDEX **†** ' (None) EXHIBITS For Identification DEFENDANT'S SPECIAL EXHIBITS B-1 through B-7: photographs copy of a report from the Sheriff's Crime Lab B-8:

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1971, 10:40 A. M.

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THE COURT: All right. The case of People versus Davis? Will you get the jury down?

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MR. DENNY: Your Honor, before we get the jury in, could

we have a hearing on the motion that s pending for today?

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THE COURT: Oh, yes. The Court has read the --

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MR. DENNY: I think we probably need the defendant.

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THE COURT: The Court has read your submitted motion and

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declaration in connection with your request to have an

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ophthalmologist appointed to examine the People's proposed

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witness, Ruby Pearl.

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As I told you informally yesterday, off the record, the Court had considered it, and was not inclined to

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grant it, but would hear your argument.

And that's all.

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MR. DENNY: Your Honor, in this matter, I have spoken with

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Mrs. Pearl -- again, by phone, last night -- and I would be

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willing to swear, so that it would be included as part of a

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declaration here, that she indicates to me that she has not had

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her eyes treated in any way; that her eyesight is good; that

the last eye examination that she had was for her driver's

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license, at a DMV on Winnetka in Canoga Park; and that as far

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as she knew, she passed it with flying colors.

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THE COURT: She is not color-blind, either?

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MR. DENNY: Well, I don't think they test for color-

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blindness.

THE COURT: Yes, they do -- a little. They don't give an

 extensive test.

MR. DENNY: Well --

THE COURT: But they do.

MR. DENNY: At any rate, there are no -- there are apparently no records of any optometrist or ophthalmologists extant pertaining to Mrs. Pearl.

Thank you, Joyce.

THE COURT: That's some indication of her ability to find her way around without a seeing-eye-dog.

MR. DENNY: Yes. And seeing as how she's the seeing-eye-dog for Mr. Spahn, apparently she can at least do that much.

Your Honor, my point in asking for this examination is maybe even foothardy on the part of a defense attorney, because the chances of it helping us are slight, as compared with the chances of its helping the prosecution, in that if it is shown that her eyesight is good now, then it must be assumed that, being an older person, her eyesight has not improved with age, and so it was good two years ago.

If, on the other hand, it is shown that her eyesight is poor now, it does not necessarily mean that her eyesight was poor two years ago; because advancing age does bring on advancing changes in the eye.

However, advancing age generally brings on what is called presbyopia, or farsightedness, as the eyeball is not able to expand and contract, as it did in the younger days, therefore creating the image differently on the retina.

But in spite of that fact -- and not testifying as an expert there, and I think the Court wears glasses, so that

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be.

 the Court has some knowledge of the necessity for glasses with the passing of the 35th birthday, let's say -- at any rate, your Honor, it is very possible --

THE COURT: Compliments are going to get you nowhere.

MR. DENNY: Wall, I just didn't want to go the other way, and be saddled with lack of a compliment.

At any rate, your Honor, there is a question -which I'm sure the People will raise -- as to the probative
value of a test, two years after the fact, as to the eye
exam that we are speaking of.

My position is: It can only help the prosecution in this case. And from that standpoint, I cannot see why they would oppose it. There is only a -- not a slight chance, but there is some chance, a significant chance, so that I am willing to risk it on behalf of my client, that it will show some significant loss of visual acuity, that Mrs. Pearl is not herself aware of, so that it would be of some significance to a jury.

Now, we don't know what the findings are going to

In the Ballard case, and in the cases that have come down since that -- and I -- I, of course, analogize this to the Ballard case, as I did in my points and authorities.

its discretion --

THE COURT: Well, the Ballard case is a good analogy, but I think it's relatively limited -- if this is about what you are going to say, in any event, I suppose. But go ahead.

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MR. DENNY: All right. The whole matter is, of course, submitted for the Court's discretion, and the Supreme Court has said, "We are not going to make a rule that in every case the Court must order a psychiatric exam; neither will we in every case say that it should not. It would depend somewhat on the circumstances, for the initial question of ordering the examination."

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 Thereafter, there is a secondary exercise of the Court's discretion, in determining whether or not the examination, having been made, the results of that examination can be used in evidence.

Now, that was what was brought up in the case of People versus Russel, 69 Cal 2d 187, the perhaps leading case since the Ballard case.

And in that particular case, the Court refused to permit the psychiatrist to testify. This was a case in which there had been a hung jury, initially, with a young prosecutrix in a sex case; and as the Court knows in its opinion, possibly because of the fact that the jury obviously found the prosecutrix's testimony somewhat difficult to accept — at least, some of them did — and possibly, they say — although the judge was not as clear on it as he might have been — because the judge shared that view, the judge ordered a psychiatric examination.

Thereafter, however, he refused to permit the use of that psychiatric examination in the course of the trial, and the Court, in its opinion, the Supreme Court goes through a rather long dissertation, of background and history of what it means by "exercise of discretion," and spells it out very clearly, and finally, says, at Page 198:

"Finally, having in mind the rationale and objective of Ballard and the danger in sex offense cases that the charge may rest on the credibility of the child as against the bare denial of the defendant, we think that the legal discretion of

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"the judge should be exercised liberally in favor of the defendant." Citing People versus Newton, a Court of Appeals case.

Now, your Honor, in this case, all I am asking —
THE COURT: Well, Mr. Denny, why shouldn't the defense —
and in each case where there is an eyewitness — demand this
type of thing? Why shouldn't someone who is defense counsel,
wherein the turning point in a case might be whether a conversation was heard correctly, demand a hearing examination of the
witness? Or a psychiatric examination, in all cases, of any
witness?

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor is asking a question and raising a spectre of the nose of the camel in the tent, or the thin edge of the wedge, the parade of horribles, whatever, which is the law school example that is always given.

But I submit that is certainly an area for the exercise of the Court's discretion. If you have a simple shoplifting case and the store detective says, "I saw the witness do so-and-so," and you are in that type of situation, and the defendant comes in and says, "I want an eye examination of the store detective," I think there is a marked difference in that type of situation and a murder case, where the only — the only connecting evidence, connecting the defendant with the alleged murder — and the time of murder, as the People are attempting to show it, is the testimony of one elderly lady, in the light of a full moon.

Now, there's a marked difference, it seems to me -THE COURT: You propose to have an examination in which

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the examiner, as nearly as possible as he can, would re-create the conditions that existed that particular evening? Under a full moon, when Miss Pearl is alleged to have seen Mr. Davis?

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, I don't know whether a doctor can re-create those conditions. But I don't think you have to re-create those conditions in order to determine a person's general ability to see, and their ability to see in diminished light or night vision, as it's called.

There are certain chemical responses to light under diminished light, which may or may not occur, which may or may not affect the ability of one to see at night.

And there are certain general rules of optics and vision which pertain, because of the difference in the use of the rods and cones, and what the rods or the cones see at night. which can be demonstrated by certain tests, made by a doctor at the time he's examining a defendant -- or, a witness.

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But in this case, your Honor, she is the only witness. It is highly important, highly relevant, and I submit that it is going to be, at least from this standpoint, a proper exercise of the Court's discretion to permit and order the examination itself. From that point on, the Court still has the second step of exercising its discretion as to whether that -- the results of that examination can be used in evidence. But I don't think the Court should, at this point, completely foreclose the defendant from this area of its defense. It is a --

THE COURT: People wish to be heard?

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, the People impose the motion on the following grounds:

In the first place, as the Court has already noted, the conditions under which Mrs. Pearl observed what she testified to cannot be recreated, having occurred over two years ago.

Secondly, the delay in making the request on the part of Mr. Denny, he having been assigned to this case for quite some time now.

Thirdly, the fact that the testimony of Mrs.

Pearl is not the only connecting evidence, the only evidence connecting Mr. Davis to the murder of Shea.

But the primary reason that the People object to the motion is the fact is its lateness in being made and, perhaps more importantly, the inconvenience to the witnesses. These witnesses have said -- have testified many times in many hearings and many trials here in Los Angeles,

including the out-of-state witnesses. Some of them have testified as many as a dozen times. And you can say for each request made of them, well, it is just one -- it is a small request to make in light of the serious consequences of a conviction in the case. However, I think we have made many, many requests of these witnesses and they have done an admirable job in meeting their responsibilities as citizens and as witnesses.

And I don't think that based on all the other objections to this type of test, that the Court is required to add another burden to, in this case, Mrs. Ruby Pearl.

And for those reasons, the People oppose the motion.

MR. DENNY: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Well, the lateness of the request is not significant to the Court. Miss Pearl has not always been available, since she lives out of state.

The inconvenience to a witness, while it is a factor which the Court considers shouldn't be ruling.

But in the Court's discretion it is -- this examination is either allowable or not, orderable or not, and it is my determination that the motion should not be granted.

The Court believes that her credibility can be judged on the usual standards and through the usual methods of examination and cross examination.

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, may I be heard before the Court makes a final ruling on that, just briefly, on that

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just briefly, on that point the Court has just enunciated.

My own feeling is, and you'll excuse me if I speak very strongly on this, we are given -- the prosecution is given and uses every scientific means available to convict a man. They are given the opportunities to use all sorts of scientific tests.

In this case, they're used everything from helicopters to fingerprint men to gun experts to everything else under the sun. Every person in the Crime Lab, in both the Sheriff's Crime Lab and the LAPD Crime Lab. It seems—and the photography lab. Every — everyone has been used to focus on the prosecution of this case.

Now, your Honor, it does seem to me somehow or other that the defense is equally entitled to the scientific means available and not just to the old horse and buggy means of cross-examination that are available to get across a point to the jury.

THE COURT: The Court will make available to you such scientific investigations, and the Court has done so upon your request previously, as you believe are required here, and the Court, within its discretion, feels should be ordered.

In this case, it is a matter of discretion and the Court does not believe that it should be ordered.

Accordingly, let's proceed this morning with the selection of the jury.

(Whereupon, unrelated matters were called and heard before the Court.)

THE COURT: On the record. I believe I had questioned Miss Menard. MR. KAY: No, Mrs. Carter, juror No. 8. That's --No, Mrs. Carter, you were down next to Mr. Gould. PROSPECTIVE JUROR CARTER: Excuse me. THE COURT: You are right, Mr. Kay. The record will show the defendant to be present with all counsel present, and all prospective jurors in the box beyond the rail present. Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. (Whereupon, there were murmurs of "Good morning," heard throughout the prospective jury panel.) la fls.

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THE COURT: The Court apologizes for keeping you waiting over in that other courtroom. I had other business that I had to accomplish this morning.

Now, we're ready, however, and I think we are about -- Mr. Denny, you were about to examine Mrs. Carter.

MR. DENNY: Excuse me just a minute.

(Whereupon Mr. Denny conferred with Mr. Manzella and Mr. Kay at the counsel table.)

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF

MRS. SHIRLEY CARTER

BY MR. DENNY:

- Q Good morning, Mrs. Carter?
- A Good morning, sir.
- Q Ma'am, you indicated that your answers to the general questions that the Court had asked of other prospective jurors would be the same. And sometimes, particularly after you've sat almost a week listening to those questions, some of them get a little confused with the questions that the attorneys ask and all the rest. So let me ask just a couple of them, if I may.

That is, first of all, have you or any member of your family ever been the victim of any sort of crime at all?

A No.

Q Was that hesitation in your voice because you were thinking about some situation that might fit into that category?

into the difficulties that your son has had, has he been in your custody during any of this period of time when he has had some difficulties with the law?

A No, I asked him to come at that time, but he, uh-he had other things he had to do. And it was the big
merry-go-round again.

Q Would any of these scrapes that your son has been in with the law have created within you any feeling of antipathy or prejudice toward law enforcement agencies?

A No.

Q Or toward the prosecution of this case?

A No.

Q Do you think on the other hand they might affect you so that you would be a little bit harder on someone charged with a crime?

A No

Q In other words, as far as your position as a juror is concerned, those family matters and however they might affect you as you think about your son, won't affect your judgment of the truth or falsity of the evidence presented here on this case, is that right?

A That's right.

Q All right, ma'am.

Now, in response to one of the Court's questions or observations, you had indicated something about the husband from whom you are separated and his field of work, at any rate, but didn't give us what he may have worked in at one time; what was that?

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A He had been a gardener, a cook, an artist, a philosopher. That sort.

Q I see.

All right, now, did you hear the questions that I have asked of the other jurors over the week that you have now been with us?

A Yes.

Q Did you have any pause or sort of, "Hmmm, I wonder how I would answer that?" as to those questions that I asked of a general nature to the other prospective jurors in the box at any time?

In other words, was there any question that -that kind of hangs in your mind as one that kind of gave you
trouble in answering, besides some of the incomprehensible
ones that I have asked?

A Uh, offhand I can't pinpoint any particular one.

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Q All right. And on this one point that I have not talked about for some time, there are some people who feel, without understanding the constitutional aspects of it, that if a defendant does not take the stand in a criminal charge, he must therefore be guilty of the crime charged against him.

Do you feel that way?

- A No, you explained that.
- Q I did indeed. And I just wanted to make sure you did understand because even though I have explained it, a person still feels that way no matter what the explanation is. But you understand under the constitution you are not even permitted to draw such an inference?
 - A Yes.
- Q If the attorney doesn't want to put on evidence and thinks the People's case is too weak, he can let it go to the jury on that stand and that's perfectly acceptable?
 - A Yes.
 - Q All right.
- Now, again, I'm not sure whether the judge asked you too much on the question of the death penalty, and we're in that hypothetical situation where I have to assume that you are going to get to that stage here. So, let's talk about it.
- Have you ever done any reading in the field of the death penalty?
 - A Not extensively, no.
- Q That is, you haven't made a particular study of it for any particular reason, is that right?
 - A Uh, I had particular feelings about it many years

ago, but I have since changed my views. 1 Q Well, would you say those particular feelings 2 were for its abolition? 3 Yes. 0 Or --5 And since that time you have determined that б there may be some cases where you feel it would be proper? 7 Α Yes. 8 Q And in any case where, for instance, you had 9 arrived at a conclusion, whether by virtue of having found the 10 person guilty through the felony murder doctrine or as an 11 accomplice or a conspirator or by virtue of his having been 12 the one who actually did the crime, you've nevertheless found 13 him guilty of first degree murder. 14 15 Is it your feeling that having found a person 16. guilty of that, you would, automatically, without further 17 consideration, impose the death penalty on that person? 18 Α No. 19 Again, because of these thoughts you've had about 20 it, you would be open to a determination as to what the 21 proper penalty would be under those circumstances? 22 Α Yes. 23 Q There are different first degree murders and there 24 are different first degree murderers, is that right? 25 Α Yes. 26 Q All right, ma am. 27 Now, have you discussed your feelings about the 28 death penalty any time recently with anybody?

A No. not recently.

Q Or have joined in any discussions, either formal or informal concerning the death penalty?

A No. I haven't.

Q Do you feel at this time, ma'am, that you are in a frame of mind where you can be completely fair, both to the People and to the defendant?

A Yes, T believe I can.

Q All right. Now, a question has been asked of a number of jurors by either Mr. Manzella or Mr. Kay concerning this third Count and the fact that they are going to attempt to establish the death of Shorty Shea and the criminal agencies involved in the death of Shorty Shea by circumstantial evidence and whether you would have an open mind to the proof of his death by circumstantial evidence.

And, again, some of the jurors have been asked the question, and all of them thus far have answered positively.

Are you willing to be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt of his death as shown by circumstantial evidence?

I take it your answer would be the same, you are willing to be convinced; is that right?

A Yes.

Q I take it you are not overwilling to be convinced in that you would find that death by any less evidence than would be required under the general rule of law that you can't find the commission of any crime, whether on direct or circumstantial evidence, unless you are convinced beyond a reasonable doubt and to your moral certainty; is that

1 right? 2 Right, right. A 3 Q So, although you may be open-minded on it, you're 4 not just waiting for any little thing to drop to convince you 5 by less than the burden of proof that is on the defendant -- on 6 the prosecution in every criminal case; is that right? 7 It is a burden, yes. 8 All right, ma'am. 9 I'll pass for cause, your Honor. 10 MR. KAY: Thank you. ļì 12 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 13 BY MR. KAY: 14 Mrs. Carter, you stated that you changed your views Q 15 recently in regards to capital punishment; is that correct? 16 A Not recently. Several years ago. 17 Q About how many years ago? 18 A Five -- four or five years ago. 19 And did you change your views as a result of Q 20 careful thought and consideration on your part or was there 21 something that happened that made you change your views? 22 A Uh, I accepted a different philosophy. And with 23 that different philosophy, I changed my views. 24 Q You mean a different philosophy of life? 25 A Yes. 26 27 28

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1	Ω	Is this a different religion or just a philosophy of
2	life?	
3	A	Religion.
4	Q	Different religion.
5		And under the religion that you presently accept,
6	the capital	punishment is acceptable; is that correct?
7	A	Well, it allows for all possibilities.
8	Q	And so, have you resolved in your own mind whether
9	or not, if	you felt the evidence in this case if you felt in
10	your sole d	iscretion that the evidence in this case warranted
11	the death p	enalty, that you could vote for it?
12	A	Yes.
13	Q	And I take it you have resolved that you could vote
14	for it if y	ou felt it was proper?
15	A	Yes.
16	Q	Is there any doubt at all about that in your mind?
17	A	No.
18	Q	Can you think of any reason why you could not or
19	should not	sit on this jury?
20	A . '.'	No.
21	, , , Q	Have you ever testified in a criminal case before,
22		the prosecution or the defense?
23	A	,No.
24.	Q	Have you ever been in a court of law where you've
25	testified i	n either a civil case or anything?
26	A	For my mother's divorce. That was in the forties.
27	Q '	And I don't know if you were asked this well,
28	yes, you we	ere.

1		You were an alternate juror last week?
2	A	Yes.
3	Q	And that was on a child molesting case?
4	A	Yes.
5	Q	But you didn't participate in any deliberations?
6	A	No.
7	Ω	Now, do you understand what I have said to the
8	other juror	s about the burden of proof in this case? That it
9	is the p	rosecution must prove the defendant guilty beyond a
10	reasonable	doubt, and that's it; do you understand that?
11	A	Yes.
12	Q	Would you knowing that that, and that alone,
13	is the lega	l burden, would you hold us to any higher standard?
14	A	ЙО.
15	Q	You wouldn't hold us to any higher standard than the
16	law require	s, would you?
17	A	Right.
18	Q	Do you understand what Mr. Manzella and I have said
19	about circu	mstantial and direct evidence?
20	A	Yes.
21	Ω	And do you think you understand the distinction
22	between cir	cumstantial and direct evidence?
23	A	Yes, I do.
24	Q	All right. And would you be willing to follow the
25		tructions in that regard?
.26	A.	Yes, I would.
27	Q	And, again, as you've stated to Mr. Denny, you
28	would be wi	lling to keep an open mind on Count III, the murder
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of Donald Jerome Shorty Shea, and let, if the evidence could do 1 it, let the evidence convince you beyond a reasonable doubt 2 that Mr. Davis was guilty of that charge? And I take it 3 4 that's correct? 5 Yes. б MR. KAY: Thank you. Pass for cause. 7 THE COURT: Both sides pass for cause? 8 MR. DENNY: Your Honor, I wonder, in view of a couple of answers that were given to Mr. Kay's questions, whether I 9 10 could ask a couple of more questions of Mrs. Carter? 11 THE COURT: You may. 12 13 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 14 BY MR. DENNY: 15 Just concerning your earlier answers to Mr. Kay's 16 questions. 17 Are you a member of any Buddhist sect or have you 18 been at any time? 19 Α No. 20 All right. And the particular new philosophy that Q 21 you have adopted is an offshoot or a part of which religious 22 faith? 23. À Uh. Yoga. 24 All right. Thank you, ma'am, very much. Q 25 Yes. Α 26 MR. DENNY: Pass for cause, your Honor. 27 MR. KAY: I believe we haven't questioned Mrs. Carter on 28 publicity. Everything but publicity.

1	THE COURT: I thought we had, outside the presence of the
2	other jurors.
3	MR. KAY: I don't think we got to I think the Court
4	got to the general questions, but I don't think Mr. Denny
5	THE COURT: Do any of you do either of you wish to
6	ask her about publicity?
7	MR. DENNY: I have no questions, your Honor, in view of
8	the Court's questions.
9	THE COURT: Very well. That leaves the peremptory,
10	I think, with the defendant.
n	MR. DENNY: Your Honor, we accept the jury as presently
12	constituted.
13	THE COURT: With the People.
, 14	MR. KAY: The People will thank and excuse juror No. 8,
15	Mrs. Carter. Thank you very much, Mrs. Carter.
16	THE COURT: Thank you very much Mrs. Carter.
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR CARTER: Thank you.
18	THE COURT: Go to that 15th floor of the New Hall of
19	Records, Mrs. Carter, please.
20	THE CLERK: James M. Costello, C-o-s-t-e-l-l-o.
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22	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF
23	JAMES M. COSTELLO
24	BY THE COURT:
25	Q Mr. Costello, you have been present in all the
26	proceedings thus far since last Friday, have you not?
27	A That is correct, your Honor.
28	Q Would your answers be any different than the

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Let me take you a step further. Let's assume that you get to the penalty phase; that you have gotten beyond the first phase and have found the defendant to be quilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

We are simply assuming this. We are not inferring that that will be necessary; you understand that?

Yes.

Assuming that you get to this point of the penalty Q phase, are your views about the death penalty such that you would automatically refuse to impose the death penalty, regardless of the evidence?

Well, your Honor, I don't think I could go through the first phase, since I -- it has been explained by Mr. Kay that it will all be circumstantial.

Well, you understand that there are two homicides 0 here?

A Yes.

And Mr. Kay has made some reference to circumstantial evidence as being heavily relied upon, in connection with the third Count, and that no body will be produced in respect to the third Count.

You understand that?

A Yeah.

And have you heard the Court's explanation of the nature of direct and circumstantial evidence?

I have.

And -- well, you have two Counts to consider here, you understand.

1	A But they're it's in the same trial.
2	Q Yes.
3	A So, they're related to each other.
4	Q Well, the quarrel that you find with applying the
5	death penalty is that, insofar as the third Count is concerned,
6	there would be no body?
7	A Right.
8	Q That is, you would assume from what has been said, -
9 .	A No direct evidence.
10	Q the questions that have been asked, there will
11	be no body in the case?
12	A (Indicating affirmatively.)
13	Q And in that kind of a case, then, would you never
14	apply the death penalty?
15	MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, again I object to that
16	question, because that is then considering the evidence.
17.	BY THE COURT:
8	Q Is that what you are saying?
9	MR. DENNY: He would consider that as part of the
20	evidence.
1	THE COURT: Your objection is overruled.
2.	Q Is that what you are saying?
3	A What's this?
4	Q I'm not sure of what you are driving at.
5.	A Well, so far, listening to the evidence these
6	are two separate charges, but it's still it's all in one
7	case.
8	And knowing knowing what the what is it, the

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- Q Pardon?
- A Shea, the Shea incident.
- Q Yeah.
- A This is the third charge; right?

Well, knowing how I'm going to think on this charge, I would probably automatically be prejudiced to any -- to any testimony that the District Attorney or State may try to show me.

testimony of the defense and the prosecution.

- Q Well, would you hold your mind open in determining whether or not --
 - A I couldn't say that I would, no, your Honor.
- Q I see. You'd start out in the first instance, then, with a prejudice against the People's case in the third Count?
 - A Right.
- Q Well, do you think that you can follow the Court's instructions, in respect to -- in respect to circumstantial evidence?
- A I am certain I could. But I couldn't change what I basically believe in my own mind.
- Q Well, if you would follow the Court's instruction -regardless of what you think the law is or should be concerning
 the evidence, would you follow the Court's instructions?
 - A I naturally would follow the Court's instructions.
 - Q Well, if you follow the Court's instructions in

2-4 respect to direct and circumstantial evidence, that's what you 1 2 would have to do, really, in order to be a juror in the case. Α But the --3 Now, you would, in other words, consider the Q evidence in order to determine -- let's assume that we are 5 talking about the first Count now. You would consider the 6 7 evidence in order to determine whether or not, in your 8 judgment, you should impose, in your discretion, impose the 9 death penalty? 10 Right. Α 11 And I assume that you mean both sides of --12 Well, yes. Well, whatever evidence there is in the Q 13 case for you to look at, you would examine it --14 Ά Yes. 15 -- to determine whether or not you should impose 16 it; is that correct? 2a fol Α Absolutely. 18 . 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

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2a-1	1	Q And you would not automatically act, either to
	2	impose it or to refuse to impose the death penalty; is that
	3	right?
	4	A No, I would not.
ి క	5	Q All right. Now, would it be any hardship to you
*	6	to serve in the case?
,	7	A Not really.
	8	Q Have you served as a juror before?
	9	A No.
	10	Q What type of work do you do?
	11	A I am an aircraft mechanic. I work for Western
	12	Airlines.
	13	Q For Western?
*\	14	A Říght.
	15	Q And Western will pay you beyond your 30 days?
*	16	A They will.
	17	Q And is there a Mrs. Costello?
	18	A Yes, there is.
	19	Q Is she employed outside the home?
	20	A Not at present.
	21	Q Is she usually?
	22	A Uh not now. She hasn't been employed.
	23	Q What type of work does she usually do when she
ķ	24	works outside the home?
5	25	A She's a registered nurse.
	26	Q Are you related to or a friend of any law
	27	enforcement officer?
	28	A No.
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2a-2	1	Q In what general area do you reside?						
	2	A The Crenshaw area, Los Angeles.						
	3	Q All right. Now, the other questions that I've						
	4	put to the other prospective jurors, would your enswers						
.¥ fi	5	be substantially the same, as the majority have responded						
*	6	to those questions?						
Š.	7	A Well, I think you asked me that in the first						
	8	place.						
	9	Q And you said well, right away, you talked						
	10	about the death penalty.						
	11	Would your other answers be the same?						
	12	A More or less, I suppose.						
	13	Q For example, have you ever been arrested on any						
•	14	charge, other than on misdemeanor traffic violations?						
•	. 15	A No, I haven't.						
¥	16	Q Or have you had any close friend or relatives						
	17	who have had that happen to them?						
	18	A No.						
	19	Q Or has any friend or relative been the victim						
	:20	of a crime of violence?						
	21	A I have.						
	22	Q Tell us about that.						
	23	A I was shot in the stomach by an alleged friend						
Ĕ	24	of mind.						
Ł	25	Q Well, you use that word "alleged" advisedly,						
	26	I suppose.						
Ò	27	(Laughter.)						
	28	Q How long ago did that happen?						

2a-3	1	A It's about four and a half years ago, approxi-
	2	mately.
	3	Q Was he prosecuted for that?
	4.	A He was, by the state.
Ý	5	Q Did you testify?
* ,	6	A I did.
*	7	Q Where did that occur? In California?
	8	A In Los Angeles, yes, sir.
	9	Q And was he convicted?
	10	A No, he was set free.
	11	Q Well, now, does that raise any ire or strike
•	12	that.
	13 .	Does that raise any feeling in your mind against
4	14	somebody who is accused of a crime of violence?
) *	15	A No, it doesn't.
*	16	Q Or does it raise any feeling against people who
	17	are involved in prosecutions or against prosecutions in
	18.	general, as a result of that incident?
	19	A Oh, no. There was no charges brought by me. The
	20	state automatically prosecuted it, and he waived a jury trial.
	21	So, it was left to the discretion of the Judge.
	22	Q And the Judge, upon hearing the evidence, turned
	23	him free; is that correct?
*	24,	A. Yes, sir.
	25	Q Was there any feeling whatever in your mind, by
Ď,	26	reason of what you by reason of which you could not be
	27	fair and impartial in the case?
	28	A No, not that I know of.

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Q`	. 1	All	right	Now,	can	you	thin	k of	any	other
respect	in w	hich	your	answers	mig	ght 1	vary :	from	the	usual
answers	give	n by	the 1	majority	of	the	juro	rs?		

- A No, sir, I can't.
- Q In what general area do you reside?
- A The Crenshaw District.
- Q Concerning publicity, have you ever heard about this case before you came in here?
 - A This particular case?
 - Q Yes.
 - A No.
- Q Have you ever heard the name -- heard, seen or read the name Bruce Davis?
 - A Never.
 - Q You've heard the name Charles Manson?
 - A Oh, yes.
 - Q And the Manson Family?
 - A Right.
- Q And assuming for the purpose of this question that the proof will show that Mr. Davis is a member of the Manson Family, or associated with Charles Manson, would he, Davis, suffer any prejudice in your mind? Or would he suffer any disadvantage in having you act as a juror in the case?
 - A He would not, no.
- Q Because of something that you may have heard, seen or read concerning the Manson Family?
 - A No.

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Q	The Manson						
people who	associated v	with Char	cles Man	eon; is	that	just	about
it?	٧						

- A Just about it.
- Q And the things you've heard about them have or have not been complimentary? Which is it?
 - A The things that I've heard about them?
 - Q Yes.
- A Oh, by the -- through the media, definitely uncomplimentary.
 - Q And that in itself --
 - A You don't mean in my mind, do you?
- Q No, I mean the things that you have heard, seen or read.
 - A Yes.
- Q Well, now, that -- knowing that, knowing what you've heard, seen or read about the Family, and about Mr. Manson, do you think that that would rub off on Mr. Davis, to begin with, so that he would have some prejudice in your mind to overcome, in the beginning of this case?
 - A No. I don't.
 - THE COURT: Mr. Denny?
 - MR. DENNY: Thank you.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. DENNY:

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Q Mr. Costello, if we may, let me return to this issue of your problem with circumstantial evidence.

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I may sound a little bit like the prosecution, as I am beginning to question you, perhaps from this standpoint; but the law is very clear -- it doesn't matter whether you are on the prosecution side or the defense side -- so let me just, if I can, recapitulate a little to ask you a question.

You understand, from the Court's having read certain instructions to you -- and I must say that the instruction on what is circumstantial evidence and what is an inference and what is a deduction to be drawn from an inference, et cetera, is very difficult to understand, even among lawyers.

A Um-hmmm.

Q But essentially, you do understand that there is direct evidence, what you see or hear at a given time, and then there is circumstantial evidence, both of which are accepted as proper evidence on which to sustain a conviction.

A I understand that.

Q All right. And circumstantial evidence can sometimes, if there are sufficient circumstances -- and they are susceptible of only one interpretation, and this is an interpretation of guilt -- they can be just as strong as direct evidence, eyewitness evidence?

THE COURT: One reasonable interpretation, Counsel?

MR. DENNY: Yes, of course, your Honor.

MR. MANZELLA: May I also object to Mr. Denny's statement, "Sometimes circumstantial evidence can be as strong as direct"?

There's no quantitative difference between

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circumstantial and direct evidence. I think maybe the question ought to be withdrawn.

THE COURT: That also is a correct statement.

The Court will strike Mr. Denny's statement thus

MR. DENNY: All right, sir.

THE COURT: Because it does -- it does have some problems.

Q BY MR. DENNY: There are always problems with evidence.

But to get to your frame of mind, sir, understanding that the law accepts both in order to sustain a conviction — and the law also accepts both, if produced by the defendant, to controvert evidence introduced by the People — do you feel that you could listen to the evidence, whether it s direct or circumstantial evidence, with a mind open enough so that if all of the evidence, whether direct or circumstantial — or even totally circumstantial — convinced you beyond a reasonable doubt and to a moral certainty of the truth of the charges brought here by the People, that you could conscientiously vote for guilt?

Do you feel you could do that?

A Well, when you use the word "convince," I mean, it's -- it's up to me --

- Q That's right.
- A -- myself, to be convinced.
- Q It is up to you, based on the instructions that the Court gives you as to what is necessary, as far as

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case?

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reasonable doubt goes.

A I'm sorry. I can't go along with that.

If I have -- if I make up my mind, I have to make up my own mind, regardless of how I have been instructed.

Q Well, you have to make up your mind, but within the rules that are set up by the Court. You have indicated that you will follow the rules of the Court.

A I would follow the rules of the Court, surely.

And obviously, everybody has to follow their conscience in determining whether that evidence that they have heard meets the standard that the Court sets forth -- that is, beyond a reasonable doubt and to a moral certainty.

You are no different from any other juror that way.

Now, do you think that you can do that in this

A I can listen to the evidence, yes, on both sides.

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27 28 Q All right. And assuming, as I have said to some other people, the defendant doesn't put on any evidence, you've only heard the evidence on the People's side and the cross-examination of their witnesses, you can still make up your mind based on that; right?

A I could.

Q All right. So that you would be able, then, in that case, to bring in a verdict of either guilty or innocent; is that right?

MR. KAY: Well, I am going to object that it's ambiguous. In what case? Mr. Denny says, "In that case." There was -- there was nothing to preface that.

THE COURT: The objection is overruled.

Q BY MR. DENNY: You understand what I was asking, sir?

A I think I do.

Q Having heard all the evidence produced, and having listened to the instructions of the Court, whether that evidence is direct or circumstantial, you could follow the instructions of the Court and bring in a verdict, one way or the other; do you feel qualified to do that?

A I'll say: Yes.

Q Well, don't say "Yes" if you don't mean "Yes."

A I mean "Yes." If I say "Yes," I mean "Yes," I assure you.

Q Good. Well, I thought that. Sometimes it's like someone says, "I believe," and they're hesitant, and others say, "I believe," and they mean, "You're doggone right I will."

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28. And they both use the same phrase.

Now, apparently your trouble comes not from the determination of guilt or innocence -- even though it may be necessary to prove that by circumstantial evidence -- but in the second phase that might come -- that is, the penalty phase of the trial -- is that right?

A Right.

Q And your feeling is that if you had been convinced beyond a reasonable doubt --

A Well, if that's the --

Q All right. We are assuming that. But you had been convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was guilty of Count III in this case, which count is -- as everyone has said, must be proven by circumstantial evidence -- and if you have followed the instructions of the Court and listened to the evidence, and you've brought in a verdict of guilt now, then you would have some difficulty in imposing the death penalty, because of the evidence you had heard, which was purely circumstantial; isn't that right?

A Right.

Q All right.

So, then, your answer is -- is it not? -- that you would not automatically impose life, without considering the evidence? Because you would have considered as part of the evidence that it was circumstantial; isn't that correct?

A Right.

Q All right, sir.

So far as the evidence, the evidence and the --

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the -- what's the -- in the -- what is that?

Q In the penalty phase?

A In the penalty phase, right. In my mind, if I were to vote one way or the other -- the penalty phase, I say, as I believe it's supposed to be, would not enter my mind, until I was thoroughly convinced one way or the other.

Q That's right. In the guilt phase --

A Death or imprisonment or two months or anything else.

Q That's right. In arriving at the determination of guilt or innocence, you are not supposed to think about the penalty; only whether the facts show the person is guilty or innocent.

And I think the Court has read an instruction to that effect at one point.

A Yes.

doing that, --

A No.

Q -- is that right?

And then -- well, we've already gone into the question of the death penalty.

I take it, now, sir, that insofar as the imposition of the death penalty, in a case where it was established by non-circumstantial evidence -- let's put it that way; direct evidence -- and you had voted for a finding of first degree murder, in that case you would not automatically,

without regard to the evidence, impose the death penalty; is that right?

A Absolutely not.

Q All right. You would consider the evidence in that case, just as you'd consider the evidence in a circumstantial evidence case, before you determined which penalty would be proper; is that right?

A That's right.

All right, sir. Now, getting to the -- by the 2d-1 Q. 1 way, have you done any reading in the field of the death penalty at all? No. Or discussed it with people, now and again? 5 Yes. 6 Sort of bull session discussions? 7 Yes, that's about it. All right. 9 And again, from your answers, I take it that you 10 would feel that there are cases where it might be appropriate 11 12 and cases where it would not be appropriate, --13 That's right. A 14 -- is that right? Q. 15 That's right. A Depending on all of the circumstances, depending 16 Q. 17 on the circumstances of the case and the evidence that's 18 presented to you? 19 Yes. 20 All right. Fine, sir. Q. 21 Now, getting to this area where you said the 22 state prosecuted this fellow for having shot you, did you 23 feel at the time that perhaps it was just a misunderstand-24 ing, and the state shouldn't even have gotten into it? Is 25 that why you phrased it that way? 26 Truthfully, I think I -- I aroused the No. 27 Judge's ire. 28 Well, in other words, you did feel that it was

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2d-2	1	an unwarranted attack on you?
	2	A It definitely was.
	3	Q And that he was guilty?
	4	A Yes.
¥- 5.	5	Q But that he got off because you aroused the
	6	Judge's ire, perhaps?
1	7	A Right.
	8	Q Rather than because he was innocent?
	9	A Right.
	10	Q All right. Now, having that feeling, perhaps,
	11	that there was a miscarriage of justice there, in your
٠	12	particular case, I assume you ve thought of that, over the
	13	four years since it happened?
ā 	14	A Yes, I certainly have.
	15	Q And would that tend to make you feel, sir, that
	16	perhaps you'd want to get even with the State, by finding
	17	someone else innocent,
	1 8	A No.
,	19	Q even though you felt that he was guilty?
	20	A The only one that I would like to get even with
	21	is him, but he died about two years ago.
	22	(Laughter.)
Ť	23	Q Well, apparently justice prevailed in the end.
ŧ	24	Well, on the other hand, sir, would that make
	25	you feel, as far as the defendant in this case, that if it
ř	26	were a close case, that you might have some feelings
	27	"Well, I am going to see that this guy gets it. Sort of
	28	in place of the guy who shot me."?

2d-3	1	A Well, I would tend to go along with what I was
Ď	2	instructed, that the defendant is innocent until proven
	3	guilty.
	4	Q I hope you tend to go along with that, sir.
* 5	5	Fine.
•	6	Have you done any time in the military service
*	7	at all?
	8	A Yes, sir.
	9	Q In what branch of the Service?
	10	A ASFTC.
	Ì1	That was in World War II.
	12	Q Thank you for explaining that one.
	13	And what work did you do in the transportation
#. =:- *	14	service? Were you an aircraft mechanic in the Service?
	15	A Well, I was a it was more or less supplies
•	16	of vehicles, ships and what not; any type of transportation,
	17	in the Armed Services.
	18	Q All right, sir. And were you in combat at all
	19	yourself?
	20	A Never.
•	21	Q All right. So, as has been asked of several
	22	other jurors, I take it you've never been in a position
.	23	before where you held the fate of a man's life in your
÷	24	hands, by virtue of your sole and solitary vote?
	25	A No, I haven t.
TE *	26	Q And although it perhaps is not the pleasantest
	27	duty, you can accept that duty and responsibility, and can
	28	exercise it in good conscience, one way or the other; is

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that right?

A I believe I could, yes, sir.

And if you were to come to the point -- again, Q. we are talking about a hypothetical situation -- but if you were to come to a point where you did have to make a determination, in the guilt -- in the penalty phase of the trial as to life or death, as Mr. Kay or Mr. Manzella have asked a number of the jurors, you could come in and face -- with the other jurors, and face Mr. Davis and say, "You are going to die, by virtue of my vote."

Is that right?

If I was so convinced, yes, sir.

On the other hand, you would feel you were doing your duty as a juror if, in good conscience, you felt that this was not such a case that required that sort of penalty, to say to the Judge and the prosecutor -- and anybody else in the whole world -- "No, I certainly vote for life."

You could do that?

Certainly.

2e-1 And still feel that you were upholding your duty 1 as a juror in this state; is that right? Ž A Right. 3. MR. DENNY: All right. I'll pass for cause, your 4 Honor. 5 The People? THE COURT: 6 MR.MANZELLA: Thank you. 7 THE COURT: Any examination? 8 MR. KAY: Oh, yes. 9 10 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 11 BY MR. MANZELLA: 12 Mr. Costello, I want to ask you a few questions 13 with regard to Count III, which charges this defendant with 14 the murder of Shorty-Shea. 15 16 Knowing that we will not be able to produce the 17 body, or a witness who saw the body in death, do you think 18 you could be fair to the prosecution? No, I don't 19 20 Do you think you could be impartial in this case? Q. 21 As I said, I could listen to the circumstances. À 22 I would like to ask you something, Mr. Kay. 23 Manzella. Q 24 Mr. Manzella; I beg your pardon. À 25 This is in my mind. It has come to my mind. 26 Now, in the -- in a case such as this, where there has been 27 no physical evidence, no eyewitness, I ask myself, "Suppos-28 ing this turns out to be a hoax?"

	And I would be sitt	ing here in	judgment on this
person.	How could I feel after	? How would	we all feel?

- Q Right. In other words, you feel that if you convicted Mr. Davis of the killing of -- or, of the murder of Donald Shea, and after you came in with your verdict, five minutes later, Shorty Shea walked into the courtroom --
 - A No, ten years later.
 - Q You'd feel embarrassed?
- A No. I would feel more than embarrassed. That's why I say: I couldn't possibly -- I couldn't even consider it.
- Q All right. I understand that, Mr. Costello. And, believe me, we don't put you down for your views.

But you have to understand that people with certain views could not, because they couldn't be fair, just couldn't sit on the jury.

But we don't put you down for your views.

- A I'm willing to sit on the jury.
- So, are you telling us, them, that because of your state of mind with regard to the fact that we will not be able to produce a body, in the evidence we introduce in connection with Count III, that you would not -- you would never be able to vote for a conviction of Mr. Davis on that count, regardless of any other --

A Well, I would be contradicting myself, if I said that.

- Q I'm sorry. I didn't hear that.
- A I said: I would be contradicting myself, if I

said "Yes" to that; because I said I would be willing to 2e-3 sit and listen impartially -- except for this phase, this --Ź this Shea situation. \mathbf{Q} Yeah. Okay. But you'd have to convince me beyond a reasonable fls. doubt -- which I doubt that you could. 11:

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Q I'm not making myself clear.

Can you be fair to the People in Count III, knowing that we will not be able to produce a body?

A I don't know what you mean by being fair to the People. How can I --

Q Well, you know --

Let me ask you this, Mr. Costello: When you know that we will not be able to produce a body or an eyewithess to the killing, a person that saw the body in death, do you lean one way or the other right now? Do you lean in favor of Mr. Dayis?

A I don't lean in favor of Mr. Davis or in favor of the State. These are my own personal thoughts and beliefs.

I see no way in the world that I can be made to believe that a person is dead when no one has seen their body, the corpse. There have been no eyewitnesses.

Q Um-hmmm.

You see no way in the world, that no one can convince you of that?

A That's right. That's right.

Q Well, to my mind, Mr. Costello, that makes me think what -- what you are saying, that no matter what evidence we will put on in this courtroom, you would never believe that Mr. Shea is dead.

A You know, we --

Q Would you answer that, Mr. Costello?

A If you will give me a chance.

In the case of murder, and unless -- a lesser

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offense, where there's life involved, this is where I say I would require more de- -- more evidence.

I repeat, I'll make it perfectly clear, I would -
I -- there's no way that you could prove to me that this man is

dead.

MR. MANZELLA: People would challenge Mr. -- respectfully challenge Mr. Costello.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR COSTELLO: Thank you.

MR. MANZELLA: For cause, under Section 1073, Subdivision 2 of the Penal Code for actual bias in that he could not act fairly and impartially without prejudice to the substantial rights of the People in the guilt phase of this trial.

MR. DENNY: May I inquire before the Court rules on that?
THE COURT: Yes.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. DENNY:

Q Mr. Costello, understanding that your feelings again -- that you have expressed, some people would have expressed them just as eloquently as you, but there are, of course, cases where bodies are never recovered; during the Service, during the war.

You are aware of those cases?

- A Yes.
- Q And it is pretty clear the people have died.

There are cases, for instance, where somebody may have seen a car drive off a thousand-foot embankment into the ocean and by the laws of physics and every other law, nobody

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could have survived that crash, and yet the body is never recovered.

So, circumstantially, that death has to be established; do you understand that?

A (Nods head.)

THE COURT: Do you?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR COSTELLO: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Answer aloud.

Q BY MR. DENNY: All right. There are a number of different ways in which a death may be established without a body.

Again, I'm sounding like a prosecutor, but I have to try to probe your thinking here.

When you say that there is no way that you would find someone is dead without a body, I'm just positing to you certain situations in which almost any reasonable person would say, well, though there is no body, it is clear that the guy died.

Now, do you accept the fact that there are some circumstances in which the proof of death without a body would be something that you could accept and that you could go along with?

A No.

MR. MANZELLA: People would renew their challenge under Section 1073, Subdivision 2.

THE COURT: It seems to be well taken.

MR, DENNY: No further questions.

THE COURT: It seems to be well taken, and the Court

3 - 4grants the challenge. 1 You are excused, then. 2 THE CLERK: Michael P. Timothy, T-i-m-o-t-h-y. 3 THE COURT: What's his name? THE CLERK: Michael Timothy. 5 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF 7 MICHAEL P. TIMOTHY Ř BY THE COURT: 9 Mr. Timothy, you have been present during all of 10 Q the proceedings since last Friday, have you not? 11 12 Α Yes. Would it be any hardship for you to serve in this 13 Q 14 case? 15 16 3a fol 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

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1	Q.	What type of work do you do?
2	A	I work for the Gas Company.
3	` Q	Southern California Gas Company?
4	A	Yeah.
5	Q	And how long have you been so employed and what
6	is the natu	re of your employment with them?
7	A	20 years.
8	Q.	What do you do for them?
9	A	Maintenance on pipelines.
10	Q.	Keep that microphone up.
11	A	Maintenance on pipelines.
12	Q.	You're one of these fellows that digs up the
13	street ever	so often?
14	A	That's right.
15	}	(Laughter.)
16	Q;	BY THE COURT: Is there a Mrs. Timothy?
17	A	No.
18	Q .	Have you ever been married?
19	A	No.
20	Q	Are you related to or a friend of any law
21	enforcement	officer?
22	A	Well, I know a couple.
23	Q	A couple of law enforcement officers?
24	A	Yeah.
25	Q:	Are those close friendships?
26	A	No, they're not close friendships.
27	Q	Are they neighbors?
28	A	No, I just see them occasionally.
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Q	You	sée	them	occasionally?

- Á Yeah.
- And would these relationships in any way affect Q your judgment in this case?
 - No. Λ
 - In what general area do you reside? Q.
 - Wilshire District. A
- Would somebody who is a member of the Manson Q. Family -- do you know what that term means?
 - A Yeah.
- Would somebody who is a member of the Manson Family be at any disadvantage in having you as a juror?
 - No.
- You believe that you can still judge the evidence fairly and impartially?

That's right.

THE COURT: All right, we'll resume with you, then, Mr. Timothy, at 1:45. We'll recess until 1:45. During the recess you are admonished, ladies and gentlemen, 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 this matter, should you be chosen as a juror.

All right, we're in recess.

(Whereupon, at 11:56 o'clock a.m. the noon recess was taken.)

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1971, 2:37 P. M.

All right, Let's get the jury in.

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, before you get the jury in,

 I would like to put this on the record. And this is why Itm

looking at the file.

THE COURT:

Your Honor, I would like to have introduced -- at least, marked for identification at this time as Defendant's Special Exhibits -- and I think we have Special Exhibits A-1 through 23 or 24, in connection with the change of venue motions.

So, if these can be B-1 through 8, the first items?

A-1 through -7 are seven photographs, which appear to be microphotographs of bullets, comparison photographs. And the last, which would be A-8 -- or B-8 -- is a copy of a report, a brief report from the Sheriff's Crime Lab.

Your Honor, I we showed the bullets and the report to Mr. Manzella. I would like to show them to the Court at this time.

And as soon as the order is found in the file, I would like to have the Court peruse that order.

I can, however --

THE COURT: Well, the Court has looked at the photographs.

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

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, let me -- I'm sure the

Court recalls. Let me refresh the Court's recollection, since we don't seem to be able to find the order at the present time.

But the Court signed an order, and the date of the order is on B-8 to the effect that the Sheriff should make photomicrographs, comparison photographs, of the bullet -- I believe People's Exhibit 30 or 31 in the Manson case; I can't recall exactly which -- but it is the bullet that was recovered from the Hinman home, and the test bullet fired by them on or about March 13, 1970;

That the photographs were to be in either a sequence of six photographs, showing the comparison of the impressions of the recovered bullet and the test bullet, of each land, there being six land impressions on the bullets — or, three photographs showing, in the photograph itself, two land impressions of each bullet.

They have given me, through Mr. Manzella, purporting to be by their report, in response to that order, seven photographs, numbered 1 through 6; the last photograph, 7, being apparently a duplicate of 6, since they bear on the bottom numbers 1 through 6.

5 fol

Your Honor, they have either purposely sought to mislead me or there is the most gross sort of negligence involved in the production of those photographs.

I'd ask the Court to look, without putting them away, your Honor --

THE COURT: I'll look at them later. I am going to call the jury in now and continue with the jury selection.

I'll hear from you later on the subject.

Let's get the jury in:

MR. DENNY: May I just request, your Honor, that you do look specifically, while we are voir diring the jurors, at the photographs 2 and 3 and photographs 5 and 6, which are identical. They are not different photographs of the different land impressions, they are identical photographs of the same land impressions.

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

THE COURT: Everyone is in place.

The defendant is present. Mr. Manzella is present. Mr. Denny is present and all prospective jurors are present.

I think, Mr. Timothy, we were talking to you when we recessed, were we not?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR TIMOTHY: Yes.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF

MICHAEL P. TIMOTHY

ľ	BY THE COURT:
2	Q Do you have such views concerning the death
3	penalty
4	Had I talked to you about death penalty, Mr.
5	Timothy?
6	A Yes.
7	Q I think I had.
8	Now, had I talked to you about the Manson Family?
9	A Yes.
10	THE COURT: I think, then, we were about to have Mr.
11	Denny talk to you.
12	Mr. Denny, you may question Mr. Timothy.
13	MR. DENNY: Thank you, your Honor.
14	•
15	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
16	BY MR. DENNY:
17	Q Mr. Timothy, do I detect a bit of an Irish brogue
18	there?
19	A That's right.
20	Q I thought so.
20 21	Q I thought so. And you've worked at the Southern California Gas
21 22 23	And you've worked at the Southern California Gas
21 22 23 24	And you've worked at the Southern California Gas Company for 20 years. Where did you work before that, sir? A I worked in Chicago.
21 22 23 24 25	And you've worked at the Southern California Gas Company for 20 years. Where did you work before that, sir?
21 22 23 24 25	And you've worked at the Southern California Gas Company for 20 years. Where did you work before that, sir? A I worked in Chicago. Q And before that? A In Toronto, Canada.
21 22 23 24 25	And you've worked at the Southern California Gas Company for 20 years. Where did you work before that, sir? A I worked in Chicago. Q And before that?

1	A No.
2 .	Q Do you have any friends or relatives in law
3	enforcement of any kind?
4	A Not friends or relatives.
5	Q I think you indicated that you do know a couple
6 '	of police officers, is that correct?
7	A I know a sheriff, police.
8.	Q A deputy sheriff, is that it?
9	A A deputy no, just a sheriff, a member of the
10	Sheriff's Department.
11	Q A member of the Sheriff's Department?
12	A A member of the Sheriff's Department.
13	Q Well, does he wear a uniform?
14	A I guess so. I ve never seen him in his uniform.
15	Q I see, all right.
16	And, sir, considering the question again, of
17	this hypothetical situation, as we get into the death penalty;
18	have you ever done any reading on it?
19	A No.
20	Q Or discussed it at all?
21	A Well no, and
22	THE COURT: Mr. Gould, you're going to have to wait
23	to drink your coffee. I'm sorry I caught you at an
24	inopportune time.
25	Q BY MR, DENNY: All right.
26	And I take it, again, because of the answers you
27	have already given the Court, that if it should come to pass
28	in this case that you found the defendant guilty of first

degree murder, by whatever means, again, an accomplice having done it himself, willful, premeditated, deliberate felony murder, whatever, but having found beyond a reasonable doubt and to a moral certainty that he was guilty of that, would you then automatically, because he had been found guilty of first degree murder, and without more, vote to impose the death penalty?

- A No.
- Q You'd look at all of the evidence?
- A Yes.
- Q And all of the factors?
- A That's right.
- Q The defendant himself, and anything else that you deemed relevant, whether you felt the death penalty was a good thing or a bad thing, and taking all of those circumstances into account, determine whether or not you would vote life or death; is that right?
 - A That's right.
- Q Now, sir, have you, yourself, ever been the victim of any sort of crime?
 - A No, sir.
 - Q Or been charged with any sort of crime?
 - A No.
- Q Or any friend or loved one ever been the victim of a crime?
 - A No.
 - Q Or charged with a crime?
 - A No.

1	Q And have you been in the Service at all, sir?
2	A No.
3	O Now, again, without going back over all of the
4	questions I asked the other jurors, I take it you have heard
5	those questions during the week now that you have been
6	sitting here?
, 7	A Yes, that's right.
8	Q All right. And were there any questions that
9	I asked that gave you any pause for reflection when you
10	heard them?
11	A. No.
12	Q You felt you could answer those questions the
13	same as the jurors who are presently sitting in the box have
14	answered them?
15	A Well, yes.
16	Q Insofar as the idea of a defendant's not testi-
17	fying, for instance, would you draw any adverse inference
18	A No.
19	Q against him?
20	A No.
21	Q Or would you permit yourself to even consider
22	filling in the gaps in the People's case by that, if there
23	were gaps in the People's case?
24	A No.
25	Q If there are gaps there; you understand?
26	A Yes.
27	Q The defendant's not testifying
28	Λ Yes.

1	Q or not putting on defense evidence even
2	A Yes.
3	Q isn't going to fill in what isn't there?
4	À Yes.
5	MR. DENNY: All right, I'll pass for cause, your Honor.
6	
7	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
8	BY MR. MANZELLA:
9	Q Mr. Timothy, you've never been involved in the
10	defense of criminal cases?
ų .	A . No.
12	Q And you've never testified in a criminal case?
13	A No.
14	Q Did you say you had served on a jury in this
15	tour of duty?
16	A No, I haven't.
17	Q With regard to the death sentence, I take it
18	from the answers you have given to the Judge's questions and
19	Mr. Denny's questions that if you sat on this jury, having
.20	heard all of the evidence in the case and convicted Mr.
21	Davis, this defendant, of first degree murder, that you
22	would be able and willing to decide whether or not he
23	should receive the death sentence?
24	A That's right.
25	Q And if you decided, having heard all of the
26	evidence, and having convicted this defendant of first
27	degree murder, if you decided that for these crimes this
28	defendant did deserve the death sentence, that you would be

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able and willing to vote for it, is that correct?
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27 28 THE COURT: All right. Then we'll ask the rest of you to leave. You'll have a chance to drink your cup of coffee.

And don't converse about the case, nor permit anyone to converse with you about it during the time that you are out in the hall.

Except for Mr. Timothy, would you all just move into the hallway, then?

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

FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY THE COURT:

- Q Mr. Timothy, we are interested in what you may have heard, seen or read about this case, previous to coming in here. Had you previously heard about this indictment?
 - Not about this present case.
 - Q Not about this case?
 - A No.
 - Q Had you ever heard the name Davis?
 - A I couldn't say I have.
 - Q Have you ever heard the name Shorty Shea?
 - A Yes, I have.
- Q . What had you heard about -- heard, seen or read about that name?
 - A Well, that he had disappeared.
 - Q And that somebody was looking for him?
 - A Yeah, that's right.
 - Q Do you know where they looked for him?

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All right. Now, having in mind that the People have to establish these killings; that the People's burden is to prove these killings, and to prove that the victims were — the alleged victims were killed unlawfully, illegally, having that in mind, that that's one of the elements, the death, the unlawful death is one of the elements, do you think that the People would have an easier time as a result of what you have heard, seen or read? Or could you set aside whatever you've heard, seen or read in order to make your judgment solely on the evidence in this case?

A Yes, I could.

Q You could set it aside?

A I could set it aside.

Do you have any doubt about your ability to set aside what you may have heard, seen or read in the news media?

A No.

Q So that -- am I describing your mind accurately, if I say that you would, for the purpose of sitting as a juror in this case, wipe your mind clean of anything that you may have heard, seen or read concerning Mr. Manson, the Manson Family, or this case?

A That's right.

Q Do you read a newspaper daily?

A Yes, I do. I just read the headlines, mostly.

Q Did you follow the Tate-LaBianca trial?

A No, sir, I never had the full story. I followed the headlines. I looked at the headlines, and seen some pictures; and that was about it.

1	Q That was about it?
2	A Yes.
3	Q Did you form any opinions about the Manson Family?
4	A No, I couldn't say that I did.
5	Q Well, you didn't think they were a group of
6	do-gooders, did you?
7	A No, I didn't.
8	Q You thought there was probably something wrong
9	with them?
10	Á Something wrong, yes.
11	Q You knew them to be hippies, didn't you?
12.	A Yeah, that s right.
13	Q Well, now, does that set forth in your mind any
14	any ill feeling toward somebody who might have been a member
15	of that group?
16	A Well, if I were to give them justice, I'd give
17	them justice.
17 18	
	them justice.
18	them justice. Q In other words, the mere fact of association with
18 19	them justice. Q In other words, the mere fact of association with that group wouldn't prejudice you against a member of that
18 19 20	them justice. Q In other words, the mere fact of association with that group wouldn't prejudice you against a member of that group?
18 19 20 21	them justice. Q In other words, the mere fact of association with that group wouldn't prejudice you against a member of that group? A No, it wouldn't.
18 19 20 21 22	them justice. Q In other words, the mere fact of association with that group wouldn't prejudice you against a member of that group? A No, it wouldn't. Q All right. I'll ask you, then, whether you
18 19 20 21 22 23	them justice. Q In other words, the mere fact of association with that group wouldn't prejudice you against a member of that group? A No, it wouldn't. Q All right. I'll ask you, then, whether you believe that you can be fair and impartial, even though you
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	them justice. Q In other words, the mere fact of association with that group wouldn't prejudice you against a member of that group? A No, it wouldn't. Q All right. I'll ask you, then, whether you believe that you can be fair and impartial, even though you may have heard, seen or read something concerning this case —
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	them justice. Q In other words, the mere fact of association with that group wouldn't prejudice you against a member of that group? A No, it wouldn't. Q All right. I'll ask you, then, whether you believe that you can be fair and impartial, even though you may have heard, seen or read something concerning this case—and many things, perhaps that you can't remember now, and you

1	Q And would you be fair and impartial?
2	A I'd be fair.
3	THE COURT: Mr. Denny?
4	
. 5	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
6	BY MR. DENNY:
7	Q Sir, in response to the judge's question, when he
8	asked you if you'd be prejudiced at all against one of the
9	members of the Manson Family, I believe you answered, "I'd
10	give him justice."
11	A Yes.
12	Q Was that your answer?
13	A Yes.
14	Q And do you have anything particular in mind when
15	you say that?
16	A Well, no. I would have to hear the evidence
17	first.
18	Q Some people's idea of giving them justice is, you
19	know, "We will give them a fair trial before we take them out
20	and hang them."
21	A Yeah, that's right. I've heard that.
22 ·	Q And this is not what you are thinking about?
.23	A That's not what I am thinking.
24	Q So, the mere fact that a man may have associated
25	with Mr. Manson or the Manson Family isn't going to make any
26	difference, as far as you are concerned, as to how you view
27	the evidence; is that right?
28	A No. that's right.

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1 '	Q And that if he's a member of the Manson Family, or
2	the King Sisters or whatever, you'd still have to have proof
3	beyond a reasonable doubt?
4	A That's right.
5	Q And to a moral certainty, before you'd find him
6	guiltý?
7	A That's right.
8	Q All right, sir. What is the latest bit of
9	information that you have heard, seen or read about Mr. Manson
10	or any member of the Manson Family? Do you recall?
11	A Well, when I wenthome Friday evening, my landlady
12	said, "Did you hear about Manson?"
13	And I told her I was on jury duty, and she says,
14	"You don't have to worry any more about him."
15	Q And did she go further into it than that?
16	A She said that he was sent to San Quentin.
17	Q Well, did she say anything more than that?
18	A No.
19	Q Did you tell her
20	A I told her that I was on jury duty.
21	Q And you didn't want to hear any more?
22	Ä Yeah.
23	Q All right. You don't know why he was sent to San
24	Quentin?
25	A Well, I I could guess.
26	Q Well, what is your guess?
27 28	A That he was sent for these murders.
40	Q Which murders?
	§

7-1	1	Q Well, did your landlady tell you that he was
	2	sent to San Quentin?
	3	A No, she didn't. She said, "We don't have to
	4	worry any more about him, he was sent to San Quentin."
k F	5	Q Well, I don't understand then how you associate
*	6	Mr. Manson with Shorty Shea.
E	7	What is it you heard connecting him with Shorty
	8	Shea?
	9	A Well, I didn't hear I thought it was all in
	10	the same case. I never read the cases, I just went by
	11	headlines.
	12	Q You understand the Tate-La Bianca murders were
	13	tried in one trial, and are separate and distinct from the
\$ \$	14	Shorty Shea and the Gary Himman cases; do you understand
)~ *	15	that?
*	16.	A Yeah.
	17	Well, I never read I never read it. I never
	18	read the papers. I just read the headlines, what went on
	19	and
	20	Q, Well, what's the most recent headline that you
	21	read concerning Mr. Manson?
	22	A Gee, I couldn't remember.
	23	Q Well, what's the most recently you can remember
: •	24	having read anything about Mr. Manson in the headline;
	25	within the last week, a couple of weeks, the last month?
*	26	A Oh, it would be the last month.
	27	Q Within the last month?
	28	A Yeah.

7-2	1	Q Well, do you remember what you read about it?
•	2	A I remember something about Watson.
7	3	Q Tex Watson?
	4	A Yeah.
ર્સ -	5	Q Do you remember something
* *	-6	A That was about the last thing I read about that.
.a .19	7	Q His being convicted of the Tate-La Bianca
	8	killings?
	9	A I didn't read about his being convicted. I just
	10	read about it.
	11	Q Does the name Steve Grogan ring a bell at all to
	12	you, sir?
	13	A No.
9	14	Q Well, do you recall having heard, seen or read
	15	about anyone being charged with the alleged killings of Gary
•	İ6	Himman and Shorty Shea?
	17	A No, I can't say that I have.
•	18	Q Or being tried for them?
	19	A No, I can't say that I have.
	20	Q Well, is it your impression, as you sit there
	21	now, that Mr. Davis is the first person who has been charged
	22	and is being tried or who has been charged with those murders
	23,	or alleged murders?
\$	24	A I thought I heard something about a girl.
ı	25	Q A girl?
*	26	A Yeah.
	27	Q Being charged with
	28	A The murder of

		, ,	•	
7-3	1		Q.	one of the murders?
	2	14	A.".	Of the musician.
	3	r	Q	Of Gary Himman?
7a-1	4		A	Yeah.
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7a-1 Does the name Bobby Beausoleil ring a bell or Q 1 Beausolail, as it has been pronounced? 2 I couldn't say. A 3 Mary Brunner? Q Yeah, I remember her name. 5 All right. Q. 6 I couldn't associate her with that murder. 7 Q: With the Hinman murder? 8 No, I couldn't. 9 Well, is it your impression, then, that some girl 10 has been charged with the murder of Gary Hinman? 11 Yeah. I remember something of that. 12 A 13 All right. Do you remember what it was that 14 you read about that? 15 À Well, uh, some stabbing or something. 16 Some stabbing? Q. 17 Á Stabbing, yeah. 18 Of Gary Hinman? Q. 19 Á Yes. 20 Q I see. 21 Well, as the Judge asked you, it may be as you hear things, if you are seated as a juror, as you hear 23 things from the witness stand right up there, they may trigger something in your memory as to what you have seen, 25 heard or read about the case. 26 Yeah. 27 Do you think that you can consciously be aware 28 that, "Oh, that thing that I have just thought about is not

evidence"? 7a-2 1 A Yeah. 2 And put that aside? Q 3 A Yeah. And consciously put it aside and not consider it Š in determining the guilt or innocence of Mr. Davis in this 6 7 case? A Yes, I could. 8 And if anybody else in the jury has any tendency 9. 10 to bring up stuff that has not been brought out in evidence, 11 but has come from newspapers or TV, would you have any 12 difficulty in saying during your deliberations, "We can't 13 consider that. You are not supposed to consider that. We're only supposed to consider the evidence." 15 Α The evidence, yeah. 16 All right. And that's all you would consider? Q, 17 That's all I would consider. A 18 And the law given to you by this Court? Q 19 That's right. A 20 Now, as far as hippies go, do you have any feelings about hippies, sir, that --22 Well, no, I don't, so long as I don't have to A 23 associate with them. I don't. They can --So long as they go their way and you go yours? Q. 25 Á That's right. All right. Q. 27 Now, if you are seated in a case wherein hippies 28 may have been involved, whatever you think of as hippies, do

1	you think that you would automatically be prejudiced against
2	the testimony of a person who is described as a hippie or
3	who describes himself as a hippie?
4	A No, I don't.
5	Q How about drug users? Do you have such feelings
6	about the use of drugs by people that you would automatically
7	tend to discount their testimony?
8	A No, I don't think so.
9	Q Well, you paused quite a while on that, and I
10	suppose you were thinking very hard about that.
11	A Hrom.
12	Q You must have some
13	A Well, I never met any people that uses drugs and
14	I I don't know very much about them.
15	Q Well, I take it you don't have such strong
16	feelings against such people, then, that it would affect
17	your ability to judge them fairly?
18	A Oh, no.
19	Q When they're testifying?
20	A. No.
21 ·	Q All right, sir.
22.	T'11 pass for cause, your Honor.
2Ŝ ⁻	MR. MANZELLA: I have no questions on publicity.
24	Thank you, Mr. Timothy.
25	THE COURT: You may be seated just a moment, Mr.
26	Timothy.
27	Both sides pass for cause, it is the peremptory
28	challenge of the defendant.

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MR. DENNY: We accept the jury, your Honor. 1 MR. MANZELLA: People accept the jury, your Honor. 2 THE COURT: All right, bring the panel back in. 3 (Whereupon, there was a pause in the proceedings while the prospective jury panel was brought into the 5 6 courtroom.) 7 THE COURT: All right, ladies and gentlemen, would 8 you please rise and raise your right hands. 9 THE CLERK: You, and each of you, do solemnly swear that 10 you will well and truly try the cause now pending before this 11 court, and a true verdict render therein, according to the 12 evidence and the instructions of the Court, so help you 13 God? 14 THE JURORS: I do. 15 THE COURT: Please be seated. 16 Ladies and gentlemen, you 12 have been selected 17 as jurors in this case. 18 At this time I can excuse you and allow you 19 to return the first day -- the first court day of January. 20 Will counsel approach the bench? We needn't have 21 the reporter. 22 (Whereupon, proceedings were had at the bench 23 among Court and counsel, outside the hearing of the jury, which was not reported:) 76 fls. 25 26 27 The state of the s 28

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

THE COURT: Mr. Mortensson, are you satisfied with your previous answers in connection with hardship?

JUROR MORTENSSON: No.

THE COURT: You've changed your mind in connection with it?

JUROR MORTENSSON: Yes, I have.

Shall I proceed?

THE COURT: Well, would it be any personal hardship for you to proceed?

JUROR MORTENSSON: Yes, I am afraid it would. What has -- shall I explain?

THE COURT: Is it any different than it was when you explained it to me before?

JUROR MORTENSSON: Yes. It changed since then.

The medical center has now received approval to start the planning of the new hospital, and at the time I answered Mr. Denny's question, at first, I said I thought I could clean up my things in the ensuing two weeks.

And then, his question, will I -- if I felt that the pressures of work might detract from my time here, my deliberations, I said I thought, having the two weeks in which to clean up my affairs, I can proceed in that manner.

Since that time, we have received this approval to proceed and I am afraid it would be very much of a hardship to try and keep that going, as I would be expected to, and to give the full attention to this matter.

THE COURT: Well, nevertheless, in spite of the fact it would be difficult, would you be able to give your full attention to the trial?

JUROR MORTENSSON: I would be able to give my -- I think, the full attention during the court time, but I would be --

THE COURT: That's what I meant.

JUROR MORTENSSON: But I would be working other hours to supplement what I should be doing at the medical center. I am trying to be very honest about this in bringing out all the facts.

THE COURT: Well, as long as -- you understand that the Court is not going to sequester you. You'd have afternoons free and you'd have other time free.

JUROR MORTENSSON: Yes, I'd have evenings free and weekends free and I --

THE COURT: And the only time that you would not be -the only time that you would not be free would be during the
time that you are deliberating, which is anticipated, as you
know, as some time in February,

JUROR MORTENSSON: Yes, sir.

Well, I think one of the problems is I would be very involved in conferences and such that would normally be during the normal court time, and I would have to miss those and try to keep up with the progress of the work from notes and, also, working evenings and weekends.

THE COURT: You gentlemen want to approach the bench.

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

THE COURT: Well, I wish that I had asked one more question of everybody, whether there was any -- there was anything that's changed since they had been asked questions by the Court and counsel. I had intended to do that.

MR. DENNY: Well, Judge, I don't think it's too late to do that. I -- I think that this is why they have the system of alternate jurors, too. And we haven't even gotten into the alternate jurors.

So, I don't think we are in a case where even having been sworn, if there's some different answer -- and I would --

. MR. MANZELLA: I agree with Mr. Denny.

THE COURT: It might be possible to change one juror. However, you could change the complexion of the group, such that it might prolong the selection.

That's what I had in mind.

Of course, if that's necessary, then we'll have to do it.

Do you wish to ask any questions of this man?

MR. DENNY: Well, I was just going to ask him whether he felt that the strain of work would create some -- either physical or psychological hardship on him.

He seems to be damned conscientious, and my only feeling is -- although lawyers are expected to work 25 hours a day and eight days a week, I don't think jurors are.

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 And I want to be in a position -- I don't want to be in a position of causing this guy significant hardship from that standpoint.

THE COURT: Yes. He is not a young man, and --

MR. DENNY: That's right. And he does -- he does seem willing to assume it, but on the other hand, if it's going to be a real problem to him, then I think we should excuse him for hardship.

THE COURT: All right. Let's quiz him some more about it, then.

MR. DENNY: And the panel, too, Judge.

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

THE COURT: Is there anyone else whose answers, ladies and gentlemen, to any questions that were put to you, to him or her, at the time of the voir dire examination, by the Court and counsel, would change?

Is there anyone who would answer any differently to any question that was put to him or her at the time of examination by the Court or counsel?

(No affirmative response.)

FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF

N. HOLGER MORTENSSON

BY THE COURT:

Q Mr. Mortensson, would you feel that this might be a -- too much of a physical or a mental burden upon you?

A I'm concerned it may be a very heavy physical

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burden, more than a mental burden.

Q Do you think that -- that your health might suffer as a result? Have you been in good health?

A Yes, I have been in good health.

But when I anticipate spending the day here, and trying to catch up every evening, I'm a little concerned.

Q You want to maintain your good health?

A I would like to.

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, I think we'd both stipulate that, under the circumstances, we certainly appreciate your situation, sir, and you may be excused for hardship.

MR. MANZELLA: So stipulated, your Honor, in view of Mr. Mortensson's situation.

THE COURT: All right. In spite of the fact that you have been sworn, there is a stipulation that you may be excused. And the Court would agree that it does constitute a hardship, and the Court does excuse you. Thank you.

Would counsel again approach the bench, with the defendant?

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

THE COURT: Mr. Davis, you have understood what has gone on here? Have you had an opportunity to talk with Mr. Denny about it in connection with Mr. Mortensson?

MR. DENNY: Well, we have not discussed it at all, but I can say that, normally, it's not the normal thing for a juror to be excused once they have been sworn.

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But it's our feeling -- my feeling, certainly, too -- that it's not going to do anybody any good to have a juror on a panel whose mind is so occupied with other things that he can't listen to the evidence.

I want people who can listen to the evidence and decide it properly, based on that evidence. So that's why --

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. Well, the guy, if he don't want to be here, there's no use making him be here.

THE COURT: Well, what the Court is seeking is your consent to the defendant being -- to the juror's being excused.

You agree to that, --

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah, I agree.

THE COURT: -- to his being excused?

All right. Let's proceed, then. And we will call another name.

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

THE CLERK; Jimmie A. Furnace; J-i-m-m-i-e; last name, F-u-r-n-a-c-e.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF JIMMIE A.FURNACE

BY THE COURT:

Q Mr. Furnace, have you been present during all the proceedings thus far?

A Yes, I have.

Q Would your answers be any different than the majority of jurors have responded to the questions of a general nature, that the Court has put to them?

A No.

Q Can you think of any respect in which your answers would differ, to that series of questions that I've put to the prospective jurors?

A No.

Q Concerning the question of hardship, would it be any hardship to you to serve in this case?

A Yes, I'm afraid it would.

Q Why would that be so?

A Well, because of my wife's health condition, and my job, only allowing me one month.

Q By what company are you employed?

A The Deelin Service Company. That's contracted

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8a-2	1	to the Gas Company.
	2	Q And they pay you only for a limited number of
	3	days?
	4	A That's right.
?₹ ¥	5	Q And you do rely on your earnings to support
>	6	yourself and your family?
¢	7	A That's right.
	8	MR. MANZELLA: We'd stipulate it constitutes a hardship,
	9	your Honor.
	10	MR. DENNY: So stipulate, your Honor.
	11	THE COURT: All right. Then thank you, Mr. Furnace.
	12	The Court does excuse you, finds that it is a hardship,
	13	and appreciates your being here.
, š	14	Can he be excused until Monday do you have any
	15	time left? On jury duty?
بد	16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 11: One week.
	17	THE COURT: You have a week left?
	18	Could he be excused until Monday, to report to
•	19	Room 253?
	20	THE CLERK: Yes, sir.
	21	THE COURT: Room 253 at 9:00 o'clock. You needn't
•	22.	go over there now.
	23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 11: Thank you.
₹ •	24	THE CLERK: Manuel Candelaria; M-a-n-u-e-1; last name,
	25	C-a-n-d-e-1-a-r-i-a.
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	27	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF
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MR. MANZELLA: We'd stipulate it constitutes a hard-ship, your Honor.

MR. DENNY: So stipulate.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Candelaria. You are excused, and you may be excused until Monday morning at 9:00 o'clock. You will report to the jury assembly room in the courthouse.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 11: Okay. Thank you.

THE CLERK: Mrs. Ethel S. Griffin; E-t-h-e-l; last name, G-r-i-f-f-i-n.

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VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF

MRS. ETHEL S. GRIFFIN

BY THE COURT:

Q . Mrs. Griffin, have you been present during all the proceedings since the Court read the indictment?

A Yes, I have, sir.

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

A No. There was just one that I believe you asked, and it was if any member of the family had been criminally assaulted, at the time.

Q Tell us about that.

A Well, I had a sister that was murdered some years ago.

Q How long ago?

A 29 years.

Q Was there a prosecution for that?

8a-5	1	A Yes, um-hmm.
	2	Q And a conviction?
	3	A Yes. And then at the retrial, he was released.
	4	Q Now, would that raise such a resentment in your
9	5 ,	mind that you might be unable to be fair and impartial in
>	6	a trial involving murder?
•	7	A I'm afraid it would. I I I still remember
	8	all the details.
	9	Q You remember so many of the details that you feel
	10	that you couldn't be impartial in judging somebody? And you
	11	will be acting as a judge, you know?
b fls.	12	A Yes, um-hmm.
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8b-1 And are you afraid that you could not be impar-Q 1 tial in acting as a judge? 2 I'm afraid I would. Because there was too much Á 3 at the time that is -- it hurt. 4 MR. DENNY: Well, I'm not sure -- I would assume it's 5 on the defense side that the objection would be taken under б Section 1073, Sub 2; but whether it's defense or prosecution-:7 MR. MANZELLA: I think it's well taken, a challenge. 8 THE COURT: You are excused. And the Court appreci-9 ates your acting as a juror. 10 Come back to the courthouse, Room 253, on Monday 11 at 9:00 o'clock. 12 13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 11: All right. 14 THE CLERK: Mrs. Florence Holmes; F-1-o-r-e-n-c-e; 15 last name, H-o-1-m-e-s. 16 17 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF 18 MRS. FLORENCE HOLMES 19 BY THE COURT: A 20 Mrs. Holmes, have you been present during all 21 the proceedings thus far, since the Court read the indict-22 ment? 23 24 <u>.</u>, Would your answers be any different than the 25 majority have responded? 26 No. 27 Can you think of any reason why you should not 28 or could not sit as a juror in this case?

1	A No.
2	Q Would it be any hardship to you to serve?
3.	-A No, I guess it wouldn't be.
4	Q You kind of sound doubtful. We don't want you to
5	get in the middle of this and then suddenly decide it
6.	would be a hardship.
7	This is the time to tell everybody now.
8	A No, it won't be. No.
9	Q What type of work do you do?
10.	A I'm in bonding assembly at Hughes Aircraft.
11	Q And Hughes will pay you for the time?
12	A Yes.
13 [.]	Q And have you served as a jurywoman before a
14	juryman before?
15	A One case, before I came over here, over in
16	Division 77.
17	Q Division 77. In the Municipal Court?
18	A Yes.
19 .	Q And that was sometime ago?
20	A That was last week the week before we came
21	over, the same week I came over.
22	Q What type of case was that?
23	A It was a child molesting.
24	Q Oh, I see. It was a department of the Superior
25	Court?
26	A Yes.
27	Q And will you set aside whatever you may have
28	heard in that case, and decide this case only from the

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1	evidence in	this case and the Court's instructions here?
2	A	Yès.
å	Q ,	All right. What type of work do you do? You
4	said that yo	ou work for whom?
5	A	Hughes Aircraft.
6	Q.	What do you do for them?
7	A	Bonding assembly.
8	Q	Bonding?
· g	A	Yes
10.	Q	And assembly?
n	À	Yes.
12	Q	What do you bond and assemble? Aircraft parts?
13	A	Yes.
14	Q	How long have you been so engaged?
15	Á	Five years.
16	ବ	And is there a Mr. Holmes?
17	A	No, divorced.
18:	Q	Are you related to or a friend of any law
19	enforcement	officer?
20	A	No.
21	Q	In what general area do you reside?
.22	A	West Los Angeles.
23	Q	Have you been on any tour of duty as a juror
24	before this	?
25	A	No.
26	Ø.	Regarding the death penalty, do you have such
27	views about	it that you couldn't be fair and impartial in
28	determining	the first phase of the case, the phase involving
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having you as a juror? 1 A No. 2 Q You could be fair and impartial in spite of the 3 fact that you have heard, seen and read many things about 5 the Manson Family? 6 A Yes. 7 And in spite of the fact that the evidence may Q 8 show that -- or, will show that Mr. Davis was associated in 9 some way with Mr. Manson, you can be fair and impartial? 10 A Yes. 11 THE COURT: Gentlemen? Mr. Denny? 12 MR. DENNY: Yes, your Honor. 13 14. VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 15 BY MR. DENNY: 16 Let's see if I can see over the head of Mrs. 17 Menard here. Thank you. 18 Mrs. Holmes, in this prior case that you sat on, 19 the child molesting case over in Department 77, did that 20 go to a jury verdict? 21 The jury was dismissed. 8c fls. A. 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

8 c- 1	1	Q	That's the same case that someone else
	2	A	Yes, sir.
	3	Q	previously told us about? All right.
	4		And although divorced, what did your husband do
વ ૧	5	during the	ime you lived with him?
3	6	À	Carpentry work.
¥	7	Q	Carpentry work?
	8	A	Yes.
	9	Q	All right. And have you or any member of your
	10	family ever	been the victim of any kind of crime at all?
	IJ	A	Yes.
,	12	Q	What
	13	A ',	I have a sister who was the victim of a crime.
	14	Q	Your sister was the victim of a crime?
	15	, A	Yes.
ě.	16	Q	And what crime was that?
	17	A	She had a husband who got into a fight, and her
	18	husband was	stabbed.
	19	Q	Her husband was stabbed?
	20	A	Yes.
	21	*`· Q	By her?
	22	A	Yes.
•	23	Q	And was she charged with that crime?
٠.	24	A	Yes.
	25	Q	With an assault, or was did he die from it?
\$	26	A	Yes.
_	27	Q	He did die?
	28	A.	Yes.
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8c-2	1	Q	And she was charged with murder?
	2	A	Yes.
	3	Q	And was she convicted?
	4:	A	She had she had gotten five years' probation.
*	5	Q	She was convicted of manslaughter, then? Do
3	6	you know?	
•	7	A	I don't know how it goes. But I know she was
	8	off she	had got probation from it.
	9	Ω	Well, was that straight probation, without doing
	10	any jail ti	me at all?
	Ĭ1	, A	Well, she
	12	Q	Other than the time she spent in jail awaiting
	13	trial?	
	14	A	That's all.
•	15	Q.	And how long ago was that, ma am?
	16	A	It's been six years ago.
	17	Q.	And now, did you appear by any chance as a witness
	18	in that cas	e, on your sister's behalf?
•	., 19	À	No.
	20	Q.	Or against her?
	21	À	No.1
	22	Q	Is this a sister with whom you are fairly close?
****	23	A	Uh well, yes, fairly close.
**	24	Ω	Younger or older sister?
د	25	A	She's younger.
£	26	Q	And are you still fairly close to her?
	27	A	No, we don't live too close together. She lives
	28	a ways from	n me.
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8c-3 Well, I don't mean --1 Q THE COURT: I didn't hear --2 "She lives away from me," she says. 3 MR. DENNY: I mean, not physically, but emotionally? 4 Q No. 5 No, we are not too close. Α б Are you still friendly? Do you see each other on Q 7 occasion? 8 A Oh, yes. Naturally. 9 Well, some sisters and brothers don't. In fact, Q 10 they hate each other, I've seen some. 11 All right. I take it that's not the case with you 12 and your sister, however? 13 Α No. 14 All right. Now, did you feel at that time that she Q 15 was wrongfully convicted? 16 A No. 17 And did you feel at that time that, for any reason, 18 that what came out of that, that you have some kind of **19** resentment or anger against the People of the State of 20 California, and that general amorphous mass that brought the charges against her and prosecuted her? 22 1 You feel it was actually justified under the 23 circumstances, in at least prosecuting her? 25 Yes 🤼 26 All right. And those are questions, obviously, 27 from the prosecution's standpoint, as to your bias or prejudice 28 against them.

I am interested in -- if perhaps, under the circumstances, something might have happened in your own feelings, then, that might cause you to feel sort of anger or resentment against anyone charged with murder?

A No.

Q Do you hold such feelings?

A No.

Q All right. Do you feel that there's anything about that particular situation, wherein a close family member was so intimately involved with a crime, that — that was a homicide, that would make you rather not sit on a homicide case?

A No.

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Q Do you feel that you could judge the facts of this case fairly and dispassionately, without bias or prejudice toward either the prosecution or the defense?

A Yes.

Q Now, did you say that you knew no law enforcement officers?

A No.

Q Well, other than your sister, has anybody ever been the victim of any crime of any kind?

A Not that I can remember.

Q And have you ever appeared as a witness in any kind of a case at all in court?

A Just divorce.

o All right.

Getting down to the question, again, since this is the only opportunity that we have to even talk about it in a hypothetical situation.

Have you done any reading on the death penalty?

A No.

Q Or discussed it at any time among your friends or relatives?

À No.

Q So, I take it, up until at least the time you came into this courtroom and heard, understood that you might be sitting on what's been known as a capital case, you've done no real serious thinking about that, is that right?

A No, I haven t.

No, no. 2 In other words, you are not predisposed one way 3 or the other, even assuming that someone is found guilty of 4 first degree murder, is that right? 5 You don't have any feelings right now that you б would head in one direction, life, or one direction death, 7 having found a person guilty of first degree murder; is that 8 right? 10 No. Α 11 You're on the fence? Q. 12 A Yes. 13. In neutral, as it were. All right. Q 14 Again, not to sound like a prosecutor, but to 15 hurry things along just a little bit, if you felt that this 16 was a death penalty case and the death penalty was warranted, 17 you could vote for the death penalty; is that right? 18 You could come in and tell Mr. Davis, look him 19 right in the eye and tell him, "You are going to die because 20 of my vote"; is that right, could you do that? 21 Look at Mr. Davis and tell him that? 22 Yes, ma am. Q 23 You realize that's what the prosecution is asking 24 you to do? 25 No. I don't realize what they're asking me to do. A 26 That's what they are asking you to do. 27 have said to you --28 MR. MANZELIA: Your Honor, excuse me, we are not literally

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asking anybody to do that.

Q BY MR. DENNY: Well, Mr. Kay --

MR. MANZELLA: I'm not sure what Mr. Denny means by that.

THE COURT: I think the objection is well taken.

Q BY MR. DENNY: Well, you've heard Mr. Kay ask every other juror here, standing at that podium, "Could you come back from your deliberations and look Mr. Denny and Mr. Davis right in the eye and say 'I sentence you to death'"? You've heard him ask that question?

A I heard him ask something about the evidence shows all these three things against him or something like that.

Q If the evidence shows he's guilty of first degree murder and you find him guilty of first degree murder and -in the first phase of the case you have found him guilty of
first degree murder, and you have brought in a verdict of
first degree murder, and then you go out and deliberate as
to whether he shall live or die, and then I am going to ask
you the question Mr. Kay has asked standing at that podium
of all the other witnesses -- all the other jurors here:

"Mrs. Holmes, would you have the courage of your convictions to come in and look Mr. Davis and Mr. Denny in the eye and say to Mr. Davis, 'You die because of my vote'"?

- A Not just first degree murder.
- Q No, because you were convinced that he should die.
- A Not at first degree murder.

1	Q That's what I am trying to get at.
2	A I haven't said that.
3 .	Q If you found him guilty of first degree murder
4 .	A No.
5 .	Q and it was a hideous, horrendous, terrible,
. 6	awful crime, and you felt in your own heart and mind for
7	that crime anybody, including Mr. Davis, should be sentenced
8.	to the gas chamber and executed there by lethal gas, could
9	you bring in a verdict of death?
10	A If it is enough evidence.
11	Q If it is enough evidence you could?
12	A Yes.
13	Q Is that right?
9a fls.14	A Yes.
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27 28 Q All right, that's all I am asking you. That's all Mr. Kay has asked the other people. It wouldn't be nice, but you could do it; is that right?

A Yes.

you feel that you are doing your duty as a juror if you did not feel that there was sufficient evidence to warrant a death penalty verdict, by coming in and looking the judge and Mr. Manzella and Mr. Kay and anybody else in this whole world in the eye and saying, "No, I vote for life instead of death"?

A Yes, I could do that.

MR. DENNY: Thank you, ma'am, and pass for cause.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. MANZELLA:

Q Mrs. Holmes, did your sister talk to you about her case, the circumstances of her case?

A No, I never talked -- she never talked about it.

THE COURT: You might get that microphone up a little bit.

- A No, she never talked about it much.
- Q BY MR. MANZELLA: How did you find out about it?
- A How I found out?
- Q How did you know about it?
- A Well, we lived -- she lived upstairs and I lived downstairs when it happened.
 - Q Were you at home when it happened?

1 Did it happen at your home? 2 Α No, they were out. 3 Q How did you find out about it? I think someone called or something. 5 You learned the facts from whom? Who told you the 6 facts of what had happened, exactly what had happened? 7 Well, I went to court with her one day and I 8 listened. Is that during her trial? /10/ Yes. 11 MR. MANZELLA: Thank you, Mrs. Holmes. I have no further 12 questions, your Honor. 13 Pass for cause. 14 THE COURT: You gentlemen wish to examine Mrs. Holmes 15 on publicity? 16 MR. DENNY: May we approach the bench a moment? 17 THE COURT: Yes. 18 (Whereupon, the following proceedings were had at 19 the bench among Court and counsel, outside the hearing of the 20 prospective jurors:) 21 MR. DENNY: Judge, I can examine her briefly on 22 publicity. I, again, have the feeling that Mr. Manzella might 23 want to challenge her, but I don't know any way of asking 24 sufficient questions to know if she's heard enough so that I 25 would challenge her. So, I guess the only way -- I was trying 26 to think of some way we could do it without --27 MR. MANZELLA: Ask fewer questions. Do it that way. 28 MR. DENNY: That's what I was planning on doing, ask fewer

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questions.

THE COURT: Maybe we can do it with the panel here.

Most of these people -- I don't know, let's excuse them. We've been consistent so far, and it is cumbersome -- but can we excuse the others?

No, we can't.

MR. MANZELLA: No.

MR. DENNY: No.

THE COURT: We've kind of re-opened -- let me see, the others have been sworn.

MR. MANZELLA: Well, I know I accepted the jury as it was presently constituted.

THE COURT: And I don't think a peremptory would lie to anybody else.

MR. MANZELLA: I am not asking for a peremptory, but I don't agree with your position. I accepted the jury as presently constituted, and Mr. Mortensson left.

MR. DENNY: Let's keep them here, Judge. It is not going to be too much longer, hopefully, and I'm hopeful.

MR. MANZELLA: So am I.

THE COURT: Does the excuse of Mr. Mortensson simply, somehow or other, vitiate the oath that they've taken as jurors and take them automatically out of that status as sworn jurors?

MR. MANZELLA: I don't think we have to argue the point now.

THE COURT: Except I can let them go if you both agree.

MR. DENNY: Well, as long as there is some doubt or

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some reservations, and let's not take the time to argue it now, because it may be academic.

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

THE COURT: All right, I'll excuse you to go back to the hallway or wherever you were before.

Where were you, in the hallway or Department 100?

(Whereupon, there were murmurs heard from the prospective jury panel of "Hallway.")

THE COURT: All right, go back to that delightful hallway, if you would, please, except for Mrs. Holmes.

And do not discuss the case amongst yourselves, or with others or permit anyone to discuss it with you.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY THE COURT:

Q Mrs. Holmes, we're interested in knowing whether or not you had ever heard of the case before you came into court and we --

A No.

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	ŀ	Q Had you ever heard the name Davis?
	2	A No.
	3	Q Had you ever heard the name Shorty Shea, heard,
	4	seen, or read it?
.	5	A No. I think I heard it mentioned once or twice
ž A	6	in the news, but I never paid it too much attention.
	7	Q Had you ever heard, seen or read the name Hinman,
•	8	Gary Hinman?
	9	A Hinman? I heard that in the news, too, I think.
	10	A little sketch of it.
	11	Q What did you hear, if you remember about either
	12	names?
	13	A Uh, let's see. What did I hear?
. 5	14	Uh, they say that Shorty Shea, his body he was
)	15	missing. That's what I heard, he was missing. And that they
)C.(*)	16	couldn't find him.
	17	Q Where did they look for him, do you know?
	. 18	A I don't remember.
•	198	Q How about Hinman?
ı	20	A Hinman, Hinman? I don't actually remember what
	21	happened to him. I didn't get the full fact.
	22	O Do you know whether he's from what you have
٠.	23	read, dead or alive?
Ŷţ	24	A No.
	25	Q What do you know about the name Grogan, Steve
*	26	Grogan?
.	27	A I don't know anything about that.
	28	Q Susan Atkins?

ı	A Susan Atkins, Susan Atkins?
2	Q Do you remember that name?
3	A I think she ^t s dead, isn't she? Is that the one tha
4	died?
5	Q That's your best remembrance?
6	A I think so.
7	Q What about the name Charles Manson? You've heard
'8 ' '	that?
9 ,	A Yes.
10	Q And Manson Family?
n	A Yes.
12	Q All right.
13	Now, do you think that you could be fair and
14	impartial despite what you have read about the Manson Family,
15.	knowing that Mr. Davis is a member of the Manson Family or
16	the proof will show that?
17	A Yes.
18	Q . Do you think the People will start off with any
19 .	advantage, the prosecution will start off with any advantage
20	in proving the death of Shorty Shea or Gary Hinman by reason
21 .	of what you have read?
22	In other words, will you allow that to take the
23	place of any evidence?
24	A No. I don't no. I won't.
25	Q Will you decide the case based solely on the
26	evidence you hear in this case and make any judgment that you
27	might be called upon or will be called upon to make in this
28	case, independently of anything that you have heard, seen or

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read? 1 Just only what I hear in the case. That's all I Α 2 will go on. 3 And you will set aside -- not forget, but set Q 4 aside anything that you may have heard, seen or read, is that 5 correct? 6 A Correct. 7 Did you ever hear anything of an anti-Negro nature O 8 concerning the Manson Family? 9 A No. 10 If anyone should raise anything that is not within Q 11 12 the evidence that came from the news media, obviously came from 13 the news media, or that you know came from the news media and 14 was not in the evidence, would you bring up in the jury room, 15 if that is brought up in the jury room, would you state to that 16 person that that does not belong in the discussion? 17 A No, I won't. 18 In other words, would you remind the person that 19 that talk about what was printed or what was said in the news 20 media does not belong in the jury room? 21 Right. А 22 Can you be fair and impartial in deciding any issue 23 in spite of what you may have heard, seen or read? 24 Yes. 25 Will you be? 26 Yes. 27 No questions. MR. DENNY: 28 MR. MANZELLA: No questions, your Honor,

THE COURT: The next peremptory is --1 Both sides pass for cause? 2 MR. DENNY: Yes, pass for cause. 3 MR. MANZELLA: Yes, pass for cause. THE COURT: The next peremptory I believe, is with the --5 6 MR. DENNY: Is with the defense, we'll accept the jury 7 as presently constituted. 8 THE COURT: With the People. MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, the People would like to 9 10 thank and excuse Mrs. Holmes. 11 THE COURT: Thank you, Mrs. Holmes. Room 253 on Monday 12 -- Tuesday, Mrs. Holmes. 13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR HOLMES: Tuesday? 14 THE COURT: Not until Tuesday at 9:00 o'clock in the jury 15 assembly room. 16 PROSPECTIVE JUROR HOLMES: Oh, I see. 17 THE COURT: Over in the courthouse. 18 PROSPECTIVE JUROR HOLMES: Thank you. 19 THE CLERK: Lawrence Quevedo, L-a-w-r-e-n-c-e, 20 10 fol Q-u-e-v-e-d-o. 22 23 ŷ., 26 . 27 28

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VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF

LAWRENCE QUEVEDO

BY THE COURT:

Q Mr. Quevedo, have you been present during all the proceedings thus far?

A Yes, sir.

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

A No, sir.

Q Can you think of any reason why you should not or could not sit as a fair and impartial juror in this case?

A I cannot, sir.

Q Would it be any hardship to you to serve?

A No, sir.

Q What type of work do you do?

A I am a clerk for the Los Angeles County,
Department of Social Services.

Q How long have you been so employed?

A Six months.

Q Before that, what type of work did you do?

A I was unemployed, for nine months.

And unemployed for a period of nine months?

A Yes.

Q Is there a Mrs. Quevedo?

A No, sir.

Q Are you related to or a friend of any law

enforcement officer?

A No, sir.
Q In what general area do you reside?
A In Los Angeles, northeast.
Q Do you have such views concerning the strike
that.
Did I ask you to think back to that series of
questions that I've asked you that I asked the other
jurors? And did you reply as to whether or not your answers
would be the same as the majority have responded?
For example, has any friend or relative of yours
been the victim of a violent crime?
A No. sir.
Q Have you been arrested for anything other than a
misdemeanor traffic violation?
A No, sir.
Q Would your views about the death penalty be such
that you could not be fair and impartial in determining what
the question of guilt in determining the question of guilt
or innocence?
A No.
Q Or are your views about the death penalty such that
you would automatically refuse to impose the death penalty,
regardless of the evidence?
A No. sir.
Q Or would you automatically impose the death penalty
upon a conviction of murder of the first degree?

No, sir.

Would your views concerning the death penalty be

10 - 4the press to be a member of the Manson Family was accused of a 1 crime? Charles Manson. 4 And what had you heard about that? Well, I've -- I know he has been convicted. 5 Of what? 6 7 First degree murder. 8 Q Are you referring to the Tate-LaBianca killings? 9 Α I believe so, sir. 10 Q Did you follow those -- that prosecution? 11 No, sir. A 12 Have you ever heard of anyone being prosecuted 13 for the death of -- the alleged death of Shorty Shea or the 14 alleged death of Gary Hinman? 15 Α No, sir. 16 Q Do you know the name Gary Hinman? 17 Yes, I've heard of it, sir. A 18 Q In what way? 19 A On radio, I think, and probably television. 20 Q How have you heard -- what have you heard? 21 Α I've just heard the name; and that's it. I've 22 really --23 Q You don't recall any facts in back of the name, and you don't know whether he's dead or alive, --25 A No. sir. 26 Q -- from what you've read? 27 Α That's right. 28 And how about the name Shea? Q

10-5 The same thing, like -- I mean, I've just heard the A name; but I still haven't bothered to follow through with it, really. .4 You can't recall in what context you heard or saw ,5 or read the name? No. sir: 10a fol 20:

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Q You do know that Mr. Manson was convicted of some killings?

A Yes, sir.

Q If a person were shown, by the evidence, to have been associated with Mr. Manson, would that raise any prejudice in your mind against that person, so that you couldn't be fair and impartial?

A No, sir.

Q If I were to tell you that whatever you might remember, or whatever you remember at this time, that you haven't told us about, in connection with Mr. Manson or this case -- or Mr. Davis -- that that is to be set out of your mind; that you are instructed to set that aside for the purpose of making a judgment independently of such matter, basing your judgment on whatever issue, then, that you might be called upon to decide in this case, solely upon the evidence that's produced here and the Court's instructions of law, could you do that?

Yes, sir.

Q Do you think that you are capable of doing that?

A I think so, sir.

Q And would you do that?

A Yes, sir.

Q And can you be fair and impartial, and will you be in this case?

A Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Denny?

MR. DENNY: Thank you, your Honor.

10a-2	1 .		VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
	, ,	BY MR. DENN	Y:
	3	ତ୍	Mr. Quevedo, do you subscribe to a newspaper?
	4	A	No, sir.
4 4	5	Q	What is your major source of news?
÷	6	Λ	Los Angeles Times. That's about it. The daily
•	7	news	
	8	, Q	Well, do you just pick this up on the newsstand,
	9	or what?	
	10	A	Do you mean publications or what? I do watch
	11	television.	
•	12	Q.	Well, that's what I am talking about, too.
	13	A	Yes, sir.
\$	14	ତ୍ୱ	If you get more news via television and radio
	15	than you do	by the newspaper
¥	16	A ·	Yes, sir, more through television.
	17	Q	That's your major source, then?
	18.	A	Yes, more through television
	19	Q	All right.
	20	. A	and radio.
	21	Q.	Well, when you say the L. A. Times, do you get this
	22	daily, or -	
	23	A	No, sir.
4.8	24	Q.	buy it daily, or what?
	25	A	No, sir.
•	26	Q	Just see it in other people's possession and read
.	27	it, or what	?
	28	Λ	Yes.
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10a-3	1	Q A1	1 right. And do you regularly watch a TV
	2,	newscast?	
•	3	A Uh	no. Once or twice a week, maybe.
	4	Q Al	l right.
7 4	5	AI	listen more to the radio than that.
.	6	Q A1	I right. And when is the most recently that
<u>3</u>	7	you have heard	anything pertaining to Charles Manson? Or
	8	any Manson rel	ated matter, Manson Family member, as it's
	9	phrased?	
	10	A Th	e last yeah. The most recent time?
	11	Q Th	e most recent time.
	12	To	your best recollection.
	13	A I	would say around three months ago.
in the second	14	Q. An	d what was that?
	45	A I	I I think it was longer than that. I'm
ř	16	not sure.	
	17	Ио	w, I can't really recall anything that comes to
	18	my mind right	now.
	19	I	do remember him going up for trial of some sort.
	20	Q A	trial on what charges; do you recall?
	21	AI	don't know.
	22	Q We	11, do you remember his being tried on the
	23	Tate and the L	a Bianca murders?
S _B	24	A We	11, I think that was quité sometime ago, wasn't
** ***	25	it? Yeah.	
/2	26	Q Is	this, then, your recollection? That he was
	27	going to trial	on some other matters?
	28	A I	think so, yes.

10a-4	1	Q Other than the Tate-La Bianca?
	2	A Yes.
_	3	Q But you don't know what it was?
	4	A No, I don't.
⊕	5	Q Have you heard anything about him since?
W. CE)	6	A No, I haven t.
** *	7	Q How about Tex Watson? Have you heard anything
•	8	about him?
	9.	A No, I haven t.
	10	Q All right. And as far as Shorty Shea goes,
	11	what is your most recent information about him? What do you
	12	recall hearing, seeing or reading most recently about him?
	13	And your most recent information may be quite
*	14	some time ago, but whit was that?
	15	A All I know is well, I know the name; but other
¥	,16	than that, I just know what I've heard here in court, that
	17	he his body hasn't been found.
	18 .	That's it.
	19	Q All right.
	20	Did you ever seen, hear or read anything to your
	21	knowledge about his being missing or about people looking for
	22	him, anything of that kind?
	23	A No, sir.
\$	24	Q Do you kind of make it a habit of not following
Ž,	25	crime news?
7.	26	A Well, I I haven't been that much of a fan of
	27	murders or you know, things of this nature, I guess. I
• •	28	haven't kept up with them. I don't follow them, as you say.
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10a-5 All right. Now, you have said that you were unemployed for nine months before you went into DPSS work. Were you in school before that, or what? 10b f1s4 Ą No, I was in Service. The U. S. Army. ģ

10b-1	1	. ପୃ	And what what were you doing there? Were you
	2	overseas?	
	3	A	No, sir.
	4	Q.	Where were you stationed?
>	5	A	At Fort Ord, California; Fort Lee, Virginia;
£	6	Fort Huac	haca, Arizona.
ï.	7	Q	That's a really out-of-the-way spot. That's
	8	missile t	esting down there, isn't it?
	9	À	Yes, I think. Air Force.
,	10	Q	All right. And what sort of work did you do in
	n	that conn	ection?
	12	A	I was a clerk-typist, with Finance.
	13	ବ	All right.
* .i.	14		You never had any military police training or
	15	anything	of that kind; is that right?
3 ¥	16	A	No.
	17	Q	And you've indicated, I think, through the Court
	18	that you	have no friends or relatives in law enforcement
	1 ô	A	No.
	20	Q.	
	21	A	No, sir.
	22	· Q	All right. Have you done any reading on the
	2,3	death pen	alty at all, sir?
i k	24	A	No, I haven't.
i	25	Q.	Or discussed it in bull sessions, one way or
ę k	26	another?	
<u> </u>	27	A	No, sir.
	28	Q	This would be the first time you have ever had
		,	

occasion to seriously consider the death penalty, all its ramifications, its application; is that right?

A Yes, sir.

Q All right. And do you have any feeling, as you sit there, that if you were to find anybody guilty of first degree murder, whether willful, premeditated or as an accomplice, or aiding and abetting, a conspirator, whatever, if you found him guilty of first degree murder, you would then automatically impose the death sentence on him?

A No. sir.

Q Or would you automatically refuse to impose the death sentence under any circumstances?

A No.

MR. DENNY: All right, sir. Pass for cause, your Honor. THE COURT: Mr. Manzella?

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. MANZELLA:

Q I don't remember if you have been asked this or not.

Have you or anyone you know ever been accused of any crime?

A No, sir.

Q If you sit on this jury, and you decide -- after hearing all the evidence in the case -- that Mr. Davis is guilty of first degree murder, and then you go on into the penalty phase, and after having heard all the evidence, you decided that for these crimes, he deserved the death sentence,

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would you be able and would you be willing to vote for it?

A Yes.

Q Is there any doubt in your mind about that?

A No.

Q All right. You've heard the questions that have been asked by everyone about Count III. In fact, the fact that -- and the count charging that this defendant -- this defendant with the murder of Shea -- that we will not be able to produce a body, or somebody who saw Shea's body in death.

Does that cause you any problems, to the extent that you have a closed mind on Count III, right now?

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, I think that's an unfair question, when you say, "Do you have a closed mind on Count III?"

You are asking him to prejudge the evidence.

THE COURT: I think so, in that form.

MR. MANZELLA: Well, of course, it doesn't really ask him to prejudge the evidence, if he has a closed mind on either side, for the defense or the People.

But I'll rephrase the question.

THE COURT: Well, I assume that what you are talking about is what you laid the ground work on before.

MR. MANZELLA: Of course.

THE COURT: And it does --

MR. MANZELIA: But I will -

THE COURT: -- more or less ask him to prejudge the evidence.

10b-4BY MR. MANZELLA: 1 Mr. Quevedo, you hesitated in answer to that Q. 2 question. Was there something that you wanted to say that 3 that question brought to light? Even though the question is no longer pending, that you'd want to say now? 5 A No. 7 All right. Do you lean -- knowing those facts 8 about Count III, do you lean towards the -- towards the defense position, which is that Mr. Davis is not guilty? 9 10 Do you lean towards that position, with regard to Count III, 11 right now, as you sit there? 12 MR. DEWNY: Well, again, your Honor --13 THE COURT: No, I think he must. 14 MR. DENNY: He must, by the law, lean toward that 15 position. He's presumed innocent. 16 THE COURT: , Do you understand that? 17 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO., 11: Yes, sir, 18 THE COURT: You understand that the defendant is 19 presumed to be innocent? 20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 11: Yes. 21 THE COURT: Until he's proven guilty beyond a reasonable 22 doubt, and to a moral certainty? 23 10c fls. PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 11: Yes, sir. 24 ÷. 25 26 27 28

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BY MR. MANZELLA:

Q Well, I don't want jurors sitting in the jury box, Mr. Quevedo, who feel already that they're inclined to vote innocent at the end of the case, before they have heard any of the evidence, because they know that the People will not be able to produce a body.

That's the point I am getting to.

A I see.

Q So let me ask you that question.

How do you feel about that, knowing what we have told you about Count III?

MR. DENNY: Well, I object to the question, "How do you feel about that?" How does he feel about what? I think the question has to be more specific than that.

THE COURT: I think that's probably true.

It's late in the day, but try to put a question that is more pointed.

MR. MANZELLA: Oh, I have got several questions, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

BY MR. MANZELLA:

Q All right. Mr. Quevedo, knowing that in Count III of the indictment, the People have not been able to find a body of Donald Shorty Shea, do you feel that your mind is closed with regard to the People's case?

A No, sir.

Q Would you be willing to listen to the other evidence we have to present?

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A Yes.

Q And do you think you would be willing to be onvinced beyond a reasonable doubt that Shea's been murdered, and that this defendant murdered him?

> A Yes.

Now, if the evidence convinced you beyond a easonable doubt, at the end of the case, that Shea was murdered, and that this defendant murdered him, would you esitate to vote for a conviction, because the body had not een produced?

Would I hesitate to vote for conviction if the A oody hadn't been produced?

THE COURT: Do you want the question reread to you? PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 11: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Mr. Williams?

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(Whereupon, the record was read by the reporter as follows:

"Q Now, if the evidence convinced you beyond a reasonable doubt, at the end of the case, that Shea was murdered and that this defendant murdered him, would you hesitate to vote for conviction, because the body had not been produced?")

A No, sir.

Q BY MR. MANZELIA: Now, you heard the instructions read by Judge Choate to all the jurors before. You were sitting back in the spectator portion at that time. In particular, I am referring to the law of aiding and abetting.

Now, do you think it is unfair that under the law a person can be convicted of first degree murder, even though he, himself, did not strike the blow that caused death?

A No.

Q If you found, after hearing all the evidence in the case, and after hearing the Judge's instructions that that law applied to this case, would you be able to follow it?

A Yes.

MR. MANZELLA: All right, thank you, Mr. Quevedo.

The People pass for cause, your Honor.

MR. DENNY: We'll accept the jury as presently constituted, your Honor.

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1	MR. MANZELLA: People would like to thank and excuse
2	Mr. Quevedo, your Honor.
3	THE COURT: The Court will excuse you until Tuesday
4	at 9:00 o'clock, Room 253.
5	Let's take five minutes, shall we?
6	THE CLERK: Yes.
7.	(Short recess.)
8	THE COURT: Call another name, Joyce.
9	THE CLERK: Mrs. Beverly J. Campo, B-e-v-e-r-1-y,
10	last name, C-a-m-p-o.
11	THE COURT: C-a-m-p-o?
. 12	THE CLERK: -p-o.
13	THE COURT: Campo?
14	THE CLERK: Yes.
15	THE COURT: How many are there left?
16	THE CLERK: Four left.
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18	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF
19	BEVERLY J. CAMPO
20	BY THE COURT:
21	Q How do you pronounce your name?
22.	A Campo.
23	Q You may be seated, Mrs. Campo, where the
24	A Microphone is?
25 26	Q is, yes.
"	Mrs. Campo, you have been present during all
27	of the proceedings since the Clerk called this case and
28	explained the nature of the case to your group of prospective

1	jurors, co	rrect?
2	A	Yes.
3	Q	Would your answer be any different than the
4	majority h	ad responded?
5	A	Uh, mostly, no.
6	Q.	Do you know of any in any respect wherein
7	your answe	rs would vary?
8	A	Only in that it would be a hardship for me, your
9	Honor.	1
10	Q	It would be a hardship for you?
n	A	Yes.
12	Q	In what way?
13	A	I have two children, and during the deliberation
14	phase I wo	uld have no one to care for them.
15	Q	Now, that will be sometime away.
16		Do you think that you can make some arrangements
17	for their	care between now and then?
18	A	Well, I really don't know. I have a neighbor.
19	Q.	How old are they?
20	· · A	13 and 11.
21		I have a neighbor who, uh, looks in on them,
22	you know,	during the after school hours. But at night,
23	I just don	't know who I could get to stay all night with
24	them.	
25	Q	You think you might be able to arrange that
26	between no	w and the end of February?
27	A	Well, I don't know. I know it is difficult to
28	find peopl	e who will live in. And, of course, it would be
	1 4	

1	rather costly if it were any length of time.
2	MR. DENNY: I'll stipulate to her excuse, your Honor.
3	MR. MANZELLA: So stipulated.
4	THE COURT: These gentlemen have agreed that you may
5	be released, then, and the Court does excuse you.
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR CAMPO: Thank you.
7	THE COURT: Report to Room 253 Tuesday, will you?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR CAMPO: Yes.
9	THE COURT: It would be at 9:00 o'clock.
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR CAMPO: Tuesday? Not Monday but
11	Tuesday?
. 12	THE COURT: Yes.
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR CAMPO: All right, thank you.
14	THE CLERK: Ollie M. Robinson, 0-1-1-i-e, middle
15	initial "M", last name R-o-b-i-n-s-o-n.
16	
17	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF
18	OLLIE M. ROBINSON
19	BY THE COURT:
20	Q Mr. Robinson?
21	A Yes, sir.
22	Q You've been present, sir, since the Court called
23	this case and explained the nature of the case to prospective
24	jurors?
25	A Yes, I have.
26	Q Would your answers be any different than the
27	majority have responded to the Court's questions of a general
28	nature?

	; ; : 1	A	Of a general nature, no, sir.
	₄ 2	•	Would it be any hardship to you to serve in this
	ŝ	case?	×
	4	A	No, sir.
*	5	Q.	What type of work do you do?
<i>≱</i> } ⊋		· N	Sir, I am a retired military, sir.
	7	ତ୍	And what branch were you in?
	8	A	The Air Force.
	9	Q	How long have you been in retirement?
	10	. A	Since the 1st of July, 1970, last year.
	11	Q	How long did you serve in the Air Force?
	, ¹²	A	27 years in the combined Service, Army and the
	13.	Air Force.	
	14	ବ	Army and Air Force?
	15	Λ	Yes.
Ŕ	16	Q	In other words, you were in the Army and shifted
	17	to Air Ford	ee?
12 f	ls. 18	A.	Yes, sir.
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1	A The Crenshaw area, sir.
2	Q Can you think of any reason why you couldn't be a
3	fair and impartial juror in this case?
4	A I don't I think I could be fair and impartial,
5	sir.
6	Q You kind of hesitated there a minute. What were
7	you thinking about?
8	A I was thinking of the keeping up with the
9	publicity.
10	Q Oh, in connection with the publicity?
11	A Yes.
12	Q That was one of the things that we wanted to ask
13	you about at this time.
14	You had heard had you ever heard about this case
15	before?
16	A Yes, sir, very much so.
17	Q About this indictment, this particular indictment
18	involving the deaths of Shea and Hinman?
19	A In the papers, yes, I have. And on TV.
20	Q When was the last time that you read anything or
21	saw or heard anything about this case?
22	A Sir, it would be hard to say.
23	Q Had you ever heard, seen or read the name Davis
24	before?
25	A Yes.
26	Q And when was the last time you read Mr. Davis's
27	name? Or saw it or heard it?
28 '	A . It was quite some time ago, sir. I just can't put

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 my finger on the number of weeks or months.

Q Did you follow the Tate-LaBianca trial?

A Yes, sir. With time on my hands, in retirement, sir, I did follow it pretty closely, sir.

And you know what the Manson Family is?

... A Yes, sir.

Q Would somebody who was a member of the Manson
Family be at any disadvantage in having you as a juror, to
start with? In other words, from what you have heard, seen or
read, do you think that you could not be -- or could be -- fair
in determining any issue that you might be called upon to
determine in this case?

In spite of the fact that a person -- Mr. Davis -- the evidence might show, would be a member of the Manson Family?

A I think I could, your Honor.

It might be a little difficult at times to just blot it out and pass things out of my mind completely, sir.

Q Well, that's what we want to know. Because if you are not sure about whether you can blot out those things — not forget them, but set them aside, those things that you've heard, seen or read, for the purpose of acting as a juror in this case, and acting independently of such matters — well, then, you shouldn't be in the box, should you?

A No. sir.

Q So, the question really is whether you can decide this case, basing your judgment only on the evidence in the matter, and ignore -- or, set aside -- everything that you may have heard, seen or read concerning the Manson Family,

Charles Manson, this case, or Bruce Davis? 12 - 41 Do you understand? 2 Α Yes, sir. 3 Had you heard the name Shea before? 4 Yes, sir. 5 What do you know about the name Shorty Shea? 6 Just what I read in the paper or saw on television. 7 Tell us what that is. R Well, he -- seemingly, he was with a movie stunt-9 man -- or connected therewith; and he was at this ranch -- I 10 don't recall exactly where it was -- but anyway, he was never 11 scen after a certain time, again. 12 Now, let's take that in itself alone. 13 Do you think that you could be just as impartial 14 and just as fair a juror as the next man to you, who perhaps, 15 had never heard -- who, for example, had never heard of 16 Mr. Shea's having been missing? Could you do that? 17 I believe I could, your Honor, sir. A 18 In other words, you would put out of your mind 19 Q what you've just told me, for the purpose of sitting as a 20 21 juror in this case? Yes, sir, I would make every effort to. 12a fol 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

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Q him?	And what about Hinman? What have you heard about
A	Well, from the newspaper reports, I believe he was
a musician,	with the with, I believe, the Hollywood set, or
something o	f that sort; something along those lines.

And he also met death.

- You say "also met death."
- A I mean, he --
- Do you believe that Mr. Shea is dead, from what you've heard, seen or read?
- Well, could you set that belief aside, for the purpose of acting as a juror in this case? And require the People to prove, beyond a reasonable doubt -- if they can -that Mr. Shea is dead?
 - I would do so, --Α Yes.
 - 0 And would the --
 - Α -- make the effort.
- -- same prevail as to Mr. -- the articles that you've heard, seen or read about Mr. Hinman, would the same attitude prevail? Would you set them aside?
- Yes, sir, your Honor. I would have to do that, A sir.
 - All right. Do you know the name Steve Grogan? Q
 - Not offhand, sir. A
 - Bobby Beausoleil? Q
 - I've read of --A
 - What do you know about Mr. Beausoleil? Q

A	I	believe	he	was	associated	with	the	Tate-LaBiance
group.								

Q All right. What do you know about Mary Brunner, if anything?

Have you ever heard that name?

- A Yes, sir.
- Q What do you associate that name with?
- A I associate that with -- just a moment, your Honor.

 She was given immunity, I believe, once for -- by
 the state, for testimony in the case.
- two months?

A I don't believe there's been anything in the paper recently about him, about Mr. Manson, sir.

Q When's the last time you read anything about Mr. Manson?

A Sir, I would say -- I would say -- without -- I*m not trying to pinpoint any dates. To me, when I get the morning paper, if there's anything, I read it without -- just kind of automatic, like, to have something to do, sir, without trying to weigh any factors in the case.

And so I would say it's been over thirty days ago.

Q If I were to tell you that you will be instructed if I were to instruct you, as I do now, that you -- if you are chosen as a juror -- you are to set aside anything that you may have heard, seen or read in connection with this case, the Manson case, Mr. Davis, that you are to judge the

case and any issues submitted to you solely on the evidence in the case, could you do that?

- A I would do it, sir.
- Q All right. And you are sure of your ability to do it?
 - A Yes, your Honor. I -- I'm almost positive.
 Well, that's not enough, I know, sir.
 - Q Are you certain at this time?
 - A Yes, sir. I would --
 - Q And will you do that?
 - A Yes, sir.
 - Q And can you be fair and impartial in the case?
 - A . After listening to the evidence, I could, sir.
- thing in the jury room that you know to be outside of the evidence that is, something that came that came to that juror as a result of that juror having heard, seen or read something in the news media, or outside of the jury room or outside the courtroom, rather would you point that out to that juror, and to the panel?

And point out that that is not to be relied upon as evidence?

Do you understand me?

- A If it's something that happened outside of the courtroom, sir?
- Q Sure. If it's something that was arrived at -some information that was gained as a result of reading something in the newspaper, you would not rely on that, would you,

12a - 4as part of the evidence? 1 A No. sir. 2 Q And would you tell a juror who might raise that, 3 that it should not be considered unless it was submitted in 4 evidence? 5 б A Oh, yes, sir. And you -- if you find yourself thinking about 7 Q 8 matters which you know were not raised in evidence, were not 9 shown by the evidence, would you be able to segregate those 10 matters from the news matters that you heard, and the articles 11 that you had heard, seen or read from the news media? 12 Would you be able to segregate those from the 13 evidence? 14 A I believe I would, sir. 15 THE COURT: Mr. Denny? 16 17 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 18 BY MR. DENNY: 19 All right. Mr. Robinson, what was your rank in the 20 Service when you retired? 21 Chief warrant officer, sir. 22 THE COURT: We didn't ask Mr. Robinson about the penalty; 23 did we? 24 12b; fol MR. DENNY: No, I don't believe so, your Honor. 25 26 27 28

12b-1	1	FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION							
	2	BY THE COURT:							
	3	Q Do you have any views about the death penalty							
	4	such that you couldn't be fair and impartial in determining							
je K	5	guilt or innocence?							
•	-6	A No.							
Ŷ	7	Q Or are your views about the penalty such that							
	8	you would automatically refuse to impose it, regardless of							
	9	the evidence?							
	10	A No, sir, not automatically.							
	11	Q Would you automatically impose the death penalty							
	12	upon a conviction of murder of the first degree? Without							
	13	regard to the evidence?							
?; \$	14	A No, sir. I'd have to have the evidence, to							
•,	15	weigh the evidence.							
ĩ	16	THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Denny.							
	17	MR. DENNY: Thank you.							
	18								
	19	FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION							
	20	BY MR. DENNY:							
	21	Q Now, sir, you say since you have retired, kind							
	22	of as an automatic thing, you read the morning newspaper; is							
	23	that right?							
**	24	A Yes, sir.							
	25	Q Or is it the evening newspaper,							
ķ	26	A Well, it's the morning.							
	27	Q or both?							
	28	A Morning. Sometimes the afternoon. And magazines.							

12b-2Just kind of a little hobby now. All right. And you go pretty thoroughly through 2 that paper, do you? Daily? 3 Almost page to page, sir. 4 Q. All right, sir. And you also follow the news 5 via TV and radio? 6 A Right. 7 Do you regularly watch news broadcasts in the 8 morning and evening? 9 Well, it's the evening, particularly; not too 10 much in the morning. 11 Which evening news broadcast do you watch? 12 Jerry Dumphy, on Channel 2; and also, Channel 4. 13 George Putnam on his -- switch about. 14 All right, sir. Now, following the news as 15 closely as you do, I take it that you have certainly, since 16 your retirement -- was that in July of 1970? 17 Α 18 Yes. (Continuing) -- followed very closely the 19 activities of the Manson trial, have you? 20 21 Α Yes, sir, I have. 22 They have certainly been covered in the paper. And you say you do read the paper, so that you have read the 23, 24 news as it occurs and is covered? 25 A Right, sir. 26 Q. All right. And you are aware of what penalties 27 were voted by the jury against Mr. Manson and his co-defendants

in the Tate and La Bianca case?

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L2b-3	1	A I think I recall the maximum penalty, the
	2	majority of the cases.
	3	Q All right.
	4	Now, sir, are you aware of whether or not Mr.
*	5	Manson has since that time been prosecuted on any other
ji A	6	charge? Or charges?
*	7	A I believe he was prosecuted on the charges, the
	8.	same as Mr. Davis faces now, sir.
	9	Q All right. And what was the result of that case,
	10	as far as Mr. Manson is concerned?
	n	A Gee, I don't know whether it was life or death.
	12 `	I really don't.
	13	Q You do know that he was convicted; is that right?
÷	14	A Oh, yes, sir.
●,	15	Q And convicted of the murders of Mr. Hinman and
	16	Mr. Shea?
	17	A (No response.)
	18	Q You say the same charges as against Mr. Davis.
	19	And those are the charges against Mr. Davis.
	20	A Yes, the same charges against Mr. Davis.
	21	Q So, to your knowledge at least, what you ve
	22	gotten via the paper or the radio and TV Mr. Manson was
	23	convicted of those same charges; is that right?
ná.	24	A That's my understanding, yes, sir
(A)	25	Q That's your understanding. So, at this time,
*	26	it's your understanding that a jury has found that Mr. Shea
	27	is dead; is that right? And has been murdered?
	28	A (No response.)

Q And murdered by Mr. Manson? Is that right?

A If he was -- as I stated, sir, I read it, and then I just go to something else, without trying to actually remember it. So --

- Q Well, I'm trying to help you remember it now.
- A Uh-huh.
- Q Because it's important, as to what you can remember with just a little bit of help, since you are going to get a lot of help if you sit here and hear the witnesses talking about it.

So, do you remember that, now?

A I remember -- I'm pretty sure that Mr. Manson was convicted of -- what is it? The Himman and Shea.

Q All right. And that means to you, does it not, that a jury has found him guilty of having killed Mr. Shea; is that right?

A Sir, I don't know whether the jury found him to be the actual murderer or whether it was circumstantial matters or not.

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	Q	All right. But as far as you are aware, at
any	rate,	a jury found that Mr. Shea was dead, and had been
kil:	led by	someone, by criminal means; isn't that right?

A I would say -- I believe so, sir.

Q All right. So as you sit there, then, it's your impression that Mr. Shea is dead, and has been killed by criminal means; is that right?

A Well, it's my -- my impression is that he's dead; but how he reached his death, I -- I'm not too sure, sir.

Q Well, you recall Mr. Manson having been found guilty of his murder. Is it your impression that he was involved in the killing of Mr. Shea?

A Whether he actually killed him or --

Q Just whether he was involved in some way in the killing of Mr. Shea.

A Well, I would say yes.

Q Yes.

All right.

Well, now, somebody, then, as far as you are aware, by what you've seen, heard or read, has killed Mr. Shea, and Mr. Shea is dead; is that right?

A Well, that --

Q Is that --

A Well, so far as I can see, I would have to say yes. Because I've read it in the paper, that Mr. Manson was convicted. So -- and he was, I believe, subsequently sentenced --

Q That's right.

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L2c-2	1	A for it. So evidently, the evidence must have
	2	been such that the jurors found him guilty.
	3	Q And the only way they could do that is by finding
	4	that Mr. Shea had been killed by a criminal agency; do you
3.	5 .	understand that?
): F	6	A Um-hmm.
	7	Q All right.
	8.	Now, do you understand that that's what you are
	9	going to be asked to determine, if you are sitting here as a
	10	juror on this case? Whether Mr. Shea is dead, and whether he
	11	was killed by criminal means?
	12	Do you understand that?
	13	A Yes, sir.
:	14	Q All right. Now, in your present frame of mind,
.	15	do you think that Mr. Davis is going to have to produce some
•	16	evidence to overcome what you understand to be the finding
	17	of another Los Angeles County jury?
	18	Is he going to have to persuade you that that
13 fls.	19 .	jury was wrong?
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27 28 MR. MANZELLA: Excuse me, your Honor, is Mr. Denny speaking about after the People have introduced their evidence or before the People have introduced their evidence; that is, right now?

is it your feeling because of the fact that you were aware that one jury here in Los Angeles County has found Mr. Shea was killed and killed by criminal means and killed by someone connected with the Manson Family, is it your feeling that Mr. Davis is going to have to present to you proof that that jury was wrong and that Mr. Shea may be alive?

A Well, suppose that the evidence proves that he is dead?

Q Well, that's an interesting supposition, but I am asking you now, based on what you have heard, seen or read right now, without having considered -- without now considering the evidence of what might come in whether he is dead or alive right now, as you sit there, is it your feeling that Mr. Davis starts out having to prove to you that Mr. Shea is alive?

- A I don't think so, sir.
- Q But you think he's dead already?
- A Well, I didn't say I think he's dead. I said I had read in the paper where there was a conviction for death for him. So, my thoughts about the matter there, in that case, was just to one of maybe curiosity. It is just another case.
- Q Well, sir, let me try to go through some of the thought processes.

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Assuming you are seated on this jury and you are deliberating in the jury room and you've heard all the evidence and there's evidence which, in your mind, points, possibly, toward the fact that Mr. Shea is dead. And there's some contrary evidence that points toward the fact that maybe he's not dead at all.

Would it be your feeling, as you sit there deliberating, "Well, look, one jury has already found that he is dead and unless I'm going to say that there was a miscarriage of justice there and that an innocent man has been convicted, I'm going to have to say go along with that jury and find that he is dead."; are you going to feel that way?

A No. I would have to weigh the evidence. If -- the evidence would be the key factor in my thought or -- as to whether he was dead or alive, notwithstanding what another jury had already found.

Q All right, sir. What is it that you have heard or read about Mr. Davis?

A I may get some names mixed up, so I'll just kind of skirt on thin ice in the beginning.

I believe that -- that Mr. Davis was in Texas for -- this is not right? You can correct me, sir.

Q Well, I can correct you.

Do you remember a guy by the name of Tex Watson?

· A I'm wrong about Mr. Davis.

Q So you're thinking about Tex Watson, then, is that right?

A Yes, sir.

Q All right. Did you follow the recent trial of Mr. Tex Watson in the paper?

A Just lightly so, sir.

Q Well, are you aware of what happened in that case?

A I'm -- I don't recall the trial, the highlights of the trial or the sentences. Just the events before he was returned to California.

Q You don't know whether he was convicted or acquitted?

A I couldn't say positively, sir, but I do believe, the best of my knowledge, he was convicted.

Q All right. Now, sir, have you, in the course of your reading about Mr. Manson and the Manson Family, heard, seen or read anything about his philosophy in connection with blacks and whites?

A I did read it.

Q What did you read about that, sir?

A ... Uh, it seems -- this has been some time ago -- that he advocated to let the blacks and the whites have it out, so to speak. And then, he and his group could -- oh, I don't want to say assume power or anything like that, but he and his group would have the definite say so in how things went.

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13a-1	1	Q All right.
	2	Have you discussed this particular philosophy with
	3 ′	other of your friends?
٠	4	A Just casual bull sessions.
÷ v	5	Q Yeah, all right.
9 2	6	And I take it this was not particularly palatable
	7	to you, rather distasteful, is that right?
	8	A Well
•	9	Q In other words, you didn't go along with that
	10	philosophy very much?
	11	A Well, I don't go along with the philosophy of
	. 12	violence regardless of who it involves.
	13	Q Well, particularly Mr. Manson, would that be
•	14	right? At least, that particular philosophy directed at
)	15	this sort of black-white war that you are describing?
*	16	A No, I wouldn't go along with it, sir. It is
	17	as I stated before, with violence within a race or a race to
	18	race, I just don't like it. I don't condone it.
	19	Q You don't like it.
	20	And I take it, then, your feelings would be that -
	21	toward Mr. Manson, that he, having espoused that particular
•	. 22	philosophy, you would not like him; you'd have some feelings
	23	A Oh, yes.
À.	24	Q some feelings of antipathy toward him?
₩.	25	A Oh, yes, I definitely
,	26	Q All right.
	27	So if he were on trial in this case, you
	28	wouldn't feel you could be very fair to him, is that right?

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MR. MANZELLA: That doesn't seem to be particularly relevant here, your Honor.

MR. DENNY: Well, it is preliminary, your Honor.

MR. MANZELLA: We finished the Manson trial already.

THE COURT: The Court overrules the objection. You may answer that.

THE PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Would you repeat it again.

Q BY MR. DENNY: If Mr. Manson were on trial, you couldn't be very fair to him because of this feeling of antipathy towards him, is that right?

A Well, say that I have my -- the source of my feeling is strictly from newspapers, hearsay, magazines, and then Mr. Manson was on trial in the courtroom, and he produced his -- his attorney produced evidence to show that that wasn't his feelings. That wasn't --

Q Yes, sir.

All right, what if the People produced evidence, though, that it was his feelings and that everything you heard was true?

MR. MANZELLA: That's not relevant either, your Honor.

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, it goes to the state of mind.

MR. MANZELLA: It doesn't go to a challenge for cause, your Honor.

MR. DENNY: Yes, it does, your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, finish the question.

Q BY MR. DENNY: Assuming everything you read was true, sir, about Mr. Manson's philosophy. And it was shown

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to you to be true.

You would still have that feeling of antipathy toward him and anger toward him; isn't that right, that you have told us about?

MR. MANZELLA: That's asking him to prejudge evidence that may not be introduced.

THE COURT: That's sustained.

Q BY MR. DENNY: Well, you're saying that you do presently have that feeling, based on what you have seen, heard or read; is that correct? That feeling of, sort of antipathy, anger?

- A Well --
- Q Unhappiness toward Mr. Manson?
- A I don't have --
- Q You don't like him?

A I don't have a feeling of anger. It is not a matter of dislike or anything like that toward the individual. It is just his thoughts that I just can't go along with, sir. It is not that I'm -- either you're happy with something or you're not happy with it. But not either this without anger -- that's what I was trying to say.

Q Well, assuming, then, you don't have anger.

Would you feel that you could be fair to try Mr. Manson, feeling the way you do about his philosophy, if you were called upon to try him?

A Well, I'd have to judge it by the evidence and by -- I -- just like I told his Honor, I would strive, the best I know how, to put everything I've heard and seen out

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of my mind and judge it on the evidence that's presented.

Q Well, I understand what you said to the Court, but you seem to have a great deal of trouble arriving at that, because you do seem to have some feelings about Mr. Manson. You do seem to have a good deal of information about the cases. You followed it more closely than an awful lot of people.

You are a black man and there are things which you have read about Mr. Manson and his feelings toward black men which do seem to have some effect on you, you see.

- A Uh-huh.
- Q There's a question, whether being human, under all of those circumstances, you can put all of that out of your mind; do you understand that?

Now, you may think as you sit there, as you have said to the judge, "It is hard. I'm not sure that I can."

That's what you have said.

MR. MANZELLA: Excuse me, your Honor. I haven't heard the question.

MR. DENNY: The question is coming right now.

MR. MANZELLA: And I think may of the things Mr. Denny has said are not accurate.

THE COURT: Well, let's try to shorten the questions, particularly at this time.

MR. DENNY: I'm trying to, your Honor.

Q BY MR. DENNY: Mr. Robinson, with all of these factors involved, your knowledge of what you have seen, heard and read about Manson, the Manson Family, all of the things, his philosophy, with your own feeling about him and his philosophy, do you really think that you can be fair and impartial? Can you

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put all of those things away, all of those feelings away, or do you think that another juror who hasn't read as much as you have, and who doesn't know as much about the case as you, could be a good deal fairer toward Mr. Davis in trying this case than you?

MR. MANZELLA: That's not relevant to a challenge of cause. The question is whether Mr. Robinson can be fair to this defendant, not whether another juror can be fair to this defendant, but whether Mr. Robinson can be fair. And he's already said he can put these things aside and judge this case on the evidence he hears here and be fair and impartial to Mr. Davis.

THE COURT: What you said is true in part, Mr. Manzella, but I think Mr. Denny's question is simply drawing a comparison between somebody who's not heard or read or seen these things and Mr. Robinson has, and he's asking Mr. Robinson for his judgment in respect to that.

Do you understand it, Mr. Robinson?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR ROBINSON: Would you repeat the last part of his question?

Q BY MR. DENNY: Yes, because the last part is the important part.

Do yoù think, in view of the fact that you know all of these things, and you know about the Manson philosophy, et cetera, do you think you, with that information, can be as fair in trying Mr. Davis, as another juror who might be sitting next to you who doesn't have all of that information?

A Well, I -- let's put it this way, Mr. Denny, the

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other juror would not have the difficulty that I have of blotting it out of my mind.

> Q That's right.

Α So, I don't know whether it would be easier for him than it would be for me. It probably would be.

Well, assuming that you would have some difficulties, do you think you could completely overcome those difficulties that he wouldn't have and judge the case as fairly as he would be able to do so, not having those same difficulties that you have?

I believe so, after hearing the evidence.

All right, your Honor, I'll pass for cause MR. DENNY: and to just shorten the process here, I will exercise my 13th peremptory challenge and thank Mr. Robinson.

THE COURT: All right, thank you, Mr. Robinson.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR ROBINSON: Thank you, sir.

THE COURT: You don't have to report now until Tuesday, at 9:00 o'clock, Room 253. The Court thanks you.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR ROBINSON: 253.

THE COURT: The Court thanks you, good night.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR ROBINSON: Good night, sir.

What else do we have -- we're going to run THE COURT: through them. We only have --

> Three left, two after this. THE CLERK:

THE COURT: Maybe we can get a jury and work on the alternates when we come back.

THE CLERK: Fred B. Seals, 5-e-a-l-s.

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13c-1	1	THE COURT: You are right, that was your 13th.
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	. 3	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF
*	4	FRED B. SEALS
*	5	BY THE COURT:
3	6	Q All right, Mr. Seals. Sorry to keep you so late,
÷	7	but we just want to demonstrate to you taxpayers that we're
	8	working.
	9	Mr. Seals, I would like to know whether you've
	10	heard everything that has transpired since including the
	11	Court's explanation of the nature of this case?
	12	A Yes, I have, your Honor.
	εť	Q Would your answers be any different than the
*	14 .	majority of the jurors have responded to the questions of a
	15	general nature?
ř.	16	A No.
	17	Q Can you think of any reason why you could not or
	18	should not sit on this jury?
	19	A Well, just financially.
	20	Q Tell us about that. Would it be a hardship to
	21	you?
	22	A Yes, it would. My company only pays for 20 jury
	23	days.
ř.	24	Q What company is that?
, we	25	A McDonnell-Douglas.
ģ	26	Q And you've inquired since I asked you to ask
	27	about that subject, is that correct?
	28	A Yes, I have.

13c-2 THE COURT: Gentlemen? 1 MR. DENNY: Stipulate he may be excused for hardship, 2 your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Seals. Sorry you had to wait so long. 5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SEALS: That's all right. 6 Monday morning? 7 THE COURT: Tuesday morning, Room 253 at 9:00 o'clock. 8 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SEALS: Tuesday morning? THE COURT: Tuesday. 10 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SEALS: Oh, thanks. 11 THE COURT: For some reason or other they don't need 12 you until Tuesday. 13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SEALS: All right. 14 THE CLERK: Baltazar Vasquez, B-a-1-t-a-z-a-r, last 15 name, V-a-s-q-u-e-z. 16 17 THE COURT: Would you spell the first name again, please? 18 . THE CLERK: B-a-1-t-a-z-a-r Vasquez. 19 MR. DENNY: "V"? 20 THE CLERK: "V" as in Victor. 21 There is one name left. 22 23 THE BAILIFF: He went to make a phone call. 24 THE COURT: Vasquez did? 26 25 THE BAILIFF: Yes, sir. 26 MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, could we use this time 27 while he is making this phone call to finish up this business 28 about the sheriff's photograph?

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THE COURT: What is your complaint about these --

MR. DENNY: My complaint is, and I think willfully not, and I'm not sure whether they planned to deceive me or the Court or anyone else, I am not sure about that, but they have not complied with the Court's order.

The order was that they make -- can we hold him outside for just a minute?

THE COURT: Yes.

Mr. Vasquez, perhaps you could wait outside for us a moment.

Well, let's take him. This may take some time to argue.

MR. DENNY: All right.

THE COURT: Mr. Vasquez.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF BALTAZAR VASQUEX

BY THE COURT:

Q Mr. Vasquez, have you been present during all the proceedings thus far since the Court called this case?

A Yes, sir.

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

A No, sir.

Q Is there any reason that you can think of why you could not or should not sit on this case?

A No, sir.

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1	Q,	Would it be any hardship to you, for example?
2	. A	No, sir.
3	Q	All right. What type of work do you do?
4	; A	I work for the photo lab, L. A. County Flood
5	Control Dis	trict.
6	Q	What type of photo work do you do?
7	A	Reproductions, everything. Negatives, blueprints.
8	photostats.	
9	Q	Aerial photographs?
10	A	No.
11	Q	No aerial photographs?
. 12	A	They do that, but
13	ବ	But you don't work on it?
14	A	Not on that, no, sir.
15	Q	All right. Have you had any jury experience
16	before?	
17	A	Never.
18	Q	Is there a Mrs. Vasquez?
19	A	Yes.
20	Q	Is she working outside the home?
21	A	Yes.
22	Q	What type of work?
23	A	She's a machine operator, envelopes.
24	Q	Are you related to any law enforcement officers?
25	A	No, sir.
26	Q	In what area do you and she reside?
27	A.	Northeast.
28	Q	Concerning the death penalty, do you have such
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		<u> </u>
	1	views about it that you could not be fair and impartial in
	2	determining guiit or innocence?
	3	Λ No, sir.
	4	Q Or do you have such views about the death penalty
*	5	that you would automatically refuse to impose it regardless
ያ ድ	6	of the evidence?
Ŧ	7	A No, sir.
	8,	Q Or would you automatically impose it regardless
	9	of the evidence upon a conviction of murder of the first
	10	degree?
	11	A Uh
,	. 12	Q Would you automatically vote for the death penalty
	13	without regard to the evidence upon a conviction of murder of
*	14	the first degree?
•	15	A No, sir.
•	16	Q Are your views about the death penalty such that
	17	you would never vote to impose it?
	18	A No, sir.
	19	Q Am I confusing you with some words like "impose"?
	20	A Hmm, yes.
	21	Q "Impose"?
	22	A Uh-huh.
	23	Q Did you understand it, though, the last question?
sý,	24	Are you are your view about the death penalty such that
§.	25	you would never vote for it? Would you ever vote for it?
, **/	26 [*]	A Yes.
	27	Q For the death penalty?
14 fls.	28	A Yes.
•	,	

18,

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Q	Have you understood my other questions, do you
·	
think? The	word "imposed," which means to vote
A	To go ahead.
Q	to vote for the death penalty?
A	Yes, sir.
Q	Would you automatically vote for it, upon a
conviction	of murder in the first degree, regardless of the
evidence?	
A	No, sir.
Q	Or would you automatically refuse to apply the
death penal	ty? Would you automatically vote against it,
regardless	of the evidence?
A	No, sir.
Q	I'm sorry to confuse you
A.	That's all right.
better.	with big words. Sometimes a short word is
	If you do have any trouble, let me know.
	Concerning this case, have you ever heard, seen or
read anythi	ng about it whatsoever, before you came into this
courtroom?	
A,	No, sir.
Q	Have you ever heard, seen or read the name Davis
before?	
A	No, sir.
Q	Or Shorty Shea? Had you ever heard, seen or read
that name?	<u>.</u>

Only in the paper.

14-2		<u> </u>	
47.6	1	Q	Tell us what you've heard, seen or read, from any
	2	of the news	media, about Shorty Shea.
	3	A	Well, just that he disappeared; that's all.
	4	Q	Where did they look for him, if you know?
y. È	5	A	Hmmm some ranch or something, I think.
F	6	Q	And is it your belief that he's deceased at this
	7	time? Or de	o you know?
	8	A	I don't know.
	9	Q	And about Gary Hinman, have you ever heard that
	10	name?	
	11	A	Well, just in the paper.
	12	Q	What have you heard about that name?
	13	A	Just that he was murdered, I guess.
\$	14	Q	And did you ever hear that anyone was prosecuted
,	15	for his mure	der?
\$	16	A	Hmmm I'm not sure.
	Ì7	Q	When was the last time you read anything about
	18 ,	Charles Man	son? Months, weeks, days?
,	19	A A	Hmmm months ago, I guess.
-	20	·Q., 4	How many months?
	21	A Company	Gee, I don't recall.
	22	Q	Have you ever heard of anyone being prosecuted for
	23	the murder	of Shorty Shea or Gary Hinman? Or either?
₩ -	24	A. 1	No.
হ-	25	Q	Now, if I were to
Ĭ	26	A	Sir?
	27	Q	Yes? Go ahead.
	28	A	I think it was Hinman I think it was; I*m not

		,	
14-3	1	sure.	ļ. -
	2	Q	Hinman? What did you hear about that?
	3	A	Hamm just that Manson was involved in it.
	4	Q	That Manson was involved?
rje Po	5	A	Um-hmmn.
.	6	Q	When did you
	7	A	That's about all.
	8	Q	Pardon?
	9	A	That's about all.
	10	Q	When did you hear that?
	11	A	I don't recall. It's been a while back,
	12	Q	Well, like a year ago? Or six months ago?
	13	A	Hmmm
*	14	Q	A week ago?
•	15	À	In about geez, it's hard to tell.
•	16	Q	Well, give us
	17	A	Because I don't keep up with it.
	18	Q	Give us your best guess about when you last heard
	19	anything ab	out Mr. Manson's involvement with the Himman case.
	20	A	Five or six months ago, I guess.
	21,	, Q	Five or six months ago?
	22	, , , <u>,</u> , <u>A</u>	Yes, maybe.
*	23	Q	Yeah. Now, if I were to instruct you that you were
**	, , 24	to set asid	e anything if you were chosen as a juror, and I
· •	25	do instruct	you, if you are chosen to set aside anything
•	26	that you ma	y have heard, seen or read about Charles Manson, the
	27	Manson Fami	ly, Shorty Shea, Gary Hinman, Bruce Davis, or this
	28	case; if I	were to tell you that you were to set aside every
			in the state of th

14-4 such matter that you may have seen, heard or read, or talked 1 about with friends or relatives, are you capable of setting it 2 aside? Not forgetting it, but setting it aside for the purpose 3 of acting as a juror in this case? 4 Yes, sir. A 5 And would you set it aside and make any judgment that б you might be called upon to make, basing your judgment only 'on 7 the evidence in the case, and the Court's instructions of law? 8 A Yes. 9 And will you be fair and impartial --Q 10 Yes. 11 A -- in the case? 12 Q A Yes. 13 In spite of what you may have heard, seen or 14 15 read? 16. A Yes. And if anyone should raise anything that is not 17. Q within the evidence, but is something that was reported out-18 19 side, in the press, TV or radio, would you point that out, that that's not to be considered in the course of delibera-20 21 tions? 22 Yes, sir. 14a fol Α 23 24 ï 25 26 27 28

14a-1	1	THE COURT: Mr. Dehny?		
	2	MR. DENNY: Thank you, your Honor.		
٠	3	•		
3	4	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION		
*	, 5 .	BY MR. DENNY:		
.	6 .	Q Sir, have you ever served any time in the military		
7	7	service?		
	8	A Never.		
	9	Q And have you or your family ever been a victim		
	Í0	of any kind of crime?		
	11	A No, sir.		
	12	Q Or charged with any kind of crime?		
	13	A No, sir.		
\$. \$.	14	Q And going to the death penalty, again, with the		
,	15	pauses that you made which was quite obviously made just		
ŝ	16	because of the Court's use of the word "impose"		
	17	A Well, some of the words, I guess.		
	18	Q All right.		
	19	Do you have any trouble and would you have		
	20	any trouble understanding testimony, from these witnesses,		
	21	or questions being asked by the attorneys, do you think?		
	22	A I wouldn't know. It would depend, I guess.		
	23	THE COURT: That's a good answer.		
wy.	24	MR. MANZELLA: Yes.		
ŕ	25	Q BY MR. DENNY: Well, have you had any trouble		
F	26	up to now		
	27	A No, sir.		
	28	Q Well, I have, and so's the Court		
		The results to seem and an arrange and an arrange and arrange arrange arrange and arrange		

14a-2	1	A Well
	2	Q with me, I think,
,	3	Now, we are a little facetious about it, but it
	4	is important, obviously. There was a case recently where a
₹ •	5	person just didn't understand
,	6	A Um-hain
*	7	Q and if you feel that you would have any
	8	trouble at all, either understanding the questions or under-
	9	standing the witnesses, based on any trouble you've had in
	10	the past not here in court
	11	A Um-hmm.
•	12	Q you should let the Court know, because it
	13	would be a grave miscarriage of justice to both sides, if
ŭ V	14	that were so.
),	15	A Um-hmm.
ž.	16	Q Do you think you'd have any trouble at all?
	17	A Well, I wouldn't know.
	18	Q You don't have any trouble getting along daily?
	19	A No. Not every day.
	20	Q Okay. All right. Now, sir, insofar as the
	21	death penalty, have you done any reading on that at all?
	22	A No.
	23	Q Discussed it, one way or another, at all?
**	24	A No, sir, never.
*.	25	Q You are perfectly open to whether a person
k.	26	should be given life or death, depending upon the circum-
	27	stances of the case, and the particular individual; is
	28	that right? Is that what you are saying?

.4a-3	1	A	Yes.
)	2	Q.	You feel you could impose it if you had to?
-,	3	A	Yes.
	4	Q	But you are not oriented, so that any time a
g · •	5	person is g	uilty of first degree murder, you would impose it;
4	6	is that rig	ht?
·\$	Ŷ	A	No, sir.
	8	` Q	Or vice versa; you wouldn't automatically say,
	9	"I will nev	er impose the death sentence on anyone,"
	10	A	No, sir.
	11	ବ	is that right?
	12,		It all depends upon the facts that are developed;
	13	is that rig	ht?
•	14	A	Yes, sir.
à	15	Q	Now, sir, have you heard of Mr. Manson being
*	16.	prosecuted	for any crimes other than the Tate and La Bianca
	17	murders?	
	18	A	Hmmm I don't recall, no, sir.
	19	ବ୍	Do you get a newspaper daily?
	20	A	Uhh no; just on Sundays.
	21	ର	What is your major source of news, then? TV,
	22	radio?	
	23	A	The TV, once in a while, the news.
~ `	24	Q	How about radio?
	25	A	No.
1 .	26	ଷ	So it would be your feeling that you don't keep
<u>.</u>	27	up on the o	lay's
	28	A	Not any more, sir, no.

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.4a-4	1	Q All right, sir. And as far as hearing that
	2	Mr. Shea had disappeared, is that about all that you
	3	remember of Mr. Shea? Just that he disappeared, and they
	4	were looking for him?
a Ņ	5	A Um-hmm.
į.	6	Q Do you have any feeling at this time that Mr.
*	7	Shea is dead?
	8	A I don't know.
	· 9 :- ·	Q Any more dead than alive?
	10	A No.
	n]	Q You don't know?
	12	A I don't know.
	13	MR. DENNY: All right. I'll pass for cause, your
*	14	Honor.
•,	15	
#	16	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
	17	BY MR. MANZELLA:
	18	Q Mr. Vasquez
	19	A Yes, sir.
	20	Q do you know anyone who has or, have you
	. 21	ever been accused of any crime?
	22	A No, sir.
	23	Q If you sat on the jury, and you convicted Mr.
٠ ಫ .	24	Davis, this defendant, of first degree murder; and, after
	25	hearing all the evidence in the case, you decided that for
ž	26	these crimes, he deserved the death sentence, would you be
	27	able to vote for it?
	28	A Yes, sir.

14a-5	ļ	Q And you would be willing to vote for it?
	2	A Yes, sir.
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Q Is there any doubt in your mind about th	Q	Is	there	any	doubt	in	vour	mind	about	tha	t 2
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A No.

Q So if you thought that for these crimes this defendant deserved the death sentence, would you be able to vote for it?

A Yes.

Q You heard the questions I asked the other jurors with regard to Count III, charging the murder of Donald Shorty Shea --

A Yes, sir.

Q -- and the fact that we will not be able to produce the body, and we will not be able to produce a person, a witness, who saw the body in death.

Do you understand that?

A Yes, sir.

Q Okay. Does that make you close your mind to what evidence the People might present at this trial? Or will you maintain an open mind through the course of this trial?

A An open mind.

Q Okay. And would you be willing to be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt, if the evidence can do that, that Shea's been murdered, and that this defendant murdered him?

A I would have to be convinced.

Q Okay. But are you willing to be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt, even though you know that we have not recovered the body?

A Yes, sir.

MR. MANZELLA: The People pass for cause.

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Thank you, Mr. Vasquez.

THE COURT: The next peremptory is with the People.

MR. MANZELLA: The People accept the jury.

MR. DENNY: We accept the jury.

THE COURT: Would you stand, Mr. Vasquez?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 11: Yes, sir.

THE CLERK: You do solemnly swear that you will well and truly try the cause now pending before this Court, and a true verdict render therein, according to the evidence and the instructions of the Court, so help you God?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 11: I do.

THE COURT: Let's see. Mr. Vasquez, you are juror No. --

MR. DENNY: 11, your Honor.

THE COURT: -- 11. You are the fifth seat from the end in the back row.

You may take that seat for now.

I'll call the rest of the jurors back in.

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

THE COURT: Well, ladies and gentlemen, once this evening we had a jury; and then we didn't have one, as a result of having to excuse Mr. Mortensson.

And I've kept you here this late, not simply to impress you as taxpayers, but with the intention of getting a jury before some of us leave on a vacation.

And we have done it. We have twelve of you now who are sworn as jurors. But that didn't end the task.

We have to select some alternates. We'll probably

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 select three or four alternates. But we have run out of prospective jurors now to do that. So, we cannot accomplish the task this evening, or before we reassemble on January 3rd.

of the ground rules that you will have to observe during the time that you are jurors.

When you are in the courtroom as jurors, the Court believes that you are in a position of considerable importance, and you should conduct yourselves as if you were judges in the case, because that is what you are.

The Court would prefer that you gentlemen wear coats and ties, and that the ladies dress appropriately. I don't know what "appropriate dress" is for a lady. I'll just leave that up to your good individual taste, because I -- I'm not an arbiter of that.

I do know that the gentlemen, I believe, should -- at least, it's been my opinion that a juror should look like a juror, so that he can be distinguished at least from the defendants in that way, in dress.

So that the gentlemen wear coats and ties, and comport yourselves properly, coming in and out of the court-room.

When you leave the courtroom, if the -- whether or not it's -- I am conducting any other business, it's proper to leave quietly, and without a great deal of hubbub.

Remember that in this recess, now, that you are obliged not to converse amongst yourselves nor with anyone else, nor are you to permit anyone to converse with you on any

subject connected with this trial, nor are you to form nor express any opinion on the matter until it's finally submitted to you.

I want you to take affirmative steps, as all of you as many of you have, and you have told me that you have taken affirmative steps, not to see, hear or read anything in connection with Manson, the Manson Family, or this case.

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 People have told me that they walked out of the room, at a time that a television newscast was starting, when they heard the name "Manson."

They have told me that they turned aside from a newspaper, or turned the page quickly, when they've seen the newspaper headlines.

So, it's your obligation to do that same type of thing. You may be -- you may have to talk to your employers about being a juror in the case. I don't mean that. But you are not to discuss anything beyond that, except that you are a juror in a case involving Bruce McGregor Davis, and it's going to take until sometime in February.

Have some happy holidays, and take care of yourselves, because you're important. We've taken a lot of time to get you, and we don't want to lose you. So take care of yourselves.

Have some happy holidays, and I'll see you here on January 3rd, at -- well, let's be realistic. I've set a number of matters, so it probably should be about 10:30 in the morning.

So I'll see you at 10:30 in the morning on January 3rd.

Good night, and Merry Christmas, and Happy New Year to you.

(Whereupon, murmurs of "the same to you, your Honor," were heard from members of the jury.)

THE COURT: And you, sir, your name?

1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR TAKAYESU: 2 THE COURT: Say it again? 3 4 THE COURT: 5 6 THE COURT: December 29th? 7 8 9 10 12 13 14 15 16 jurors. 17 18 to Room 253 at 9:00 o'clock. 19 20 21 room. 22 23 24 25 until Tuesday. 26 27 THE COURT: So you can skip Monday. 28

Stanley Takayesu. PROSPECTIVE JUROR TAKAYESU: Stanley Takayesu. Sir, when does your jury duty end? PROSPECTIVE JUROR TAKAYESU: December 29th. PROSPECTIVE JUROR TAKAYESU: Yes, sir. THE COURT: May it be stipulated that we could excuse him? His jury duty will be finished on December 29th. MR. MANZELLA: So stipulated on behalf of the People. MR. DENNY: So stipulated, your Honor. THE COURT: And we'll bring in a new panel, and --MR. DENNY: We're going to have to anyway, --THE COURT: And --MR. DENNY: -- in the selection of the alternate THE COURT: Sir, would you report on Tuesday morning PROSPECTIVE JUROR TAKAYESU: Tuesday morning? THE COURT: Tuesday morning, in the jury assembly And thank you. Sorry to keep you waiting. PROSPECTIVE JUROR TAKAYESU: What about Monday? THE COURT: The Clerk tells me that you are excused PROSPECTIVE JUROR TAKAYESU: Until Tuesday? PROSPECTIVE JUROR TAKAYESU: Oh, so I have got to go

to work, then? 4c-3 1 THE COURT: Well, I am not ordering you to go to work. 2 You don't have to go to work. 3 PROSPECTIVE JUROR TAKAYESU: 4 I was just wondering about that one day, so --5 THE COURT: Where do you work? 6 PROSPECTIVE JUROR TAKAYESU: For the L. A. City Schools. 7 Ω THE COURT: Oh. 9 PROSPECTIVE JUROR TAKAYESU: Till Tuesday morning? THE COURT: They're going to be on vacation anyhow, 10 11 aren't they? 12 PROSPECTIVE JUROR TAKAYESU: No, sir. I have got to 13 still work Monday. 14 THE COURT: All right. Tuesday morning, then, at 15 9:00 o'clock. Room 253. 16 PROSPECTIVE JUROR TAKAYESU: Okay. Thank you. 17 THE COURT: All right. We are in recess. 18 MR. DENNY: Judge, can we --19 THE COURT: Do you want to be heard on this? 20 MR. DENNY: Yes, I sure do. I'm sorry to keep the 21 Court, but it's important, because I think some work can be 22 done over the --23 THE COURT: All right. 24 MR. DENNY: -- holiday. 25 THE COURT: All right. Now, in what way have they 26 failed to comply with the order? 27 MR. DENNY: They have not made photographs of each of 28 the six land impressions on the evidence bullet and the test

bullet. 4c-4 It appears that they have made photographs of No. 1 land impression, No. 2 or 3 -- because they're both the same; No. 4; and No. 5 or 6, because they re both the same. THE COURT: 2 and 3 are the same, yes. And --MR. DENNY: And 5 and 6 are the same. THE COURT: And 5 and 6 are the same? MR. DENNY: And No. 4, the bullet is out of alignment. THE COURT: It looks as though they have done some --MR. DENNY: Or bullets. THE COURT: Well, I don't know. 4d fls. MR. DENNY: The bullets are out of alignment. The state of the s

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THE COURT: I'm not well enough versed in the field to know whether or not they're out of alignment. But they seem to be.

MR. DENNY: All right.

Your Honor, I would like an order of this Court -THE COURT: Do you wish them chastised for sloppy work in
connection with that?

MR. DENNY: Well, you know, I determined, before I came in, whether I was going to be facetious and light and gay about this, or be very serious. And I can be either.

THE COURT: Well, you can --

MR. MANZELLA: Mr. Denny, what did you decide? Don't keep us waiting. Tell us.

MR. DENNY: Well, I decided to be a little bit more serious than facetious on it.

THE COURT: Well, do you think there's something nefarious --

MR. DENNY: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: -- in their sloppy work?

MR. DENNY: I really do. I cannot imagine that they would put the numbers "1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6," very purposefully on the bottom of those photographs -- and it has to be, then, on the negative, that they're doing it -- somehow, without its being very purposeful.

THE COURT: If you have found that order, what did the Court order them to do? Has the order been procured? Where is it?

MR. DENNY: I still don't have it, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Do you have your copy of it?

MR. DENNY: I don't have my copy here.

But I think Mr. Manzella may have a copy of it.

THE COURT: Do you, Mr. Manzella?

MR. MANZELLA: Yes.

(Whereupon, Mr. Manzella handed a document to the Court, which document the Court perused.)

THE COURT: Now, what was ordered was three micrographs --

MR. DENNY: Or six.

THE COURT: -- one each of each two land impression comparisons on the recovered bullet. People's Exhibit 31 in this case -- in the case of People versus Manson, and the bullet test fired by Sergeant Christensen on or about March 16.

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, may I inquire, are those -do the -- are the photographs mentioned by Mr. Denny, are they
duplicates of each other? Or just -- or just portions of one
of the bullets, the same as a portion in another photograph?
Or are the photographs duplicates of each other?

THE COURT: I can't tell. The lighting -- the lighting seems to be different in --

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, the -- I'll answer Mr. --

THE COURT: There seems to be a difference between 5 and 6 in the coloration or the lighting.

MR. DENNY: But they are the same photographs.

THE COURT: It may be that they have simply -- well, although they are the same photographs, they're -- there is on

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each photograph -- a picture of two bullets.

MR. DENNY: That is correct, your Honor. The --

THE COURT: So, in effect, you have got a picture -- you have got six pictures --

MR. DENNY: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: You have got --

MR. DENNY: Well, there are six pictures there; there are actually seven, if you count the duplication of six, twice.

THE COURT: Well, I don't know whether they are copies or whether they are -- that is, whether the respective pairs are copies of each other, or whether they are other photographs, taken in different lighting conditions.

Because the shadings do appear to be different to me. And there are some differences.

MR. DENNY: Well --

THE COURT; I think this is a matter which can be informally inquired about, without there being any necessity for any order.

And the Court will do so, --

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, may --

THE COURT: -- will make inquiry --

MR. DENNY: -- I request --

THE COURT: Yes?

MR. DENNY: -- that over this vacation -- because it's going to be important to have it done, and done timely -- that I -- that the Court make an order that the requested order be complied with? And that six photographs, photomicrographs of each of the six land impressions on the test

14d-4 bullet and on the evidence bullet, the recovered bullet, People's 31, be made by the Sheriff's Crime Lab, in my presence, so that I can see that they are doing that, as they are supposed to do it? 15 fol Š -**€** \$ 1:1

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THE COURT: Well, I will require them to do it in your presence, but --

MR. DENNY: Well, will you require them to do it, then, and comply with the order as originally made?

THE COURT: Well, I don't know.

MR. DENNY: Because these are not complying with it.

I have taken them to Mr. Harper, your Honor, the expert that

I have used thus far in the case, and we've gone over them,

and the naked eye, the untrained eye can see that these are

not photographs of six different land impressions of each of
the bullets.

THE COURT: Well, Harper contends there are only three, is that it?

MR. DENNY: There are only four. Number one is a separate photograph.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. DENNY: Comparing both the evidence and the test bullet.

Number two and three are exactly the same, so we don't know if that's the second or the third.

THE COURT: He says there are land two and three, for example that are not separate --

MR. DENNY: They are identical.

THE COURT: -- taken -- excuse me.

They are not separate photographs taken at different times, but they are simply copies two and three?

MR. DENNY: That's correct.

Number four, it is out of alignment, but it, at

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least, is a different land impression than numbers one and the identical two and three.

Number five and number six are of the same land impression.

There should be six land impression photographs showing six different land impressions. There are only --

THE COURT: Where do you --

MR. DENNY: There are only four land impressions.

THE COURT: From where did you procure --

MR. MANZELLA: From me.

MR. DENNY: From Mr. Manzella -- apparently procured them from Mr. Christensen in --

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, if I could have them back, I wanted to go over and see Christensen over at the crime lab.

THE COURT: I'll redeliver them to you. I know you are going on vacation. Can you communicate then with Mr. Kay somehow or other and see that he follows through?

MR. MANZELLA: I can do it. I'm going to be back on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, I'm going to go over there and talk to Mr. Christensen.

MR. DENNY: Your Honor --

Maria Maria

THE COURT: They may have done it and may have delivered you the wrong photographs or something of that nature.

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, excuse me, I would like to have those marked for identification. And I don't mind if Mr. Manzella takes them out of --

15-3

15 a

THE COURT: Well ---

MR. DENNY: Out of the clerk's possession, however she wants to do it, but I want those photographs marked for identification because this is just one more evidence of the kind of work that the Sheriff's Crime Lab has done in this case. And I want to be able to present that to the jury. So, I want those marked for identification at this time.

THE COURT: Well, the Court is not going to mark them for identification at this moment.

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, I don't want those to get out of the possession of the clerk without having been marked for identification because they can substitute any other photographs they want at this time. And I think it is important. And it is a matter of --

THE COURT: Why is it important?

MR. DENNY: Because it is one more evidence of the sloppy work, the negligent work or, if not negligent, the falsification of evidence of the Sheriff's Crime Lab.

Now, I'm not making an accusation at this time, whether it is one or the other, but in either case, It is --

THE COURT: Your expert --

MR. DENNY: -- an indication --

THE COURT: Your expert has seen them?

MR. DENNY: Pardon, your Honor?

THE COURT: Your expert has seen these?

MR. DENNY: Yes, he has, your Honor.

15a-1 THE COURT: And has he examined them for the purpose 1 of rendering any opinions or has he worked with them for 2 any period of time? я MR. DENNY: No, your Honor. I just had time to take ¥ them over during lunch today. 5 4.4 THE COURT: Well --6 MR. DENNY: For a very short period of time. Only 7 short enough so that he had the opportunity to point out to R me what --9. THE COURT: How do you wish them marked? What do you 10 wish them marked? 11 MR. DENNY: Marked B, Special Exhibit -- Defendant's 12 Special Exhibit B-1 through 8 for identification. 13 14 THE COURT: All right, B-1 through 7. 15 MR. DENNY: B-1 through 8, including the report. 16 THE COURT: B-1, 2, 3 --S 17 MR. DENNY: There are seven pictures and the report. 18 THE COURT: All right, they're -- and the report will 19 be marked B-1 through 8, and pursuant to stipulation 1 through 8, pursuant to stipulation, that they be released 20 B-1-8 Id. 21 to Mr. Manzella. MR. DENNY: Thank you, your Honor. 23 THE COURT: And the Court will ask you to return those to the -- to the Court. Ų. MR. MANZELLA: Yes, your Honor. £ 26 Thank you, your Honor. MR. DENNY: 27 THE COURT: The Court's observation is that there is 28 no indication that there is anything nefarious or willful

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about it at this point and without commenting on it further, it just appears to me to be a case of misunderstanding.

(Whereupon, at 5:38 o'clock p.m. the evening

recess was taken, proceedings to be resumed at 10:30 o'clock a.m., Monday, January 3, 1972.)